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执行蒙特利尔议定书
多边基金执行委员会
第九十七次会议
2025 年 12 月 1 日至 5 日，蒙特利尔
临时议程¹ 项目 9(c)

环境规划署2025年工作方案修正案

¹ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/97/1

基金秘书处的评论和建议

1. 环境规划署请执行委员会为其 2025 年工作方案修正案核准 1,978,271 美元，外加 142,560 美元的机构支助费用，如表 1 所列。提交的申请附于本文件之后。

表 1: 环境规划署 2025 年工作方案修正案

国家	活动/项目	申请数额 (美元)	建议数额 (美元)
A 部分：建议一揽子核准的活动			
A1: 延长体制建设项目			
佛得角	延长体制建设项目（第九阶段）	180,000	180,000
吉布提	延长体制建设项目（第九阶段）	180,000	180,000
赤道几内亚	延长体制建设项目（第五阶段）	211,968	211,968
苏里南	延长体制建设项目（第八阶段）	194,303	194,303
A1 共计		766,271	766,271
A2: 含氢氯氟烃淘汰管理计划项目编制			
中非共和国 ^a	编制含氢氯氟烃淘汰管理计划（第二阶段）	10,000	10,000
卡塔尔 ^b	编制含氢氯氟烃淘汰管理计划（第三阶段）	40,000	40,000
阿拉伯叙利亚共和国 ^b	编制含氢氯氟烃淘汰管理计划（第二阶段）	45,000	45,000
A2 小计		95,000	95,000
机构支助费用		12,350	12,350
A2 共计		107,350	107,350
A3: 基加利氢氟碳化物执行计划项目编制			
文莱达鲁萨兰国 ^b	基加利氢氟碳化物执行计划编制（第一阶段）	135,000	135,000
巴基斯坦 ^a	基加利氢氟碳化物执行计划编制（第一阶段）	45,000	45,000
A3 小计		180,000	180,000
机构支助费用		23,400	23,400
A3 共计		203,400	203,400
A4: 编制废旧或无用受控物质库存国家清单以及收集、运输和处置此类物质的计划²			
安提瓜和巴布达	编制废旧或无用受控物质库存国家清单和计划	70,000	70,000
乍得	编制废旧或无用受控物质库存国家清单和计划	90,000	90,000
几内亚比绍	编制废旧或无用受控物质库存国家清单和计划	80,000	80,000
约旦 ^a	编制废旧或无用受控物质库存国家清单和计划	37,000	37,000
马里	编制废旧或无用受控物质库存国家清单和计划	90,000	90,000
圣文森特和格林纳丁斯	编制废旧或无用受控物质库存国家清单和计划	70,000	70,000
塞尔维亚	编制废旧或无用受控物质库存国家清单和计划	90,000	90,000
阿拉伯叙利亚共和国	编制废旧或无用受控物质库存国家清单和计划	100,000	100,000
A4 小计		627,000	627,000
机构支助费用		81,510	81,510
A4 共计		708,510	708,510
A5: 为扶持活动提供技术援助（第 79/46 号决定）			
也门	逐步减少氢氟碳化物的扶持活动	250,000	250,000
A5 小计		250,000	930,000
机构支助费用		17,500	17,500
A5 共计		267,500	267,500
A6: 为编制氢氟碳化物消费量核查报告提供技术援助			

² 表内称为编制废旧或无用受控物质库存国家清单和计划。

国家	活动/项目	申请数额 (美元)	建议数额 (美元)
马拉维	基加利氢氟碳化物执行计划第一阶段核查报告	30,000	30,000
莫桑比克	基加利氢氟碳化物执行计划第一阶段核查报告	30,000	30,000
	A6 小计	60,000	60,000
	机构支助费用	7,800	7,800
	A6 共计	67,800	67,800
	A1, A2, A3, A4, A5, A6 共计	1,978,271	1,978,271
	A1, A2, A3, A4, A5, A6 机构支助费用	142,560	142,560
	总计	2,120,831	2,120,831

^a 工发组织作为牵头执行机构

^b 工发组织作为合作执行机构

A 部分：建议一揽子核准的活动

A1: 延长体制建设项目

项目说明

2. 环境规划署为表 1 的 A1 部分所列国家提交了延长体制建设项目申请。这些项目的说明见本文件附件一。

秘书处的评论

3. 秘书处对照准则³以及资格和供资金额方面的相关决定，审查了环境规划署代表有关国家提出的延长四个体制建设项目的申请，并将这些申请与上一阶段的原定工作计划、国家方案数据和第 7 条数据、关于含氢氯氟烃淘汰管理计划执行情况最新报告、机构的进度报告和缔约方会议的任何相关决定进行了交叉核对。秘书处注意到，所有四个国家均提交了 2024 年国家方案数据和第 7 条数据，遵守了《蒙特利尔议定书》规定的控制目标，报告的年度含氢氯氟烃消费量未超过与执行委员会签订的含氢氯氟烃淘汰管理计划协定规定的年度最高允许消费量。此外，根据第 91/63 号决定(b)段，提交的所有申请都包括了绩效指标评估、项目风险和可持续性以及体制建设目标实现情况。

秘书处的建议

4. 秘书处建议按照本文件表 1 的 A1 部分所示供资金额，一揽子核准为佛得角、吉布提、赤道几内亚和苏里南提出的延长体制建设申请。执行委员会不妨向上述国家政府表达载于本文件附件二的评论意见。

A2: 含氢氯氟烃淘汰管理计划项目编制

项目说明

³ 第 91/63 号决定：(b) 核准用于最终报告和延长体制建设供资申请的修订格式以及相应的绩效指标；(c) 请第 5 条国家通过双边和执行机构，从执行委员会 2023 年第一次会议起，对所有延长体制建设的申请一律使用上文(b)分段提及的修订格式。

5. 环境规划署为三个第 5 条国家提交了编制含氢氯氟烃淘汰管理计划新阶段的申请，其中包括作为牵头执行机构提交的两个申请（工发组织作为合作执行机构）；作为合作执行机构提交的一个申请（工发组织作为牵头执行机构），如表 1 的 A2 部分所示。

6. 环境规划署作为牵头执行机构，使用含氢氯氟烃淘汰管理计划项目编制申请格式，说明了为支持卡塔尔含氢氯氟烃淘汰管理计划第三阶段和阿拉伯叙利亚共和国含氢氯氟烃淘汰管理计划第二阶段的项目编制申请而开展的活动，其中包括：项目编制资金申请理由；两国各自的含氢氯氟烃淘汰管理计划上一阶段执行情况进度报告；项目编制期间将开展的活动清单和相应预算。工发组织是卡塔尔和阿拉伯叙利亚共和国两国的项目编制合作执行机构，在其 2025 工作方案修正案中，申请了 35,000 美元，外加 2,450 美元的机构支助费用。⁴

7. 工发组织作为中非共和国含氢氯氟烃淘汰管理计划第二阶段的牵头执行机构，⁵ 在其 2025 工作方案修正案中，申请了 30,000 美元，外加 2,100 美元的机构支助费用，并说明了项目编制所需开展的活动和每项活动的相应预算；⁶ 秘书处的评论也包括在内。

秘书处的评论

8. 秘书处在审查这些申请时，考虑了第 71/42 号决定所载的为第 5 条国家编制含氢氯氟烃淘汰管理计划供资的准则、含氢氯氟烃淘汰管理计划上一阶段的进展情况，包括截至本文件编制时各次供资的执行情况。秘书处注意到，申请的资金符合第 71/42 号决定，并且申请符合第 82/45 号决定，其中允许在含氢氯氟烃淘汰管理计划上一阶段结束日期前两年提交含氢氯氟烃淘汰管理计划下一阶段的项目编制申请。

9. 秘书处还注意到，两国已提交其 2024 年第 7 条数据和国家方案数据，遵守了《蒙特利尔议定书》规定的控制目标，而且其报告的含氢氯氟烃年度消费量没有超过与执行委员会签订的含氢氯氟烃淘汰管理计划协定规定的年度最高允许消费量。

10. 秘书处注意到，对阿拉伯叙利亚共和国而言，目前正在实施的含氢氯氟烃淘汰管理计划第一阶段的一些活动进度出现延误，如提案所述。环境规划署指出，项目面临延误是由于该国的安全和政治局势严峻，一些活动未能开展。环境规划署表示，国家臭氧机构正在致力于加强能力，以在当地有效开展活动并交付成果。该国环境部正在支持国家臭氧机构，并承诺帮助确保履约、顺利实施和持续取得进展。

11. 环境规划署确认，卡塔尔的含氢氯氟烃淘汰管理计划第三阶段和阿拉伯叙利亚共和国的含氢氯氟烃淘汰管理计划第二阶段将使两国在 2030 年 1 月 1 日前淘汰 100% 的含氢氯氟烃基准消费量。

秘书处的建议

⁴ 同上。

⁵ 最初，工发组织作为牵头执行机构申请了 40,000 美元，环境规划署作为合作机构申请了 20,000 美元；但为了符合第 71/42 号决定，两个机构修改了申请，将项目编制最高合计额改为 40,000 美元。更多详情见 UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/97/32 号文件。

⁶ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/97/32

12. 秘书处建议按照表 1 的 A2 部分所示的供资金额，一揽子核准中非共和国和阿拉伯叙利亚共和国的含氢氯氟烃淘汰管理计划第二阶段项目编制以及卡塔尔的含氢氯氟烃淘汰管理计划第三阶段项目编制。

A3: 基加利氢氟碳化物执行计划项目编制

项目说明

13. 环境规划署为两个第 5 条国家提交了基加利氢氟碳化物执行计划第二阶段申请，其中一个作为牵头执行机构提交，由工发组织作为合作执行机构；另一个作为合作执行机构提交，由工发组织作为牵头执行机构。这两个申请见表 1 的 A3 部分。

14. 环境规划署作为文莱达鲁萨兰国的牵头执行机构，使用基加利氢氟碳化物执行计划项目编制申请格式，说明了编制基加利氢氟碳化物执行计划第一阶段所需开展的活动以及每项活动的相应费用。工发组织作为文莱达鲁萨兰国的合作执行机构，在其 2025 年工作方案修正案中，申请了 35,000 美元，外加 2,450 美元的机构支助费用。⁷

15. 工发组织作为巴基斯坦基加利氢氟碳化物执行计划第一阶段的牵头执行机构，在其 2025 年工作方案修正案中，申请了 175,000 美元，外加 12,250 美元的机构支助费用，并说明了项目编制所需开展的活动和每项活动的相应费用。⁸ 秘书处的评论也包括在内。

秘书处的评论

16. 秘书处在审查这些申请时，考虑了第 87/50 号决定所载的编制基加利氢氟碳化物执行计划的准则、拟议开展的项目编制活动及其与该国的扶持活动和其他氢氟碳化物相关项目的联系。

17. 为文莱达鲁萨兰国提交的申请包括了 2012 年至 2024 年氢氟碳化物和氢氟碳化物混合物消费数据，⁹ 项目编制活动包括在全国范围内调查氢氟碳化物消费量并收集数据，对氢氟碳化物及其替代品的使用情况作出行业分析；与制造和维修行业的利益攸关方协商；审查与逐步减少氢氟碳化物相关的国家有关举措、政策和法规，包括与易燃和有毒制冷剂安全以及维持和/或提高制冷和空调设备能效有关的国家举措、政策和法规；对制冷和空调维修行业进行需求评估，包括考虑性别政策；为海关人员举办能力建设讲习班和外联活动；制定逐步减少氢氟碳化物的总体战略。

18. 秘书处指出，该国已批准《基加利修正案》；¹⁰ 而且政府已提供支持项目编制的认可函；且申请的资金符合第 87/50 号决定(c)段。环境规划署表示，基加利氢氟碳化物执行计划项目编制将借鉴在逐步减少氢氟碳化物扶持活动下开展的活动。这些活动已帮助该国批准《基加利修正案》。

⁷ 同上。

⁸ 同上。

⁹ 提交的申请所列数据来自臭氧消耗物质替代品调查（2012-2015 年）、逐步减少氢氟碳化物的扶持活动（2017-2019 年）以及第 7 条报告和国家方案报告（2020-2024 年）。

¹⁰ 文莱达鲁萨兰国批准《基加利修正案》的日期是 2025 年 9 月 18 日。

秘书处的建议

19. 秘书处建议按照表 1 的 A3 部分所示供资金额，一揽子核准文莱达鲁萨兰国和巴基斯坦的基加利氢氟碳化物执行计划第一阶段项目编制。

A4: 编制废旧或无用受控物质库存国家清单以及收集、运输和处置此类物质的计划

项目说明

20. 环境规划署作为指定执行机构，为七个国家提交了编制废旧或无用受控物质库存国家清单和计划的申请，并作为合作执行机构（工发组织作为牵头执行机构），为一个国家提交了此项申请，如表 1 的 A4 部分所示。工发组织作为约旦的项目编制牵头执行机构，在其 2025 年工作方案修正案中申请了 53,000 美元，外加 3,710 美元的机构支助费用，秘书处的评论也包括在内。¹¹

秘书处的评论

21. 秘书处在审查这些申请时，考虑了第 91/66 号决定所载的编制废旧或无用受控物质库存国家清单准则、拟议为项目编制开展的活动以及这些活动如何与这些国家的淘汰/逐步减少计划（例如含氢氯氟烃淘汰管理计划或基加利氢氟碳化物执行计划）相联系。秘书处注意到，每项供资申请均符合第 91/66 号决定。

22. 环境规划署作为指定执行机构，使用提交项目提案的相关表格，说明了为安提瓜和巴布达、乍得、几内亚比绍、马里、圣文森特和格林纳丁斯、塞尔维亚和阿拉伯叙利亚共和国编制废旧或无用受控物质库存国家清单和计划所需开展的活动。

23. 为七个国家提交的供资申请中的活动包括：审查现有数据；编制国家清单、行动计划和最后报告；与利益攸关方协商和争取认可；审查和分析现有法规和政策；对设施进行调查和现场考察，以收集和核实数据并评估库存条件；预测将来需要回收、再生、再循环或处置的废旧或无用臭氧消耗物质和氢氟碳化物数量；评估现有处置选项（再循环、再生、销毁）的可行性和成本；评价再生中心和销毁厂的经济可行性；制定商业或融资模式，以确保收集或处置业务的长期可持续性；物色能够分析废旧或无用臭氧消耗物质/氢氟碳化物成分的实验室以及升级这类实验室的必要性；性别相关活动；以及项目实施、监测和编制报告。

秘书处的建议

24. 秘书处建议按照表 1 的 A4 部分所示供资金额，一揽子核准为安提瓜和巴布达、乍得、几内亚比绍、约旦、马里、圣文森特和格林纳丁斯、塞尔维亚和阿拉伯叙利亚共和国编制废旧或无用受控物质库存国家清单以及收集、运输和处置此类物质的计划。

¹¹ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/97/32

A5: 为扶持活动提供技术援助（第 79/46 号决定）

背景

25. 环境规划署根据第 79/46 号决定，¹² 为在一个国家¹³开展逐步减少氢氟碳化物的扶持活动提交了供资申请，如表 1 的 A5 部分所示。

26. 扶持活动包括审查和修订国家现有的臭氧消耗物质、臭氧消耗物质替代品和相关设备许可证制度；就尽早批准《基加利修正案》的必要性与利益攸关方进行协商并提高认识；开发建模工具以分析监管影响；起草批准系列文件和正式法令；评估国家臭氧机构、海关和执法人员的培训需求；明确氢氟碳化物替代品市场和趋势；协助海关为不同的氢氟碳化物制定国家海关编码并将其纳入关税税则；协助海关制定针对具体国情的氢氟碳化物国家协调制度编码，以利确切监测和记录每一种氢氟碳化物/替代品的进出口。

秘书处的评论

27. 秘书处审查了扶持活动申请，并得出结论认为，该申请符合第 79/46 号决定的要求，具体如下：

- (a) 环境规划署提交了也门政府的认可函；
- (b) 项目提案中说明了扶持活动、体制安排、费用细目和执行时间表；
- (c) 项目执行时间将是 18 个月。

28. 为也门申请的供资符合第 79/46 号决定(c)段，且根据该国的含氢氯氟烃基准消费量计算。

29. 考虑到该国目前尚无含氢氯氟烃淘汰管理计划，秘书处请环境规划署提供与《蒙特利尔议定书》承诺有关的活动的最新情况和及时执行该拟议项目的计划。环境规划署答复说，由于 2015 年以来该国境内冲突不断，也门尚无含氢氯氟烃淘汰管理计划；但借助在资助和支持国家臭氧机构的体制建设项目下提供的援助，该国一直履约。环境规划署补充道，该国环境部对此项目有着坚定承诺，指出这对将来履行《基加利修正案》的义务至关重要。环境规划署依然致力于提供一切必要的技术和政策支持，以圆满交付各项活动。

秘书处的建议

30. 秘书处建议按照上文表 1 的 A5 部分所示供资金额，一揽子核准为也门逐步减少氢氟碳化物的扶持活动提交的申请。

¹² 执行委员会决定除其他外在以下基础上批准扶持活动：允许各国灵活开展一系列活动，以根据《基加利修正案》履行其初步义务；扶持活动可包括但不限于以下活动：协助和支持早日批准《基加利修正案》；启动支持体制安排；审查许可证制度；报告氢氟碳化物数据；示范非投资活动。

¹³ 也门尚未批准《基加利修正案》。

A6: 为编制氢氟碳化物消费量核查报告提供技术援助

项目说明

31. 执行委员会请相关双边和执行机构在其各自提交给第九十七次会议的双边合作文件和工作方案修正案中，纳入对八个低消费量第 5 条国家的基加利氢氟碳化物执行计划第一阶段核查报告的供资申请，目的是核查其遵守基加利氢氟碳化物执行计划协定的情况（第 96/22 号决定(d)段）。¹⁴ 根据这项决定，环境规划署作为牵头执行机构，正为马拉维和莫桑比克申请基加利氢氟碳化物执行计划第一阶段核查工作的供资，如表 1 的 A6 部分所示。

秘书处的评论

32. 秘书处指出，供资申请符合第 96/22 号决定(b)段规定的核查供资准则，并进一步指出，核查报告必须在争取基加利氢氟碳化物执行计划下一次供资的执行委员会相关会议之前至少 10 周提交。

秘书处的建议

33. 秘书处建议按照表 1 的 A6 部分所示供资金额，一揽子核准为编制马拉维和莫桑比克的基加利氢氟碳化物执行计划第一阶段氢氟碳化物消费量核查报告提供技术援助，条件是必须在争取基加利氢氟碳化物执行计划下一次供资的执行委员会相关会议之前至少 10 周提交核查报告。

¹⁴ 将向第九十七次会议提交的申请包括下列低消费量国家：阿尔巴尼亚、刚果、古巴、吉尔吉斯斯坦、马拉维、莫桑比克、北马其顿和土库曼斯坦。

Annex I

INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECT PROPOSALS¹

Cabo Verde: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile	
Implementing agency:	UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):	
Phase I: Mar-02 and Dec-04	75,000
Phase II: Nov-06	60,000
Phase III: Apr-09	60,000
Phase IV: Dec-13	60,000
Phase V: Nov-15	85,000
Phase VI: Jun-18	85,000
Phase VII: Dec-20	85,000
Phase VIII: Jun-22	85,000
Total:	595,000
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 the Multilateral Fund (US \$):	180,000
Date of approval of country programme:	2001
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:	2011
Date of approval of Kigali HFC implementation plan:	n/a
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)	1.1
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)	0.0
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)	38,791
Latest reported ODS consumption (2023) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:	
(e) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)	0.00
(f) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)	0.01
(g) Annex E (methyl bromide)	0.00
Total:	0.01
(h) Annex F (HFCs) (CO ₂ -eq tonnes) as per Article 7	108,860
Year of reported country programme implementation data:	2024
Amount approved for projects (as at May 2025) (US \$):	1,829,396
Amount disbursed (as at December 2024) (US \$):	1,510,976
ODS to be phased out (as at May 2025) (ODP tonnes):	2.4
ODS phased out (as at December 2024) (ODP tonnes):	2.4

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	0
(b) Institutional strengthening:	595,000
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,234,396
Total:	1,829,396
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	95,000

¹ Data as at December 2024 are based on document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/97/14.

Progress report

2. Cabo Verde's National Ozone Office (NOO) demonstrated outstanding performance in implementing phase VIII of the institutional strengthening (IS) project, despite the internal transition experienced by the office. The NOO achieved four out of seven performance indicators, with the remaining three partially met due to the transition. The NOO collected import data on HCFCs and HFCs and submitted comprehensive country programme and Article 7 data. Annual meetings with stakeholders, including the National Ozone Steering Committee, were conducted to ensure efficient coordination. During the phase, the NOO organized training sessions for 97 refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) technicians (69 men and 28 women), 35 customs officers, seven gendarmes, and 10 other control agents at the park for monitoring and control. Ongoing efforts were focused on raising awareness about HCFC alternatives, relevant legislation, and regulatory frameworks. Additionally, Cabo Verde actively participated in observing World Ozone Day and engaged in Protocol-related meetings.

Plan of action

3. In the upcoming phase of the IS project, the NOO will concentrate on: continuing information dissemination and awareness activities; coordinating the implementation of the second tranche of stage II of the HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP) and the first tranche of stage I of the Kigali HFC implementation Plan (KIP); promoting and enforcing the licensing and quota system, providing importers with annual quota information; working with the customs to monitor the legal trade of HCFC and HFCs; 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 continue its efforts in integrating gender mainstreaming into the implementation of the IS project.

Sustainability and risk assessment

4. The successful implementation of the IS project in Cabo Verde 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 NOO consistently follows the guidance of the National Ozone Steering Committee, comprising the ministries involved, the RAC sector, and other relevant agencies.

Djibouti: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile			
Implementing agency:			UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):			
	Phase I:	Jul-02	90,000
	Phase II:	Apr-06	78,000
	Phase III:	Apr-09	60,000
	Phase IV:	Jul-11	60,000
	Phase V:	Jul-13	60,000
	Phase VI:	May-15	50,000
	Phase VII:	Jun-18	84,877
	Phase VIII:	Dec-22	120,000
		Total:	602,877
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 the Multilateral Fund (US \$):			180,000
Date of approval of country programme:			2002
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:			2012

Summary of the project and country profile	
Date of approval of Kigali HFC implementation plan:	n/a
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)	0.7
(c) Annex E, (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)	0.0
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)	220,941
Latest reported ODS consumption (2024) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:	
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)	0.00
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)	0.23
(c) Annex E, (methyl bromide)	0.00
Total:	0.23
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (CO ₂ -eq tonnes) as per Article 7	219,822
Year of reported country programme implementation data:	2023
Amount approved for projects (as at May 2025) (US \$):	1,733,213
Amount disbursed (as at December 2024) (US \$):	1,583,076
ODS to be phased out (as at May 2025) (ODP tonnes):	21.3
ODS phased out (as at December 2024) (ODP tonnes):	22.2

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	157,886
(b) Institutional strengthening:	602,877
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	972,450
Total:	1,733,213
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	50,000

Progress report

6. Djibouti's NOO successfully implemented key activities under phase VIII of the IS project, successfully achieving three out of seven performance indicators, with four partially achieved. The NOO collected import data on HCFCs and HFCs and submitted comprehensive country programme and Article 7 data. Annual meetings with stakeholders, including the National Ozone Steering Committee, were conducted to ensure efficient coordination. Djibouti demonstrated its commitment to climate change mitigation by initiating the establishment of HFC quota and licensing system and has ratified the Kigali Amendment on 8 March 2024. Ongoing efforts were focused on raising awareness about HCFC alternatives, relevant legislation, and regulatory frameworks. Additionally, Djibouti actively participated in observing World Ozone Day and engaged in Protocol-related meetings.

Plan of action

7. In the upcoming phase of the IS project, the NOO will concentrate on: continuing information dissemination and awareness activities; coordinating the implementation of the first tranche of stage II of the HPMP; preparing stage I of the KIP; promoting and enforcing the licensing and quota system, providing importers with annual quota information, and establishing the licensing and quota system for HFCs; working with customs to monitor the legal trade of HCFCs; coordinating the establishment of the technician certification program under the HPMP; 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 continuing its efforts in integrating gender mainstreaming into the implementation of the IS project.

Sustainability and risk assessment

8. The successful implementation of the IS project in Djibouti 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 NOO consistently follows the guidance of the National Ozone Steering Committee, comprising the ministries involved, the RAC sector, and other relevant agencies.

Equatorial Guinea: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing Agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
Phase I:	Jul-06 and Apr-09	120,000
Phase II:	May-15	80,000
Phase III:	Jun-18	102,370
Phase IV:	Jul-21	102,400
	Total:	404,770
Amount requested for renewal (Phase V) (US \$):		211,968
Amount recommended for approval for Phase V (US \$):		211,968
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase V to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		211,968
Date of approval of country programme:		2006
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:		2011
Date of approval of Kigali HFC implementation plan:		n/a
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes/CO ₂ -eq tonnes):		
(a) Annex B, Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)		0.00
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		6.31
(c) Annex E, (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)		0.00
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)		271,411
Latest reported ODS consumption (2023) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
(a) Annex B, Group III (Methyl chloroform)		0.00
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		1.09
(c) Annex E, (Methyl bromide)		0.00
Total		1.09
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (CO ₂ -eq tonnes) as per Article 7		88,978
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2024
Amount approved for projects (as at May 2025) (US \$):		1,244,224
Amount disbursed (as at December 2024) (US \$):		1,162,584
ODS to be phased out (as at May 2025) (ODP tonnes):		5.5
ODS phased out (as at December 2024) (ODP tonnes):		5.5

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	145,261
(b) Institutional strengthening:	404,770
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	694,193
Total:	1,244,224
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	150,000

Progress report

10. Equatorial Guinea's NOO successfully implemented key activities under phase IV of the IS project, successfully achieving three out of seven performance indicators, with four partially achieved. The NOO collected import data on HCFCs and submitted comprehensive country programme and Article 7 data. Annual meetings with stakeholders, including the National Ozone Steering Committee, were conducted to ensure efficient coordination. Equatorial Guinea has demonstrated its commitment to climate protection by reporting HFC data prior to ratifying the Kigali Amendment. The ratification process is currently being finalized. Ongoing efforts were focused on raising awareness about HCFC alternatives, relevant legislation, and regulatory frameworks. Additionally, Equatorial Guinea actively participated in observing World Ozone Day and engaged in Protocol-related meetings.

Plan of action

11. In the upcoming phase of the IS project, the NOO will concentrate on: continuing information dissemination and awareness activities; coordinating the implementation of the first tranche of stage II of the HPMP, and the preparation and implementation of stage I of the KIP; promoting and enforcing the licensing and quota system, providing importers with annual quota information; working with the customs to monitor the legal trade of HCFCs; 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; concluding the ratification of the Kigali Amendment; and continuing its efforts in integrating gender mainstreaming into the implementation of the IS project.

Sustainability and risk assessment

12. The successful implementation of the IS project in Equatorial Guinea 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 NOO consistently follows the guidance of the National Ozone Steering Committee, comprising the ministries involved, the RAC sector, and other relevant agencies.

Suriname: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile			
Implementing agency:			UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):			
	Phase I:	Dec-03	110,000
	Phase II:	Nov-06	73,333
	Phase III:	Nov-09	73,333
	Phase IV:	Jul-12	73,333
	Phase V:	Nov-14	73,333
	Phase VI:	Dec-16	93,866
	Phase VII:	Dec-20	93,866
		Total:	591,064
Amount requested for renewal (phase VIII) (US \$):			194,303
Amount recommended for approval for phase VIII (US \$):			194,303
Agency support costs (US \$):			0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase VIII to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):			194,303
Date of approval of country programme:			2003
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

Summary of the project and country profile	
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)	2.0
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)	0.0
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)	272,996
Latest reported ODS consumption (2023) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:	
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)	0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)	0
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)	0
Total:	0
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (CO ₂ -eq tonnes) as per Article 7	24,230
Year of reported country programme implementation data:	2024
Amount approved for projects (as at May 2025) (US \$):	2,186,248
Amount disbursed (as at December 2024) (US \$):	1,794,364
ODS to be phased out (as at May 2025) (ODP tonnes):	42.6
ODS phased out (as at December 2024) (ODP tonnes):	41.9

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	306,952
(b) Institutional strengthening:	591,064
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,288,232
Total:	2,186,248
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	95,000

Progress report

14. The IS project for Suriname was instrumental in supporting the country's efforts to maintain the implementation of the Montreal Protocol activities. The implementation of phase VII was challenged by the loss of the country's long standing advanced NOO in January 2024. A new NOO was identified in February 2024. Following this, UNEP worked closely with the new NOO to ensure that the portfolio of projects and activities was up to date. A country mission was held 12 to 16 May 2025 to evaluate progress on the implementation of all Montreal Protocol projects and factors creating delays in implementation, preparation for the ratification of the Kigali Amendment, and to provide an ad-hoc training programme for the NOO and staff. During the current phase, the following activities were implemented: ODS legislation and regulation to control and monitor ODS consumption and measures towards controlling HFCs; data collection, analysis, and submission; consultations and coordination with other national agencies/stakeholders; coordination of HPMP implementation activities; awareness-raising and information exchange; and regional cooperation and participation in Montreal Protocol meetings.

Plan of action

15. In the upcoming phase of the IS project, the Government of Suriname will continue to support activities to phase out HCFCs and promote Montreal Protocol activities, including support for activities to ratify the Kigali Amendment and support the eventual HFC phase-down. The NOU will review the composition of the Steering Committee to ensure that it can respond to stage II of the HPMP and HFC phase-down, considering the efforts towards gender mainstreaming and taking energy efficiency into consideration. 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 the licensing system for HFCs; continue to coordinate and monitor programme activities under the HPMP; work closely with stakeholders in the refrigeration servicing sector including capacity development; and implement public and stakeholder awareness campaigns through social and print media. In addition, the

NOU will improve its timely submission of country programme and Article 7 data reporting to the Fund and Ozone Secretariats, respectively, promote gender mainstreaming 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

16. The NOU is located within the National Environment Authority (NMA) and its work programme is incorporated within the NMA's core programme of activities. These factors contribute to the sustainability of the IS project and the framework to assess risks ahead of time and plan for suitable mitigative actions. Secondly, UNEP requires interim reports as part of the small-scale funding agreement with Suriname. These reports allow the country to identify, in advance, any issues that it is experiencing or where activities are not progressing as planned, providing an early indication where UNEP may support, assess and intervene where necessary. Finally, through UNEP's Compliance Assistance Programme services and network meetings, other risks can be assessed and early interventions identified and implemented.

附件二

执行委员会对提交给第九十七次会议的延长体制建设项目的看法草案

佛得角

1. 执行委员会审查了提交的报告，其中申请延长佛得角的体制建设项目（第九阶段），赞赏地注意到佛得角已向基金秘书处报告了 2023 年和 2024 年国家方案数据，并向臭氧秘书处报告了《蒙特利尔议定书》第 7 条数据。这些数据表明该国遵守了《蒙特利尔议定书》的淘汰时间表。委员会注意到，佛得角政府采取了强制执行措施，通过许可证和配额制度控制臭氧消耗物质进口，并向海关人员和制冷技术人员提供全面培训。委员会肯定佛得角政府的努力，并因此满怀希望地认为佛得角政府将在今后三年内，继续成功开展各项活动，一如既往地遵守《蒙特利尔议定书》的控制措施。

吉布提

2. 执行委员会审查了提交的报告，其中申请延长吉布提的体制建设项目（第九阶段），赞赏地注意到吉布提已向基金秘书处报告了 2023 年和 2024 年国家方案数据，并向臭氧秘书处报告了《蒙特利尔议定书》第 7 条数据。这些数据表明该国遵守了《蒙特利尔议定书》的淘汰时间表。委员会注意到，吉布提政府采取了强制执行措施，通过许可证和配额制度控制臭氧消耗物质进口，并向海关人员和制冷技术人员提供全面培训。委员会肯定吉布提政府的努力，并因此满怀希望地认为吉布提政府将在今后三年内，继续成功开展各项活动，一如既往地遵守《蒙特利尔议定书》的控制措施。

赤道几内亚

3. 执行委员会审查了提交的报告，其中申请延长赤道几内亚的体制建设项目（第五阶段），赞赏地注意到赤道几内亚已向基金秘书处报告了 2023 年和 2024 年国家方案数据，并向臭氧秘书处报告了《蒙特利尔议定书》第 7 条数据。这些数据表明该国遵守了《蒙特利尔议定书》的淘汰时间表。委员会注意到，赤道几内亚政府采取了强制执行措施，通过许可证和配额制度控制臭氧消耗物质进口，并向海关人员和制冷技术人员提供全面培训。委员会肯定赤道几内亚政府的努力，并因此满怀希望地认为赤道几内亚政府将在今后三年内，批准《基加利修正案》，并将继续成功开展各项活动，一如既往地遵守《蒙特利尔议定书》的控制措施。

苏里南

4. 执行委员会审查了提交的报告，其中申请延长苏里南的体制建设项目（第八阶段），赞赏地注意到苏里南已向基金秘书处报告了 2023 年和 2024 年国家方案数据，并向臭氧秘书处报告了《蒙特利尔议定书》第 7 条数据。这些数据表明该国遵守了《蒙特利尔议定书》的淘汰时间表。委员会注意到，该国政府去年因前任国家臭氧干事去世而面临挑战，肯定迄今为推进《蒙特利尔议定书》活动和体制建设项目所做的出色工作，并鼓励该国政府与环境规划署继续合作。委员会肯定苏里南政府的努力，并因此满怀希望地认为苏里南政府将在今后三年内，批准《基加利修正案》，并将继续成功开展各项活动，一如既往地遵守《蒙特利尔议定书》的控制措施。



**AMENDMENT TO
UNEP'S WORK PROGRAMME
2025**

**Presented to the
97th Meeting of the Executive Committee
of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation
of the Montreal Protocol**

October 2025

United Nations Environment Programme

A. INTRODUCTION

1. UNEP's Work Programme 2025 was approved at the 96th 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 97th Meeting of the Executive Committee, represents an Amendment to that Work Programme.

B. SUMMARY OF THE WORK PROGRAMME AMENDMENT FOR 2025

3. Consistent with the Business Plan 2025-2027, this Amendment comprises funding requests for
 - Support for the implementation of Institutional Strengthening projects in **4** countries.
 - Support in preparation of HCFC phase-out Management Plans (Stages 2 and 3) in **3** countries.
 - Support in preparation of national inventories of banks of waste-controlled substances and national action plan in **8** countries
 - Support in preparation of Verification reports in **2** countries.
 - Support for Enabling Activities for Kigali Amendment in **1** country.
 - Support in preparation of the Kigali HFC Implementation Plan (KIP) in **3** 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 97th Meeting of the Executive Committee

Country	Project title	Amount, US\$	PSC, US\$	Total requested amount, US\$
INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECT RENEWALS (ISRs)				
Cape Verde	Extension of the institutional strengthening project (phase IX)	180,000	0	180,000
Djibouti	Extension of the institutional strengthening project (phase IX)	180,000	0	180,000
Equatorial Guinea	Extension of the institutional strengthening project (phase V)	211,968	0	211,968
Suriname	Extension of the institutional strengthening project (phase VIII)	194,303	0	194,303
Sub-total for Institutional Strengthening Projects		766,271	0	766,271
PREPARATION OF HCFC PHASE-OUT MANAGEMENT PLANS (STAGES 2 and 3)				
Central African Republic	Preparation of HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (HPMP) Stage II – the cooperating agency	10,000	1,300	11,300
Qatar	Preparation of HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (HPMP) Stage III - the lead agency in cooperation with UNIDO	40,000	5,200	45,200
Syrian Arab Republic	Preparation of HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (HPMP) Stage II - the lead agency in cooperation with UNIDO	45,000	5,850	50,850
Sub-total for Preparation of HCFC phase-out Management Plans (Stage 3)		95,000	12,350	107,350
PREPARATION OF NATIONAL INVENTORIES OF BANKS OF WASTE-CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES AND NATIONAL ACTION PLAN				
Antigua and Barbuda	Preparation of national inventories of banks of waste-controlled substances and national action plan – the lead agency	70,000	9,100	79,100
Chad	Preparation of national inventories of banks of waste-controlled substances and national action plan – the lead agency	90,000	11,700	101,700
Guinea Bissau	Preparation of national inventories of banks of waste-controlled substances and national action plan – the lead agency	80,000	10,400	90,400
Jordan	Preparation of national inventories of banks of waste-controlled substances and national action plan – XXX	37,000	4,810	41,810

Mali	Preparation of national inventories of banks of waste-controlled substances and national action plan – the lead agency	90,000	11,700	101,700
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Preparation of national inventories of banks of waste-controlled substances and national action plan – the lead agency	70,000	9,100	79,100
Serbia	Preparation of national inventories of banks of waste-controlled substances and national action plan – the lead agency	90,000	11,700	101,700
Syrian Arab Republic	Preparation of national inventories of banks of waste-controlled substances and national action plan – the lead agency	100,000	13,000	113,000
Sub-total for Preparation of national inventories of banks of waste-controlled substances and national action plan		627,000	81,510	708,510
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO PREPARE A VERIFICATION REPORT ON HCFC CONSUMPTION				
Malawi	Verification report for stage I of the Kigali Implementation Plan for HFC phase down	30,000	3,900	33,900
Mozambique	Verification report for stage I of the Kigali Implementation Plan for HFC phase down	30,000	3,900	33,900
Sub-total for Preparation of Verification reports		60,000	7,800	67,800
ENABLING ACTIVITIES FOR KIGALI AMENDMENT				
Yemen	Enabling activities for Kigali Amendment	250,000	17,500	267,500
Sub-total for Preparation of Enabling Activities		250,000	17,500	267,500
PREPARATION OF KIGALI IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (KIP) STAGE I				
Brunei Darussalam	Preparation of Kigali Implementation Plan (KIP) stage I - the lead agency in cooperation with UNIDO.	135,000	17,550	152,550
Pakistan	Preparation of Kigali Implementation Plan (KIP) stage I - the cooperating agency.	45,000	5,850	50,850
Sub-total for Preparation of the Kigali HFC Implementation Plan (KIP)		180,000	23,400	203,400

Table 2. Summary of items submitted for consideration by the 97th Executive Committee meeting by group

Type of projects	Value in US\$	Project support costs in US\$	Total in US\$
Sub-total for Institutional Strengthening Projects	766,271	0	766,271
Sub-total for Preparation of HCFC phase-out Management Plans (Stages 2 and 3)	95,000	12,350	107,350
Sub-total for Preparation of national inventories of banks of waste-controlled substances and national action plan	627,000	81,510	708,510
Sub-total for Preparation of Verification reports	60,000	7,800	67,800
Sub-total for Enabling Activities	250,000	17,500	267,500
Sub-total for Preparation of the Kigali HFC Implementation Plan (KIP)	180,000	23,400	203,400
Grand Total	1,978,271	142,560	2,120,831

C. PROJECT CONCEPTS for items to be submitted by UNEP

Title: *Requests for institutional strengthening renewals for (4 countries) (Cape Verde Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea and Suriname)*

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 in the UNEP's 2025-2027 Business Plan.

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

Activities and Individual documents for these projects – the terminal reports and the action plans -

<i>description:</i>	have been submitted to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat separately.	
<i>Time Frame:</i>	36 months	
<i>Per country cost:</i>	Country	US\$
	Cape Verde	180,000
	Djibouti	180,000
	Equatorial Guinea	211,968
	Suriname	194,303
	Total	766,271 (USD)

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

**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:	Stage 3 - HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (preparation)	
Country:	State of Qatar	
Lead implementing agency:	UNEP	
Cooperating agency:	UNIDO	
Implementation period:	Jan. 2026- Jun. 2027	
Funding requested:		
Agency	Sector	Funding requested (US \$)*
UNEP	Overarching	(40,000) + PSC
UNIDO	Overarching	(20,000) + PSC

*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 agencies (where more than one IA is involved)	☒	☐
2. Written confirmation – balances from previous PRP funding approved for stage II HPMP had been returned / will be returned (Decision 71/42(i))	☒	☐
Specify meeting at which PRP funding balance had been returned/will be returned	Stage II PRP funding balance was returned to the MLFS.	

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 commitment (%)	100%	Year of commitment	2030
☒ Servicing only		☐ Manufacturing only	☐ Servicing and manufacturing
2. Brief background on previous stage of the HPMP			
Please provide a brief background on the previous stage of the HPMP, when it was approved, a brief description of the progress in implementation of the previous stage of the HPMP to demonstrate that substantial progress had been made.			
Stage II of the HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP) for Qatar was approved at the 88th meeting of the Executive Committee in (15 – 19) November 2021 for the period from 2021- 2026 to reduce HCFC consumption by 67.5 per cent of the country's baseline, in the amount of US \$789,440, consisting of US \$365,000, plus agency support costs of US \$25,500 for UNIDO, and US \$353,000, plus agency support costs of US \$45,890 for UNEP. Stage II consists of three tranches that cover policy and enforcement capacity-building (legislation), customs training, training and certification of RAC servicing technicians, promotion of alternative technologies, development of standards for products and services, procurement of equipment for a reclaim center and training centers, and monitoring and control and policy update. Also, the ExCom approved the first tranche of stage II of the HPMP for Qatar, and the corresponding tranche implementation plan, in the amount of US \$376,985, consisting of US \$205,000, plus agency support costs of US \$14,350 for UNIDO, and US \$139,500, plus agency support costs of US \$18,135 for UNEP. For policy and enforcement capacity-building, two draft ministerial decision have been prepared, the first aims to advance the implementation of the certification scheme and good servicing practices for RAC technicians, and the second concerns banning the use of disposable refrigerant cylinder as well as the import and use of HCFC-141b contained in pre-blended polyols. Additionally, the E-licensing system has been updated to include non- ODS substances and has been enhanced to be more efficient and user friendly. The NOU team and Enforcement officers			

from local governments have been trained to the use the updated electronic licensing system.

The capacities of 40 customs officers have been enhanced in combating illegal trade and in the safe handling of hazardous refrigerants through organizing a training workshop that focused on the Montreal Protocol and HCFC control, the country compliance' requirements and importance, the role of Customs, good practices in monitoring and controlling ODS trade, risk profiling, and practical exercise on the use ODS identifiers. Additionally, cooperation with the Customs Authority continued to enhance ODS control on goods entering Qatar for transit under the Free Trade Agreement, including updating HS codes and managing ODS shipments in transit. On the other hand, to support regional and cross-border enforcement, the NOU participated in 4 meetings during 2022-2023 that focused on revising the HS Code for the controlled substances under the MP in the GCC Countries.

Additionally, and to build the capacities of RAC servicing sector, the training curriculum for RAC technician has been updated to include newly long-term ODS alternatives, including natural refrigerants, along with related safety and technical aspects. In coordination with Qatar University, refresher training for 20 RAC trainers was organized, and 40 technicians were trained and certified on best practices and technical aspects. Furthermore, several meetings were held with RAC and servicing companies to raise awareness about the importance of training RAC technicians, discuss their needs, and improve the training to meet the market need.

To promote alternative technologies, the NOU held several meetings and consultation workshops with RAC sector companies to encourage the shift toward low-GWP, environmentally friendly alternatives. Experts attended these consultations to exchange experiences and address obstacles and challenges related to emerging technologies. Additionally, Cooperation continued with Qatar general organization for Standards to update the national RAC standards in accordance with the agreed road map developed through the close cooperation between GCC countries and UNEP.

Key steps have been taken to develop a legal framework for ODS recovery and recycling centers, including financial incentives. A draft law was prepared with the Ministry's legal department to enforce gas recycling and establish a reclamation center. An international expert conducted a feasibility study and surveyed RAC companies, supported by awareness workshops. Multiple meetings and consultations with stakeholders and authorities were held in 2022–2023 to review and validate the project, including site inspections by the expert.

Progress report for implementation of Tranche-I stage II- UNIDO

The activities as proposed in document 88/60 under tranche I of stage II and their progress status as per document 93/83 is provided in the table below:

Activities	Progress Status
R/AC Servicing Capacity Building	
Preparations for the implementation of a reclamation centre, including development of a business model and procurement of equipment for one high-capacity reclamation centre	Preparation has begun for the establishment of a reclamation centre, including a study on the feasibility of the reclamation and a survey on consumption of both HFCs and HCFCs in RAC sectors and subsectors for 2017-2021; the development of a business model; a visit and evaluation of possible enterprises for the reclamation centre; development of equipment specifications to establish a reclamation centre with capacity of 50 mt of HFCs and HCFCs, which can be scaled up to 150 mt; and awareness workshops on the importance of recovery and recycling centres. UNIDO undertook a mission in October 2023 to Qatar to visit and evaluate 3 potential hosts as well as discuss logistics and equipment procurement; after the list of equipment and method of procurement is agreed upon, delivery is expected to take up to eight months. The legal framework for management of the centre, consisting of governmental policies to ensure its sustainability, was also being developed, supported by the upcoming mandatory recovery of refrigerants, the upcoming ban on disposable refrigerant cylinders, and a plan for the implementation of a licensing scheme for reclamation centres. That framework was expected to be finalized by June 2024, and the reclamation centre is expected to be operational by December 2026.
Technical and Enforcement Outreach and promotion of the new alternative technologies	
Technical assistance to assist	Information on emerging low-GWP technologies, with a focus on RAC manufacturing and

HCFC-123 chiller owners to transition to non-ODS and low-GWP alternatives	servicing, was disseminated through meetings with a total of 48 participants (including 17 women), and a workshop attended by 32 participants (including five women) for chiller owners and enterprises working with HCFC-123 and with enterprises that used pre-blended polyols. In addition, two meetings for importers and end-users of HCFC-123-based chillers with international RAC equipment and parts manufacturers were organized to discuss low-GWP technologies for the transition from HCFC-123.
Enforcement	
Procurement of five refrigerant identifiers for training centres and key ports/check points	Procurement of the five advanced refrigerant identifiers was delayed due to a backlog with the supplier.
Monitoring	
Monitor the consumption quotas to users and control the quotas and supplies according to the licensing and quota enforced	Disbursements related to the project management and monitoring unit (consultants, travel, meetings and workshops) are expected to be made by March 2024

The Executive Committee approved at its 93rd meeting in (15 – 19) December 2023 the Second Tranche of the HPMP Stage II for Qatar and the corresponding tranche implementation plan in the amount of US \$147,615, consisting of US \$79,500, plus agency support costs of US \$10,335 for UNEP, and US \$54,000, plus agency support costs of US \$3,780 for UNIDO. Noting that the approved funds would only be transferred by the treasurer to UNEP after the secretariat had confirmed that the country had implemented the commitments listed in decision 88/54(e)(i), (ii), and (iii); and UNEP would include an update on the progress made in implementing the recommendations contained in the 2020-2022 verification report as a part of the progress report on the implementation of the second tranche of the HPMP.

For UNEP, planned activities under the second tranche will focus on strengthening regulations and enforcement capacities, enhancing technical skills, promoting alternative technologies, developing national standards related to RAC, continuing the operation of the monitoring and control system, and updating policies and regulations as required under the MP. Key initiatives include improvements to the e-licensing and monitoring system, ongoing Customs officer training with a focus on risk profiling, and strengthening cross-border cooperation with GCC countries. Technician training on RAC good servicing will continue, a pilot technician certification program will be implemented, and efforts to strengthen the RAC industry and networking will be enhanced. Efforts to promote alternative technologies will include information dissemination and public awareness campaigns. Cooperation will continue with Qatar general organization for Standards to update the national RAC standards in accordance with the proposed road map for the GCC countries. Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for servicing workshops will be developed, and awareness of handling flammable and hazardous refrigerants will be raised. Finally, the operation of the monitoring and control system will continue, and the updated ODS policies and regulations, as well as the legal framework for the establishment and management of ODS recovery and recycling centers, will be finalized.

Although no funds have been released for UNEP to undertake the planned activities under this second tranche, the following have been achieved in implementing the commitments listed in decision 88/54(e)(i), (ii), and (iii):

- A ministerial decision has been prepared regarding banning the use of disposable refrigerant cylinder, and the import and use of HCFC-141b contained in pre-blended polyols. The decision will be issued after completing the final internal procedural step.
- Several consultation meetings were held with key stakeholders in the RAC sector to: inform them about the ministerial decision and the proposed ban; and discuss challenges and agree on the way forward to strengthen cooperation and facilitate the implementation of the HPMP, as well as to meet the country's commitments under the Montreal Protocol.
- A survey was conducted to assess companies' readiness to implement the ban.
- A draft ministerial decision has been prepared in accordance with the updated GCC ODS unified regulations adopted in 2014 to advance the implementation of the certification scheme and good servicing practices for RAC technicians.
- The e-licensing system was originally established in 2020 and was updated in 2023 to align with local requirements, definitions, and procedures, as well as to enhance efficiency and user-friendliness.
- NOU staff have been trained to use the updated system. The system is currently monitoring HFCs and will be further updated following the ratification of the Kigali Amendment.

The activities as proposed in document 93/83 under tranche II of stage II and their progress status is provided in the

table below:

Activities	Progress Status
Legal framework	
Procurement of five refrigerant identifiers for training centres and key ports/check points, and training of personnel	UNIDO continued to implement activities with regard to the procurement of five refrigerant identifiers for training centres and key ports/check points. Following the tendering process for the supply of refrigerant identifiers, UNIDO received six bids, of which five were technically acceptable, the lowest bidder being UNICORN. All bidders offered the same model of refrigerant identifier (the Legend Series, as previously supplied by UNICORN). All bidders informed that none of the identifiers are currently in stock, and delivery timelines are estimated to range between 2–6 months. PO 3000136856 was counter signed in January 2025. The estimated delivery time of the refrigerant identifiers is Q4, 2025.
Technical assistance	
Procurement of equipment for one high-capacity reclamation centre, and training of personnel	UNIDO continued to implement activities with regard to the procurement of equipment for one high-capacity reclamation centre. The technical specifications have been finalized. US \$143,000 is earmarked for the establishment of the reclamation center. The total estimated budget amounts to US \$178,286. Thus, the co-financing requirement is estimated at US \$35,286. The host of the reclamation center proposed that any potential upfront costs be apportioned 80% to UNIDO and 20% to Buzwair. The working agreement between Ministry of Environment and Climate Change, UNIDO and Buzwair Industrial Gases Factories has been finalized yet to be counter signed by all parties. Moreover, the NOU is yet to submit an endorsement letter endorsing Buzwair as host of the reclamation center. On August 11, a meeting was held between UNIDO and the NOU to discuss the sustainability of the project, procurement procedures and ownership of the equipment. The NOU proposed to organize another meeting to clarify specific points regarding the ownership of the equipment and the framework of the agreement and the contracts. UNIDO intends to advertise the bid and sub-contract supplier in Q4, 2025. The estimated delivery time of the equipment including installation, commissioning and training is Q2, 2026.
Continuation of technical assistance to assist HCFC-123 chiller owners to transition to non-ODS and low-GWP alternatives, including through the organization of awareness workshops	Following the HCFC-123 chiller owners awareness raising workshop that took place on October 10, 2023 under tranche I, UNIDO proposed to organize another awareness raising work shop ONLY for owners of chillers using both HCFC-22 and HCFC-123. The NOU confirmed that Trane maintains all its HCFC-123 chillers operating in Qatar. These are fully serviced and containment procedures are already in place.
Procurement of three sets of equipment, including manifold gauges; portable leak detectors for hydrocarbons, ammonia and carbon dioxide; refrigerant weight scales; vacuum pump; recovery sets for hydrocarbons; recovery sets for other refrigerants; recycling cylinders; and tools for training centres	UNIDO and the NOU have identified two training centers that will be capacitated with RAC training tools and equipment. The list of tools and equipment as well as the ToRs have been finalized. The procurement was conducted via the existing LTA with Unicorn. The estimated delivery time of the RAC tools and equipment to Qatar University and University of Doha is Q4, 2025.
Project Management and Monitoring	
Project management and monitoring, including consultants, travel, verification of consumption, and meetings, workshops, and operating expenses	UNIDO continued to undertake project management and monitoring. An international expert has been hired to conduct the verification of HCFC consumption for the years 2022, 2023, and 2024. The expert will also draft the tranche III request that will be submitted at the 97th ExCom meeting scheduled for 1 to 5 December 2025.

3. Current progress in implementation of previous stage of the HPMP				
Activity	Description			Implementing agency
Legal/regulatory framework	See above			UNEP
Refrigeration servicing sector	See above			UNEP
Refrigeration servicing sector	See above			UNIDO
Refrigeration servicing sector	See above			UNIDO
4. Overview of current HCFC consumption in metric tonnes by substance (last three years)				
Substance	Sector	2022	2023	2024
HCFC-22	RAC servicing	1,024.96	1,026.80	726.6918
HCFC-123	RAC servicing	3.60	0.0	0.0
HCFC-141b	---	0.00	0.00	0.0
HCFC-142b	---	0.00	0.00	0.0
HCFC-141b	Pre-blended polyols	0.00	0.00	0.0
5. Based on the consumption data given above, please provide a description of the sector/sub-sector that uses HCFCs in the country, including a short analysis and explanation of the consumption trends (i.e., increasing or decreasing)				
All remaining HCFC consumption in the country is dedicated solely to the Refrigeration and Air Conditioning (RAC) servicing sector. This consumption is needed to maintain existing equipment, as the use of HCFCs for manufacturing has already been phased out. The country is actively working to control and reduce this consumption to meet the total phase-out target by 2030, in line with the Montreal Protocol.				
6. Description of information that needs to be gathered and updated. Explain why this has not been undertaken during preparation for the previous stage of the HPMP.				
Information needed	Description			Agency
Updated data on HCFC consumption in manufacturing/servicing sector	Conduct surveys to collect information on the HCFC quantities currently consumed by sector.			UNEP
Updated sectoral consumption information	Update the inventory of HCFC-based equipment especially air conditioners and commercial HCFC-based equipment.			UNEP
Others, specify. Stakeholders consultations	Identify and discuss with the relevant stakeholders, possible ways of reducing the current consumption of HCFCs in the country. Taking into account the limitations with alternatives suitable for Qatar.			UNEP
New information on ODS regulations	Analysis of the current regulatory and institutional framework including the enforcement mechanism and capacity.			UNEP
Collection of data for training institutes, RAC workshops, installer, technicians for the distribution of Tools and Equipment for the RAC servicing sector	Carry out survey for the selection of technician, technical institutes offering RAC program, RAC workshops and RAC equipment installer for the distribution of tools and equipment as per selection criteria agreed with the stakeholders. Also survey supermarkets, major industrial and commercial customers using high-capacity chillers			UNIDO
7. Activities to be undertaken for project preparation and funding				
Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)			Agency
Updated data on HCFC in consuming sectors; and inventory of HCFC based equipment	15,000			UNEP
Analysis of the current regulatory and institutional framework including the enforcement mechanism and capacity.	10,000			UNEP

Stakeholders consultations and development of HPMP Stage III project document	15,000	UNEP
Coordinating Stage III PRP activities with activities related to Kigali Amendment Implementation Plan PRP	4,000	UNIDO
Data Collection and Surveys for training institutes, RAC workshops, installer, technicians for the distribution of Tools and Equipment for the RAC servicing sector	12,000	UNIDO
Evaluate the climate co-benefits	4,000	UNIDO
TOTAL	60,000	
8. How will activities related to implementation of the Kigali Amendment to phase down HFCs be considered during project preparation for stage III of the HPMP?		
The overarching strategy for Qatar is to implement an integrated plan for HCFC reductions in the servicing sector by promoting and adopting energy-efficient alternative technologies to achieve climate benefits, operationalizing the R&R&R scheme, and enforcing the RAC certification scheme for improved refrigerant management. The strategy focuses on updating existing policies, strengthening their implementation, and building the capacity of refrigeration experts and practitioners to support the transition to ozone- and climate-friendly alternatives. These activities, being prepared for HPMP Stage III, will complement those planned for the KIP, once Qatar ratifies the Kigali Amendment, which is expected soon. The Government of the State of Qatar remains committed, to the extent possible, to phasing out remaining HCFC consumption while increasing the use of low-GWP alternatives.		
9. 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 stage III prep.		

**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:	Stage 2 - HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (preparation)	
Country:	Syrian Arab Republic	
Lead implementing agency:	UNEP	
Implementation period:	Jan. 2026- Dec. 2026	
Funding requested:		
Agency	Sector	Funding requested (US \$)*
UNEP	Overarching	(45,000) + PSC
UNIDO	Overarching	(15,000) + PSC

*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 agencies (where more than one IA is involved)	☒	☐
2. Written confirmation – balances from previous PRP funding approved for stage II HPMP had been returned / will be returned (Decision 71/42(i))	☒	☐
Specify meeting at which PRP funding balance had been returned/will be returned	Stage II PRP funding balance was returned to the MLFS.	

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 commitment (%)	100%	Year of commitment	2030
☒ Servicing only		☐ Manufacturing only	☐ Servicing and manufacturing
2. Brief background on previous stage of the HPMP			
Please provide a brief background on the previous stage of the HPMP, when it was approved, a brief description of the progress in implementation of the previous stage of the HPMP to demonstrate that substantial progress had been made.			

At its 86th Meeting held in Montreal in November 2020, the Executive Committee approved in principle, stage I of the HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP) for Syria to reduce HCFC consumption by 67.5 per cent of the baseline consumption by 2025, at the amount of \$1,728,517, consisting of \$1,209,276, plus agency support costs of \$143,020 for UNEP, and \$351,608, plus agency support costs of \$24,613 for UNIDO. Also, the ExCom approved the first tranche of stage I of the HPMP for Syria, and the corresponding tranche implementation plan, in the amount of US \$642,848, consisting of \$ 238,428, plus agency support costs of \$28,199 for UNEP, and \$351,608, plus agency support costs of \$24,613 for UNIDO.

Noting that stage I of the HPMP also included US \$1,465,361, plus agency support costs of US \$109,902 for UNIDO, for an investment project for the phase-out of 12.88 ODP tonnes of HCFCs from the manufacture of unitary air-conditioning equipment and rigid polyurethane insulation panels, approved at the 62nd meeting; and That the revised starting point for sustained aggregate reduction in HCFC consumption was 135.03 ODP tonnes. And to note the deduction of 12.88 ODP tonnes of HCFCs from the starting point for sustained aggregate reduction in HCFC consumption for the investment project referred to in sub-paragraph (a), above, and a further 16.98 ODP tonnes of HCFCs for the implementation of stage I of the HPMP.

Stage I tranche II of the HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP) for Syria was approved at the 91st meeting of the Executive Committee in (5 –9) December 2022 to achieve a reduction of 21.7 ODP tons (15.9 ODP t from the foam sector, 1.3 ODP t from the AC sector plus 4.6 ODP t from the servicing sector), in the amount of US \$2,439,810, consisting of US \$418,100, plus agency support costs of US \$49,448 for UNEP, and US \$1,843.236, plus agency support costs of US \$129,26 for UNIDO.

Stage I consists of Four tranches that cover policy and enforcement capacity-building (legislation), customs training, training and certification of RAC servicing technicians, promotion of alternative technologies, development of standards for products and services, procurement of equipment for a reclaim center and training centers, and monitoring and control and policy update. In addition to investment projects to phase out the HCFCs consumption in the foam and AC manufacturing sector. The planned reductions under stage I is 28.56 ODP tons and the remaining eligible consumption is 26.96 ODP tons of R-22.

For policy and enforcement capacity-building, a comprehensive licensing system issued in Jan. 2022, procedures are updated by MoLAE and stakeholders are aware of it, the licensing system aims to advance the implementation of the certification scheme and good servicing practices for RAC technicians, and controlling the import, export and use of MP controlled substances including the use of HCFC-141b contained in pre-blended polyols form. Additionally, the E-licensing system has been developed and introduced to NOU for approval.

The HS code 2022, has been adapted into the Syrian Customs regulations, in addition to provide the necessary tools (refrigerant's identifiers) to assure safe and efficient implementation and control.

Additionally, and to build the capacities of RAC servicing sector, the training curriculum for RAC technician has been updated to include newly long-term ODS alternatives, including natural refrigerants, along with related safety and technical aspects. In coordination with NOU, comprehensive Train-of-Trainers has been conducted in 24-26 August 2022 with 27 trainees (24 males and 3 females) who were certified on best practices and technical aspects. Furthermore, several meetings were held with RAC and servicing companies to raise awareness about the importance of training RAC technicians, discuss their needs, and improve the training to meet the market need.

To promote alternative technologies, the NOU held several meetings and consultation workshops with RAC sector companies to encourage the shift toward low-GWP, environmentally friendly alternatives, and address obstacles and challenges related to emerging technologies. Additionally, Cooperation continued with Syria general organization for Standards to update the national RAC standards in accordance with the agreed road map developed through the close cooperation between GCC countries and UNEP.

Progress report for implementation of Tranche II of Stage I- UNIDO

The activities as proposed in document 88/60 under tranche I of stage II and their progress status as per document 93/83 is provided in the table below:

Activities	Progress Status
Procurement of Equipment	
Procurement of advanced identifiers for training centres	Six (6) 700H pro refrigerant identifiers have been procured and successfully delivered to Syria in September 2022. They are currently undergoing customs clearance.

and Customs authority Procurement of sets of tools and equipment for the training and certification centres such as vacuum pumps, smart tools, R&R equipment, training rigs etc.	The following sets of tools have been procured and successfully delivered to Syria in July 2022. • Portable leak detector for Hydrocarbon (x5 sets) • Portable leak detector for CFC, HCFC, HFC, HFO (x5 sets) • Vacuum pump (x5 sets) • Manifold gauge 0-50 bar (x5 sets) • Recovery unit refrigerants (x3 sets) • Refrigerant recovery cylinder (x5 sets) • Nitrogen pressure regulator (x5 sets) • Training tools for technicians: • Lokring sets (x10 sets) • Safety goggles (x10 sets) • Gloves (x10 sets) • Core Valve Removal Tool for 1/4" and 5/16" access ports (x10 sets) • Compact clamp meter with thermometer (x10 sets) • Vacuum gauge (x10 sets) • Screwdriver set (x10 sets) • Set allen keys metric (x10 sets) • Portable tool chest (x10 sets) • Reamers (x10 sets) • Piercing pliers including spare tip (x10 sets) • Wire stripper (x10 sets) • Wire cutters (x10 sets) • Long nose pliers (x10 sets) • Universal pliers (x10 sets) • Pinch off pliers (x10 sets) • Triple head bender (6, 8, 10 mm) (x10 sets) • Tube cutter set (miniature: 3-16mm, standard: 7-41mm) (x10 sets) • Metric flaring and swaging tool (x10 sets) • Capillary tube (x10 sets) • Capillary tube cutter (x10 sets) • Adjustable wrench set (x10 sets) • Ratchet wrench set (Reversible ratchet wrench w/bit assortment) (x10 sets) • Brazing kit (with brazing rods, flux coated 15% Ag) Butane or Acetylene) (x10 sets) • Expander tool metric (x10 sets) • Crossbow tube bender metric (x10 sets) • Four-way digital manifold (SMAN440 or equivalent) with hoses (x10 sets) • Digital Refrigerant Weight Scale (0-100kg) (x6 sets) • Digital Refrigerant Weight Scale (0-50kg) (x6 sets) • Split air-conditioner test rig (220V, 50 Hz) (x10 sets) • Refrigeration cycle demonstration unit (220V, 50 Hz) (x10 sets) • Simple Compression Refrigeration Trainer (x10 sets) • Recovery and charging module (x10 sets) ○ Split A/C unit built on a trolley ○ Packaged unit on wheels • Mobile Refrigeration Trainer (220V, 50Hz) (x2 sets) • A/C & Refrigeration system Trainer (220V, 50Hz) (x2 sets) • Recovery & Recycling Cylinder (x30 sets) • Refrigerant recovery cylinder 30lb (x20 sets) • 4-way manifold gauge set for R134a and blends (x50 sets) • Handheld electronic leak detector for CFCs, HCFCs, HFCs, HFOs and HCs (x20 sets) • Refrigerant weight scale (0-50 kg) (x20 sets) • Digital vacuum gauge (x20 sets) sets) • 4-way manifold gauge set for R134a and blends (x50 sets) • Portable Refrigerant identifier (CFC, HCFC, HFC, and HC) (x20 sets) • Handheld electronic leak detector for CFCs, HCFCs, HFCs, HFOs and HCs (x20 sets) • Refrigerant weight scale (0-50 kg) (x20 sets) • Digital vacuum gauge (x20 sets)
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Technical assistance	
Technical assistance for the manufacturing sector to adopt low-GWP alternatives	Awareness-raising workshops During the period of August-October 2021, 6 awareness-raising workshops on alternative technologies to facilitate HCFC phase-out were organized for over 134 participants in Damascus, Homs and Aleppo in the foam and RAC sectors, respectively. Meeting attendees included Industrial Companies (Al Hafez Company, Al Madina Refrigerators company, Al Hafez for Mechanical Industry, Barada Refrigerators company, Al Atassi Company); Syrian Customs Authority; Damascus Environmental Department; Ministry of Industry; Ministry of Local Administration and Environment. The objectives of the workshops were as follows: • Provide technical assistance to the manufacturing sector; • Raise awareness about the HCFC phase-out; • Provide information on available low-GWP alternative technologies, and • Assist manufacturers in selecting alternative technologies to HCFC-141b in PU foam, HCFC-142b in XPS board and HCFC-22 in domestic air conditioners.
	Data collection mission to Homs, Aleppo, Hama, Latakia and Damascus suburbs by national UNIDO consultants and the Ministry of Local Environment and Administration. A data validation mission was organised from 8-29 June for the purpose of validating data collected during a survey among industries consuming ODS substances so as to facilitate the preparation of the investment components for the HPMP Stage I. The validation mission was organised by UNIDO together with the Ministry of Local Environment and Administration, whereby two UNIDO national consultants participated together with the Director of the Ministry. Detailed questionnaires were used for interviewing 51 companies visited all over the country. A total of 51 industries in numerous sectors including domestic and commercial refrigeration, PU sandwich and truck boxes, domestic and commercial ACs and systems houses were visited and interviewed by the mission delegation: Homs (12), Aleppo (19), Hama (5), Latakia (6) and Damascus (9). From these, a total of 19 companies were identified as potential beneficiary enterprises for the investment components of the HPMP Stage I which were submitted to the 91st ExCom meeting in advance of the 12-week deadline. A workshop for the validation of data collected during the survey and for awareness-raising on alternative technologies was jointly organized by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), and the United Nations Environment Programme's Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP) in West Asia in Beirut, Lebanon on 23-24 June 2022. Over 40 participants participated including identified industries which utilize Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS), NOU representatives from Syria, Lebanon and Iraq, as well as UNEP and UNIDO delegates and experts. The two-day workshop focused on awareness-raising on alternative technologies in the foam and RAC sector, as well as individual meetings with each industry representative invited to validate the data collected in the survey previously conducted. Together with the validation mission, this was greatly beneficial in finalising the investment components of the HPMP Stage I for submission to the 91st ExCom meeting.
INVESTMENT PROJECT	

For UNEP, planned activities under the second tranche focused on strengthening regulations and enforcement capacities, enhancing technical skills, promoting alternative technologies, developing national standards related to RAC, continuing the operation of the monitoring and control system, and updating policies and regulations as required under the MP. Key initiatives include establishment of the e-licensing and monitoring system, ongoing Customs officer training with a focus on risk profiling, and strengthening cross-border cooperation. Technician training on RAC good servicing will continue, a pilot technician certification program will be implemented, and efforts to strengthen the RAC industry and networking will be enhanced. Efforts to promote alternative technologies will include information dissemination and public awareness campaigns. Cooperation will continue with Syrian Arab Organization For Standardization & Metrology (SASMO) to update the national RAC standards. Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for servicing workshops will be developed, and awareness of handling flammable and hazardous refrigerants will be raised. Finally, the operation of the monitoring and control system will continue, and

the updated ODS policies and regulations, as well as the legal framework for the establishment and management of ODS recovery and recycling centers, will be finalized.

Noting the challenges on the ground for implementing the planned non investment components:

- Sanctions make it difficult to enter into contracts with the government.
- Identifying local partners requires utmost care to ensure effectiveness and comply with UN requirements.

Hence, the following have been achieved in implementing the commitments listed in decision 88/54(e)(i), (ii), and (iii):

- The decision /164/ for 2022 which has been prepared is active and it controls import/export, quota system, RAC licensing system and Customs updated regulatory.
- Several consultation meetings were held with key stakeholders in the RAC and industrial sectors to inform them about the decision /164/ for 2022 and the ban of controlled substances; and discuss challenges and agree on the way forward to strengthen cooperation and facilitate the implementation of the HPMP, as well as to meet the country's commitments under the Montreal Protocol, especially Kigali Amendment.
- The General Directorate of customs was assisted to adopt HS2022 this year as the process is in the final stage for government approval.
- A national workshop was organized in June 2022 for national stakeholders to be aware about low GWP alternatives and about the updated systems and procedures to ensure sustainable HCFC phase out on time.
- Several meetings have been conducted with Ministry of Industry and MoLAE to find out the best framework to establish national R&R center, still in the positive negotiation for completion.

The activities under tranche II of stage I and their progress status is provided in the table below:

Activities	Progress Status
Policy Update and Enforcement	
Development and implementation of E-licensing system	Decision /164/ which includes the licensing system approved in Jan. 2022, is operating and in place, procedures are updated by MoLAE and the logical framework for development of e-licensing system is under consideration for approval.
Training workshop for enforcement officers in local governments	Workshop will be conducted parallel to the customs officer training, targeting the mutually acting authorities.
Operation of the monitoring and control system including the quota and licensing systems.	Monitoring and control system of import/export quota and handling of refrigerants is operating manually now and to be part of the e-licensing system.
Update of ODS policies and regulations as to ensure sustainability of phase out and provide incentives for promoting low GWP alternatives	Detailed review of the current ODS policies and regulations has been conducted, and national consultation meetings were organized with the support of UNEP in August 2025 about low GWP alternatives and energy efficiency.
Development of a legal framework for the establishment and management of ODS recovery/recycling centers, including a proposal of financial incentives for RR.	Several meetings have been conducted with Ministry of Economy and MoLAE to find out the best framework to establish national R&R center, still in the positive negotiation for completion.
Enhance ODS control on goods entering Syria for transit under Free Trade Agreement.	
Custom Training	
Training 20 customs officers in matters related to the compliance obligations of the Montreal Protocol and the control of HCFC imports through training programmes at the training institutes of the General Custom	The training material, equipment and logistical arrangements are in place waiting for the final structure of the Syrian General Authority for Land and Sea Ports and included Customs Directorate mandate to adapt the training material and start the training accordingly.

Administration	
Organization of Regional/ cross-border enforcement cooperation meetings	
Development of standards for products and services	
Review of National Standards and Codes that relate to ODSs sector and introduction/ promotion of the internationally applicable standards (Labelling, Record Keeping and reporting requirements, Standards for equipment and installations operating with HC and ammonia, etc.)	Detailed review of the national standards has been conducted in cooperation with SASMO, resulting identification of missing standards that must be applied. The work is ongoing to develop/adopt the required standards
Update the national standards of RAC products in accordance with the international standards.	The ISO 5149 and ISO 817 have been approved and adopted in its English version by SASMO
Development of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for the servicing workshops for handling flammable and hazardous refrigerants	Working closely with SASMO on drafting of flammable refrigerants and good practices Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) in Arabic, that to be adapted.
Technician Training and certification of RAC Servicing	
Delivery of Training of RAC Trainers for 40 persons; (including venue, logistics, consumables, etc.)	
Training program on RAC Good Servicing Practices for 340 technicians, in collaboration with local institutes.	
Developing a certification scheme for RAC technicians; implementing a pilot phase of the certification programme in combination with a training programme for evaluators, and certifying 240 technicians	
Strengthen RAC associations and networking for raising awareness among technicians and support the training and certification program	
Promotion of alternative technologies	
Awareness raising on HCFC phase-out in the servicing sector in collaboration with refrigeration associations; and promoting low-GWP alternatives in the manufacturing sector	
Dissemination of information on the latest development and new emerging technologies with special focus on R/AC manufacturing and servicing in collaboration with RAC associations.	
Campaign on HCFCs phase out and HCFCs alternatives including	

production and distribution of printed materials (e.g. newspaper ads, articles in journals) and through mass media (e.g. short films) in local language. Message on alternatives with low global warming potential (GWP).	
Project Implementation and Monitoring	
Project Implementation, Monitoring for all investment and non-investment components	

3. Current progress in implementation of previous stage of the HPMP

Activity	Description	Implementing agency
Legal/regulatory framework	See above	UNEP
Refrigeration servicing sector	See above	UNEP
Refrigeration servicing sector	See above	UNIDO
Refrigeration servicing sector	See above	UNIDO

4. Overview of current HCFC consumption in metric tonnes by substance (last three years)

Substance	Sector	2022	2023	2024
HCFC-22	RAC servicing	350	337	257
HCFC-22	Manufacturing	140	125	93
HCFC-22	Foam	40	28	17
HCFC-141b	Foam	200	185	138
HCFC-141b	Servicing	15	10	7
HCFC-142b	Foam	50	42	22

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

HCFC consumption in the country is concentrated across three main sectors: RAC Servicing (dominated by HCFC-22), Foam production (using HCFC-141b, HCFC-142b and HCFC-22 for XPS production). The overall trend shows a consistent and significant decrease in consumption across all substances and sectors between 2022 (795 MT) and 2024 (534 MT). The reasoning for this sharp decrease is twofold: The primary driver is the implementation HPMP, which includes technical assistance, regulatory measures, and national awareness-raising campaigns aimed at transitioning to ozone-friendly alternatives. Hence, this phase-out progress is likely amplified by the deteriorated security and political circumstances during the period. These challenging conditions have severely impacted overall economic activities, which, in turn, reduced the demand for ODS-dependent activities (e.g., manufacturing, new installations, and servicing). In summary, while the HPMP is driving the structural change, the decline in economic activity due to instability may be accelerating the pace of consumption reduction, particularly in sectors reliant on imports and continuous operation.

6. Description of information that needs to be gathered and updated. Explain why this has not been undertaken during preparation for the previous stage of the HPMP.

Information needed	Description	Agency
Updated data on HCFC consumption in manufacturing/servicing sector	Conduct surveys to collect information on the HCFC quantities currently consumed by sector.	UNEP
Updated sectoral consumption information	Update the inventory of HCFC-based equipment especially air conditioners and commercial HCFC-based equipment.	UNEP
Others, specify. Stakeholder's	Identify and discuss with the relevant stakeholders,	UNEP

consultations	possible ways of reducing the current consumption of HCFCs in the country. Taking into account the limitations with alternatives suitable for Syria.	
New information on ODS regulations	Analysis of the current regulatory and institutional frame work including the enforcement mechanism and capacity.	UNEP
Collection of data for training institutes, RAC workshops, installer, technicians for the distribution of Tools and Equipment for the RAC servicing sector	Carry out survey for the selection of technician, technical institutes offering RAC program, RAC workshops and RAC equipment installer for the distribution of tools and equipment as per selection criteria agreed with the stakeholders. Also survey supermarkets, major industrial and commercial customers using high-capacity chillers	UNIDO
7. Activities to be undertaken for project preparation and funding		
Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
Updated data on HCFC in consuming sectors; and inventory of HCFC based equipment	15,000	UNEP
Analysis of the current regulatory and institutional frame work including the enforcement mechanism and capacity.	10,000	UNEP
Stakeholders consultations and development of HPMP Stage III project document	15,000	UNEP
Coordinating Stage III PRP activities with activities related to Kigali Amendment Implementation Plan PRP	5,000	UNEP
Data Collection and Surveys for training institutes, RAC workshops, installer, technicians for the distribution of Tools and Equipment for the RAC servicing sector and establishment of RRR scheme.	15,000	UNIDO
TOTAL	60,000	
8. How will activities related to implementation of the Kigali Amendment to phase down HFCs be considered during project preparation for stage III of the HPMP?		
The overarching strategy for Syria is to implement an integrated plan for HCFC reductions in the servicing sector by promoting and adopting energy-efficient alternative technologies to achieve climate benefits, operationalizing the R&R&R scheme, and enforcing the RAC certification scheme for improved refrigerant management. The strategy focuses on updating existing policies, strengthening their implementation, and building the capacity of refrigeration experts and practitioners to support the transition to ozone- and climate-friendly alternatives. These activities, being prepared for HPMP Stage II, will complement those planned for the KIP. The Government of Syria remains committed, to the extent possible, to phasing out remaining HCFC consumption while increasing the use of low-GWP alternatives.		
9. 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 stage II prep.		

**Multilateral Fund FOR THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL
National Kigali HFC Implementation plan PROJECT PREPARATION REQUEST FORM**

Part I: Project Information

Project title:	Kigali HFC Implementation plan (KIP)	
Country:	Brunei Darussalam	
Lead implementing agency:	UNEP	
Cooperating agency:	UNIDO	
Implementation period:	January 2026 - December 2027	
Funding requested: US \$170,000		
Agency	Sector	Funding requested (US \$)*
UNEP	Overarching	135,000
UNIDO	Overarching	35,000

Part II: Prerequisites for submission

Item	Yes	No
1. Official endorsement letter from Government specifying roles of respective agencies (where more than one IA is involved)	☒	☐
2. Ratification of the Kigali Amendment	☒	☐

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

1. Montreal Protocol compliance target to be met in ☒ stage I of the Kigali HFC Implementation plan			
Phase-down commitment	Freeze and 10 %	Year of commitment	2024 and 2029
☒ Servicing only	☐ Manufacturing only	☐ Servicing and manufacturing	
2. Brief background on previous activities related to the Kigali Amendment and HFC phase-down, as well as HPMP stages (i.e. information on approval and implementation of ODS alternatives survey; approval and progress in implementation of Enabling Activities project with the expected completion date; HPMP implementation)			
Previous activities related to the Kigali Amendment, HFC Phase-down and the HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (HPMP) are summarized below: ○ The ODS Alternatives Survey: The 74th Executive Committee (ExCom) meeting in May 2015 approved US\$ 70,000 for Brunei to implement the “Survey of ODS alternatives at the national level” through UNEP. The objective was to assist Brunei Darussalam to better understand their historical (2012-2015) and predicted consumption trends (2016-2030) for ODS alternatives, including medium, low- and high-global warming potential (GWP) alternatives and their distribution by sector and subsector to provide a comprehensive overview of national markets where ODS alternatives have been and will be phased in, while taking into consideration other existing technologies. The ODS Alternatives Survey Report was prepared and submitted to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat accordingly. Project was completed in September 2017. ○ The Enabling Activities for HFC phase-down project (EA) was approved at the 82nd ExCom meeting in December 2018 at the total amount of US\$ 150,000 through UNEP. The objective was to support Brunei Darussalam to (i) facilitate the ratification of the Kigali Amendment, (ii) facilitate introduction of low-GWP (flammable) alternatives and capacity building of concerned stakeholders on the safe adoption of flammable refrigerants, (iii) establish HFC licensing and reporting system			

based on review of the existing ODS import/export licensing and quota and (iv) enhance awareness of the public and various end-users about the importance and benefits of Kigali Amendment through communication and awareness programme. The Country Assessment Report which summarizes the existing contexts, challenges and recommendation for Brunei Darussalam to phase down HFC in different aspects including legislative framework, institutional mechanism, market and HFC usage situation, training needs assessment and public outreach was prepared and finalized. Project was completed in June 2023.

- **HCFC Phase-out Management Plan Stage II:** The HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (HPMP) Stage I for Brunei Darussalam was approved at the 66th meeting of the Executive Committee (ExCom) in December 2012 with the assistance of the UNEP as a lead implementing agency and the UNDP as a cooperating implementing agency. The HPMP Stage I was implemented since its approval through 4 tranches in 2012, 2015, 2017 and 2020 respectively in accordance with the Agreement of the HPMP Stage I between the Government of Brunei Darussalam and the ExCom. The HPMP Stage I was completed on 31 December 2022 and has enabled Brunei Darussalam to comply with its HCFC phase-out obligations under the Montreal Protocol e.g. freeze at baseline consumption in 2013, 10% reduction in 2015 and 35% reduction in 2020 through the three-pronged approaches: 1) limit the supply of HCFCs, 2) reduce demand of HCFCs for servicing existing equipment and 3) limit new demand of HCFCs.
- **HCFC Phase-out Management Plan Stage II:** To enable Brunei Darussalam to meet the HCFC phase-out obligations that is not addressed under the HPMP Stage I, the HPMP Stage II for Brunei Darussalam, prepared by the Department of Environment, Parks and Recreation (DEPR) under the Ministry of Development with assistance of UNEP as the Leading Agency and UNDP as the Cooperating Agency¹, was approved at the 86th meeting of the ExCom to be implemented from 2020-2030. The HPMP Stage II has the overall objective to support the country to phase out HCFCs completely by 1 January 2030 in compliance with Montreal Protocol schedule. To reduce the consumption of HCFCs, Brunei Darussalam follows a three-pronged approach: (i) to reinforce the national capacity to limit the supply of HCFCs; (ii) to reinforce the national capacity to reduce HCFC consumption and prevent the new demand of HCFCs; and (iii) to establish policy and infrastructure for the promotion of non-ODS, low GWP and energy-efficient technologies to sustain HCFC phase-out. The project is on-going under its first tranche implementation and the second tranche request is being submitted to the 97th Meeting of the ExCom in 2025.
- **Preparation of National Inventory of Banks of Waste-controlled Substances and Development of a National Plan for Management of these Substances:** Brunei Darussalam requested funding for “Preparation of national inventory of banks of waste-controlled substances and development of a national plan for management of controlled substances”, which was approved at the 95th ExCom meeting in December 2024. The project aims to establish an inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances in Brunei Darussalam, 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 controlled substances. The project was approved for the period January 2025 – December 2026 for the total funding of US\$ 90,000.

3. Current progress in the implementation of Enabling Activities for HFC phase-down project

Activity	Description	Implementing agency
Facilitate ratification of the Kigali	New partners/stakeholders were identified, sensitized, and involved in the implementation of activities under the KA. With inputs from the stakeholders, the Country Assessment Report (CAR), which summarized	UNEP

¹ UNDP activities included in stage II were transferred to UNIDO at the 91st ExCom meeting

Amendment	existing contexts, challenges and recommendation for Brunei Darussalam to phase down HFC in different aspects including legislative framework, institutional mechanism, market and HFC use information, training needs assessment and public outreach, was prepared and finalized through extensive consultative sessions with the relevant stakeholders. NOU further prepared and submitted the ratification document to the Attorney General's Chamber (AGC) for their internal review along with the Country Assessment Report (CAR). Following internal national process, Brunei Darussalam ratified the Kigali Amendment on 18 September 2025.	
Facilitate introduction of low-GWP (flammable) alternatives and capacity building of concerned stakeholders on the safe adoption of flammable refrigerants	NOU jointly reviewed the Fire Safety Order (FSO), which empowers the Fire and Rescue Department to manage fire hazard safety in the country and developed Brunei Darussalam's Guideline for Safe Handling of Low-GWP (Flammable) Refrigerants. NOU organized an event for the official launching of the Guideline for Safe Handling of Low-GWP (Flammable) Refrigerants in November 2022. The project also sensitized government stakeholders that any procurement of newer refrigeration and air-conditioner (RAC) equipment should consider aspects such as preference given to lower GWP and energy-efficient equipment. NOU organized national event including a panel session on the management of flammable refrigerants. Moreover, the NOU conducted training workshops on servicing good practices for handling low GWP and flammable refrigerants and systems through in person training and virtual training. A total of 64 technicians (M:52, F:12) and 2 trainers (M:0, F:2) were trained. The assessment of specific gaps and needs within the servicing sector for adopting HFC alternatives was part of the Country Assessment Report (CAR).	
Article 4B licensing & Reporting	The Customs Act has included HFCs under the Second Schedule: Restriction on Import submitted to empower the Government to control trade of HFCs. NOU introduced mandatory labelling of HFC and HFC blends cylinders in March 2023 as a quick tool to distinguish legitimate cylinders from smuggled cylinders. NOU with support of the consultant drafted a dedicated regulation on the management and use of ODS and HFCs, which is under consideration by the Government. The methodology for collecting, verifying, and reporting on HFC use was reviewed and recommendations have been outlined for improvement. Given the larger variety of substances subject to HFC control compared to HCFC, particular attention is directed toward ensuring the accurate declaration of HS codes in accordance with ASEAN Harmonized Tariff Nomenclature (AHTN) 2022.	
Enhance awareness of the public and various end-users	NOU outreached information on the Kigali Amendment to the target audience. Awareness materials such as posters, social media posts, banners, and info packs were developed with information on the Kigali Amendment and its obligations and distributed to the relevant audience that attended activities that were implemented and events that were held during the project implementation period. A consumer guide to choose equipment that are energy efficient with lower-GWP alternatives was produced and distributed. NOU organized a public event that displayed awareness materials, NOU and RAC representatives also showcased energy-efficient air-conditioners to the public.	

4. Overview of estimated consumption (and use) of ODS alternatives from 2012-2024*, data is in MT												
Substance	2012	2013	2014	2015	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
HFC-32											4.37	6.24
HFC-134a	39.29	53.92	50.12	61.36	38.67	69.30	72.57	76.47	75.8	64.21	62.16	78.66
HFC-227ea					0.06				0.09			
R-404A	5.50	8.50	9.10	18.60	8.22	13.48	11.61	15.36	13.57	23.42	25.36	16.66
R-407C	3.54	4.00	4.91	22.89	4.91	9.26	7.46		8.25	9.44	11.53	9.49
R-410A	8.05	5.83	43.83	21.92	13.75	32.75	36.48	50.56	31.19	62.03	50.18	59.94
R-417A			0.03	0.34	0.95	0.68	0.56	3.1	8.02	3.16	1.19	
R-427A									0.23			
R-507A	3.44	1.58	0.11	0.17	0.47	2.71	0.73	1.07	4.97	7.18	6.03	2.2
R-508B			0.17								0.01	
Sub total	59.82	73.83	108.27	125.28	67.03	128.18	129.41	146.56	142.12	169.44	160.83	173.19

***Source:** The statistics of 2012-2015 import of HFCs is from ODS Alternatives Survey and 2017-2019 from Enabling Activities for HFC Phase-down. Data during 2020-2024 from Article 7/Country Programme.

5. 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)

The above table reveals that HFC consumption in Brunei Darussalam has been dominated by HFC-134a and R-410A respectively. Since 2012, HFC consumption in Brunei Darussalam has increased significantly, which is anticipated from the following reasons:

- Implementation of HPMP to reduce HCFCs consumption resulted in the introduction of HFCs to replace HCFCs in some sectors in particular R-410A in the air-conditioning sub-sector and R-404A in the commercial refrigeration sub-sector;
- The requirement of tenders for new government building projects to use ODS-free equipment was a major forward step taken, which showed the high-level commitment of the Brunei Government towards eliminating ODS;
- Economic growth of the country, which in turn increased demand of refrigerant for installation and servicing in particular in air-conditioners and mobile air-conditioner (MAC).

Based on the study conducted under the ODS alternatives survey, there was no manufacturing sector associated with HFCs in the country. Brunei Darussalam only consumes HFCs in the servicing and maintenance of refrigeration and air conditioning (RAC) equipment. During the period of 2012-2015, the largest subsectors that consume HFCs are MAC sub-sector, commercial refrigeration sub-sector, air-conditioning sub-sector and chiller sub-sector. Based on import statistics since 2020, the same pattern is observed with significant increase in the import of R-410A in the air-conditioning sector. Sector specific detail on the use of HFCs and other ODS alternatives are as follow:

- Domestic refrigeration: Domestic refrigeration sub-sector includes household refrigerators and freezers. Two types of refrigerants are being used in the domestic refrigerator and freezer; HFC-134a, R-600a. During the ODS Alternative Survey, 98% of the total number used HFC-134a and the remaining 2% of the total number used R-600a. HFC-134a was only used for servicing of existing equipment as the equipment has been pre-charged by the manufacturer.
- Commercial refrigeration: Commercial refrigeration sub-sector includes stand-alone units (water-coolers, display cool cabinets and small ice making machine) and condensing units. During the ODS Alternative Survey, HFCs being used in this sub-sector included HFC-134a (stand-alone), R-404A

(stand-alone) and R-407C (condensing unit). The current share of commercial refrigerators using HFCs is dominated by HFC-134a, R-404A and R-407C respectively.

- Residential air-conditioning: During the Alternative Survey, refrigerants used in the residential air-conditioning sub-sector were mainly on HCFC-22 and R-410A. There was no usage of HFC-32 during the ODS Alternatives Survey due to restriction from the Fire and Rescue Department on its flammability property.

Although HFC-32 was imported into Brunei Darussalam for the first time in 2023 after restriction of HFC-32 has been lifted-off from the launch of “Guideline for Safe Handling of Low-GWP (Flammable) Refrigerants” under the Enabling Activities for HFC Phase-down, the use of HFC-32 air-conditioner is currently significantly lower than R-410A based equipment. HFCs are being used for (i) additional refrigerant charge from piping extension during installation of pre-charge equipment and (ii) servicing of existing equipment that are in operation. Currently, R-290 air-conditioner has not yet been introduced into the domestic market of Brunei Darussalam due to restrictions on safety.

- Multi-split air-conditioner and chiller: During the Alternative Survey, refrigerants used in this category, in addition to HCFC-22 were HFC-134a, R-407C and R-410A respectively. HFC-134a chiller system are the large-size cooling capacity chillers, while R-407C and R-410A chiller system are small-size cooling capacity chillers and multi-split type.
- Mobile Air-conditioning (MAC): During the Alternative Survey, this sub-sector only used HFC-134a as refrigerant. Vehicles imported into Brunei Darussalam are the brand-new car. While there is no need to charge refrigerant for new vehicles, HFC-134a is mainly used for servicing of MAC system. Currently, HFC-134a continues to dominate the market and HFO-1234yf/MAC is imported from time to time.
- Cold storage and other refrigeration system: During the ODS Alternative Survey, it revealed that 99% of the existing cold storages used HCFC-22, and the remaining few units utilised R-404A. The consumption of R-404A was therefore relatively small during ODS Alternative Survey. However, the survey identified the special applications of refrigerant systems that use R-507A, R-508B and R-417A.

The above information is based on the data from ODS Alternatives Survey. There is need to understand more on the current share of different technologies to explain country consumption, which will be addressed during the KIP Preparation.

6. Description of information that needs to be gathered and updated. Explain why this has not been undertaken during the implementation of activities related to the Kigali Amendment and HFC phase-down

Information needed	Description	Agency
Updated HFC and other ODS alternatives data	There is a need to update information on HFCs and ODS alternatives used in RAC and MAC sector by refrigerant and by application because the latest available information was in 2015 from the ODS Alternatives Survey. The Country Assessment Report prepared under the Enabling Activities for HFC Phase-down does not include sectoral consumption of ODS alternatives as it only focuses on import and export statistic of HFCs and blends. Moreover, a comprehensive survey is needed to understand more on the potential use of HFCs in the manufacturing sectors due to economic growth in the country. There is need to conduct comprehensive survey to address the manufacturing sector (separate funding for conversion project will be requested if identified and eligible). Moreover, there is a need to update and review relevant national initiatives, policies, regulations related to HCFC phase-out and HFC phase-down in both manufacturing and servicing sectors including safety of flammable and toxic refrigerant and maintaining and/or enhancing energy efficiency	UNEP

	The updated information would enable the country to conduct comprehensive analysis to understand the future consumption of HFCs based on current situation and identify actions to curb the growth of HFCs in the future based on the update policy and strategy. Update data from the survey is critical for country and stakeholders to understand the current situation, forecast the future demand of HFCs by refrigerant and by application. This would enable the government to prepare comprehensive strategies and action plans under the Kigali HFC Implementation Plan.	
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7. Activities to be undertaken for project preparation and funding			
Activity	Cost items	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
National wide survey including (i) preparation and finalization of questionnaires, (ii) survey mapping and (iii) conducting survey and interview with relevant stakeholders and (iii) data analysis on usage of ODS alternatives by refrigerant and by sector/subsector.	Preparation and finalization of data collection methodology / survey questionnaires and conducting national-wide data collection and analysis on (i) import/export statistics of ODS alternatives and RAC and MAC equipment by sector; (ii) updated inventory of RAC and MAC equipment, and their applications; and (iii) infrastructure under the servicing sector	30,000	UNEP
	Preparation and finalization of data collection methodology / conducting national-wide data collection and analysis with various industry to identify the potential use of HFCs and alternatives in the manufacturing sector	10,000	UNEP
	National consultation workshops and sector specific meetings for preparation of national-wide data collection for both manufacturing sector and servicing sector	5,000	UNEP
	National consultation workshops and sector specific meetings for data validation and finalization of data analysis	5,000	UNEP
	International consultant for guiding the national wide data collection, validation and analysis	Included in strategy below	UNEP
Data collection and review of relevant national initiatives, policies and regulations	Data collection and review of relevant national initiatives, policies, regulations related HCFC phase-out and HFC phase-down in both manufacturing and servicing sector including safety of flammable and toxic refrigerant and maintaining and/or enhancing energy efficiency	10,000	UNEP
	Capacity building workshops and outreaching for customs officers, importers and customs borders on the implementation and enforcement of HFC licensing and quota system as well as data monitoring and reporting	10,000	UNEP
Strategy development and development of overarching strategy and project document of the Kigali HFC	Assessment of gaps and needs for development of strategy, components and action plans for non-investment components	20,000	UNEP
	Mapping newly identified and existing stakeholders for development of strategy,	35,000	UNIDO

Phase-down Plan	components and action plans, and propose tailored technical assistance activities		
	Sector specific meetings for development of strategy, components and action plans	5,000	UNEP
	National consultation workshop for finalization of overarching strategy and the Kigali HFC Implementation Plan	10,000	UNEP
	International consultant to develop overarching strategy and project document of the Kigali HFC Implementation Plan	30,000	UNEP
TOTAL		170,000	

8. How will activities related to the implementation of the HPMP be considered during project preparation for Kigali HFCs Implementation plan?

Lessons learned from the HPMP will be considered in the preparation of the Kigali HFC Implementation Plan. Development of strategies and action plans for the Kigali HFC Implementation Plan will take into account infrastructures established during the HPMP implementation, in particular the existing institutional framework, institutional arrangement and capacity building under RAC servicing sector activities such as good servicing practice and certification etc. to ensure smooth and cost-effective implementation of the Kigali HFC Implementation Plan while sustaining HCFC phase-out.

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

The Government of Brunei Darussalam is well aware of the Multilateral Fund Gender Policy and the relevant Executive Committee decision 84/92. During the project preparation all relevant stakeholders will be sensitized on the gender policy. Efforts will be made to ensure that female stakeholders have equal opportunity to participate in the project preparation. When developing individual components of the plan, it will be ensured that gender-disaggregated data will be collected.

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 and National Plan		
Country:	Antigua and Barbuda		
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-97		
Implementation period	January 2026 – December 2027		
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	70,000		
(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?	☒	☐
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
	Antigua and Barbuda 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 1992. It has regulated this through a complex legislative framework that entails the External Trade Act (<i>Cap 163 of the Laws of Antigua and Barbuda</i>) and its Statutory Instrument No 42 of 1999 which are supported by Cabinet Decision of 24 th November 2016 and 28 th June. Antigua and Barbuda has taken steps to ratify the Kigali Amendment, which has added the global warming hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) to the list of controlled substances under control. This includes

implementation of the Enabling Activities for Kigali Amendment (Enabling Activities) Project which was approved at the 95th Executive Committee Meeting (ExCom-95). Additionally, the Country has been collecting and reporting HFCs as part of its Country Programme (CP) and Article 7 (A7) Data.

As a result of the consumption of these controlled substances, large banks of used or unwanted controlled substances have accumulated in Antigua and Barbuda and globally. 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 Antigua and Barbuda's national regulations. Collection, recovery and disposal (recycling, reclaim, destruction) of used or unwanted controlled substances represent a challenge for developing countries and Antigua and Barbuda.

The project seeks to establish an inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances in Antigua and Barbuda and a plan for the collection, transport and disposal of such substances, including consideration of recycling, reclamation and cost-effective destruction. It will quantify potential mitigative options in line with ExCom Decision 91/66 and include an analysis of existing legislation and policies as well as conduct stakeholder consultations. 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 used and unwanted controlled substances and action plan will cover ODS like HCFCs 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	UNEP

	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.	
Preparation of inventory report/national plan	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 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.	UNEP
3. Funding for the activities described in 2 above		
Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
Activity 1: Data Collection	\$23,000	UNEP
Activity 2: Stakeholder Analysis	\$15,000	UNEP
Activity 3: Analysis of data collected	\$12,000	UNEP
Activity 4: Preparation of inventory report/National plan	\$20,000	UNEP
Click or tap here to enter text.		(select)
TOTAL	70,000	
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 imagery will be used as much as possible, in documentation produced during the preparation phase.		

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:	Chad
Implementing agency:	UNEP
Meeting where request is being submitted	ExCom 97
Implementation period	January 2026 – December 2027
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: 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.

- 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 programmes**

The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer has been highly successful in controlling the production and consumption of ozone-depleting substances (ODS) worldwide. With the adoption of the Kigali Amendment, hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) “potent greenhouse gases with high Global Warming Potential (GWP)” were added to the list of controlled substances under the Protocol. Despite these achievements, large banks of used and unwanted controlled substances have accumulated globally. These banks continue to release harmful emissions into the atmosphere, contributing to both ozone layer depletion and global warming. Importantly, such banks are not regulated under the Montreal Protocol, and the collection, recovery, and disposal (recycling, reclamation, or destruction) of these substances present significant challenges for developing countries and least developed countries.

This project aims to establish a national inventory of banks of used and unwanted controlled substances in Chad, and to develop a national action plan for their collection, transport, and environmentally sound disposal, including options for recycling, reclamation, and cost-effective destruction. The inventory will provide essential data to identify priority areas for intervention and inform the adoption of appropriate policy measures. Based on these findings, Chad will be guided in determining whether controlled substances should be destroyed locally or exported for destruction.

The survey will also quantify the mitigation potential in line with Executive Committee Decision 91/66 and will include a comprehensive review of existing legislation and policies, as well as stakeholder consultations. The final report and action plan will propose concrete actions and recommend new or strengthened policies and legislation to enhance the collection, recovery, and disposal of used or unwanted ODS and HFCs.

The inventory and action plan will cover both ozone-depleting substances such as HCFCs and green houses gases HFCs, thereby contributing to the objectives of the HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (HPMP) and the Kigali Implementation Plan (KIP). Specifically, the project will evaluate the viability of recovery, recycling, and reclaim (RRR) and environmentally sound disposal. Data sources for the inventory will include seized chemicals stored in customs warehouses, waste and contaminated chemical blends, 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	• Agree with the 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. • Identify laboratories able to analyse the composition of used or unwanted ODS and 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	UNEP

	transport / export for disposal. • Conducting further data collection, on-site visits and surveys as needed.	
Activity 2: Analysis of institutional, policy and regulatory frameworks	• Analyzing the role of Government bodies, NGOs, stakeholders, recovery and recycling centers and other institutions involved in waste management. • Analyzing 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. • Analyzing the potential environmental benefits for the ozone layer and the climate. • Analyzing the potential for substance recycling and reclamation for re-use. • Analyzing existing disposal options for ODS/HFCs including export and local reclamation and/or destruction.	UNEP
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 an 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,	• Managing and monitoring project activities. • Establishing national expert team.	UNEP

progress reporting, final report, and evaluation	• Reporting and evaluating project progress. • Preparing initial and final reports considering stakeholder comments. • Project progress properly monitored and evaluated, including gender mainstreaming dimension	
3. Funding for the activities described in 2 above		
Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
Activity 1: Data collection and stakeholder analysis	45,000	UNEP
Activity 2: Analysis of institutional, policy and regulatory frameworks	15,000	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	10,000	UNEP
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

Part I: Project information

Project title:	Preparation of national inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances
Country:	Guinea Bissau
Implementing agency:	UNEP
Meeting where request is being submitted	ExCom 97
Implementation period	January 2026 – December 2027
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?	☒	☐
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 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

Since its adoption, the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer has played a decisive role in phasing out the production and consumption of ozone-depleting substances (ODS) worldwide. The Kigali Amendment extended this mandate by adding hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) -chemicals with very high Global Warming Potential (GWP) - to the list of controlled substances. Despite these successes, significant banks of unwanted and unused controlled substances remain stored globally. These banks are continuously leaking into the atmosphere, thereby undermining efforts to protect the ozone layer and mitigate climate change. Unlike production and consumption, such banks are not directly regulated by the Montreal Protocol, and their sound management remains a challenge, particularly in developing countries and least developed countries.

Against this background, Guinea-Bissau seeks support to conduct a national inventory of banks of unwanted or used controlled substances and to prepare a national action plan for their collection, transport, and final disposal. The plan will consider a full range of options, including recovery, recycling, reclamation, and cost-effective destruction. The results of the inventory will help Guinea-Bissau set priorities for managing existing banks and determine whether the destruction of ODS and HFCs should take place locally or through export to approved facilities abroad.

The exercise will also assess the emission reduction potential of sound management practices, consistent with Executive Committee Decision 91/66, and will be carried out through stakeholder consultations and a review of the current legal and policy framework. The recommendations emerging from this work will include measures to strengthen existing policies and, where necessary, introduce new legislation to support environmentally sound management of ODS and HFCs.

By addressing both ozone-depleting substances such as HCFCs and high-GWP HFCs, the inventory and action plan will reinforce the objectives of Guinea-Bissau's HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (HPMP) and Kigali Implementation Plan (KIP). The work will contribute to reducing emissions through containment, recovery, recycling, and reclaim (RRR), alongside safe disposal. Sources of data will include stocks held in customs warehouses, contaminated or blended chemicals, residues from reclamation processes, and equipment at end of life.

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	• Agree with the 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. • Identify laboratories able to analyse the composition of used or unwanted ODS and 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	UNEP

	transport / export for disposal. • Conducting further data collection, on-site visits and surveys as needed.	
Activity 2: Analysis of institutional, policy and regulatory frameworks	• Analyzing the role of Government bodies, NGOs, stakeholders, recovery and recycling centres and other institutions involved in waste management. • Analyzing 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. • Analyzing the potential environmental benefits for the ozone layer and the climate. • Analyzing the potential for substance recycling and reclamation for re-use. • Analyzing existing disposal options for ODS/HFCs including export and local reclamation and/or destruction.	UNEP
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 an 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,	• Managing and monitoring project activities. • Establishing national expert team.	UNEP

progress reporting, final report, and evaluation	• Reporting and evaluating project progress. • Preparing initial and final reports considering stakeholder comments. • Project progress properly monitored and evaluated, including gender mainstreaming dimension	
3. Funding for the activities described in 2 above		
Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
Activity 1: Data collection and stakeholder analysis	45,000	UNEP
Activity 2: Analysis of institutional, policy and regulatory frameworks	10,000	UNEP
Activity 3: Inventory of banks and preparation of action plan	15,000	UNEP
Activity 4: Project management, monitoring, progress reporting, final report, and evaluation	10,000	UNEP
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.		

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:	Mali
Implementing agency:	UNEP
Meeting where request is being submitted	ExCom 97
Implementation period	January 2026 – December 2027
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: 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.

- 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 programmes**

The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer has been one of the most successful international environmental agreements, achieving a steady phase-out of ozone-depleting substances (ODS) across the globe. With the adoption of the Kigali Amendment, hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) “gases with high Global Warming Potential (GWP)” were also brought under its control. However, large banks of unwanted and used controlled substances continue to accumulate worldwide. These banks release emissions that damage the ozone layer and contribute to climate change. Unlike production and consumption, banks of controlled substances are not regulated by the Protocol, and their safe management remains a major challenge for developing countries and least developed countries.

This project will support Mali in preparing a national inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances, and in developing a national action plan for their collection, transport, and environmentally sound disposal. The action plan will consider options such as recycling, reclamation, and destruction, while also identifying priority areas for intervention and policy measures. The results will guide Mali in deciding whether to destroy controlled substances locally or export them to specialized facilities abroad.

The project will also quantify the emission reduction potential of improved management practices in line with Executive Committee Decision 91/66. It will involve consultations with stakeholders, as well as a review of the legal and policy framework. The final report will provide recommendations for concrete actions and, where needed, new or strengthened legislation to improve the recovery and disposal of ODS and HFCs.

By covering both ODS (such as HCFCs) and high-GWP HFCs, the inventory and action plan will contribute directly to the objectives of Mali’s HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (HPMP) and Kigali Implementation Plan (KIP). The work will evaluate the viability of recovery, recycling, and reclaim (RRR) activities and environmentally sound destruction. Sources for the inventory will include seized chemicals in customs warehouses, waste and contaminated blends, residues from reclamation activities, and end-of-life equipment.

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	• Agree with the 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	• Analyzing the role of Government bodies,	UNEP

institutional, policy and regulatory frameworks	NGOs, stakeholders, recovery and recycling centers and other institutions involved in waste management. - Analyzing 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. - Analyzing the potential environmental benefits for the ozone layer and the climate. - Analyzing the potential for substance recycling and reclamation for re-use. - Analyzing 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 an 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 reports considering stakeholder comments. - Project progress properly monitored and evaluated, including gender mainstreaming	UNEP

	dimension	
3. Funding for the activities described in 2 above		
Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
Activity 1: Data collection and stakeholder analysis	45,000	UNEP
Activity 2: Analysis of institutional, policy and regulatory frameworks	15,000	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	10,000	UNEP
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

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 and development of a national plan for management of these substances for Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	
Country:	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	
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	97 th Meeting	
Implementation period	January 2026 – December 2027	
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)	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?	☒	☐
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 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, through the Montreal Protocol, has been effectively regulating the consumption of ozone-depleting substances (ODS) since 1996. In 2005, the Government of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines passed the Montreal Protocol (Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer) (Control) Regulations, statutory Rules and Orders 2005 No. 14, which, inter alia, controls the import and export of all ODS,	

including HCFCs. The regulations stipulate that all ODS importers must obtain an import license in order to import ODS into the country. The import license is issued by the NOU to each importer and renewed yearly. Furthermore, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines' ratification of the Kigali Amendment in 2022 added hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) to the list of controlled substances. The Government has prepared a revision that includes regulatory support for the mandatory certification of technicians, a ban on HCFC imports, a ban on the import of HCFC-based equipment, limits on the sale of HCFC-22 refrigerant, restriction of the servicing of RAC equipment to licensed technicians, and the inclusion of an HFC quota system.

However, as a result of the consumption of these controlled substances, banks of used and unwanted ODS and HFCs may have accumulated. These substances, if not properly managed, will continue to be released into the atmosphere, damaging the ozone layer and contributing to climate change. Banks of controlled substances are not regulated under the Montreal Protocol; resultantly, collection, recovery, and cost-effective disposal (recycling, reclaiming, destruction) of these used or unwanted substances represent a challenge for developing countries. This project aims to establish an inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and a plan for the collection, transport, and disposal. It will assess the potential for recycling, reclamation, and other cost-effective disposal options. 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 ODSs 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

Activity	Description	Agency
Data collection	i) Determine data collection methodology and approach along with the NOU and stakeholders. ii) Undertake a desk study on available data on banks of used and unwanted controlled substances, relevant institutions and stakeholders, and existing regulations and policies. iii) Identify existing capacity to analyse the composition of used or unwanted ODS / HFCs, and the need for upgrading capacity. iv) Identify data gaps related to banks of used and unwanted controlled substances, relevant institutions and stakeholders, policies and regulations, including transport/export for disposal. v) Conduct further data collection, on-site visits and surveys as needed.	UNEP
Analysis of data collected	Analyse stakeholder, institutional, policy, and regulatory frameworks: i) Conduct stakeholder analysis with responsibilities, roles, and considering gender aspects, including for new stakeholders, e.g. e-waste traders. ii) Analyse the role of Government bodies, NGOs, stakeholders, recovery and recycling	UNEP

	centres, and other institutions involved in waste management. iii) Analyse existing policy and regulatory frameworks, including waste management policies. iv) Forecast the amounts of used or unwanted ODS/HFC that might require RRR or disposal in the future, to evaluate the economic viability of a reclamation and destruction plant. v) Assess the feasibility and costs of existing disposal options (recycling, reclaiming, destruction), based on expected amounts to be treated. vi) Analyse the potential environmental benefits for the ozone layer and the climate. vii) Analyse the potential for substance recycling and reclamation for reuse. viii) Analyse existing disposal options for ODS/HFCs, including export and local reclamation and/or destruction.	
Preparation of inventory report/national plan	Preparation of National Action Plan: i) Develop a database or inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances. ii) Prepare initial action plan for collection, transport, storage and setting up the required disposal infrastructure iii) Develop a business or financing model to ensure the long-term sustainability of collection or disposal operations. iv) Draft a set of recommended regulations and policies supporting the collection/disposal of used or unwanted ODS/HFCs, and sustainable financing. v) Finalize and endorse the National Plan, considering stakeholder contributions.	UNEP
Stakeholder consultations	Consultation with key national stakeholders i) Conduct stakeholder consultations presenting the draft inventory and action plan to obtain stakeholders' input, support, and validation.	UNEP
Others, specify. Project Management and Reporting	i) Manage and monitor project activities. ii) Prepare project report	UNEP
3. Funding for the activities described in 2 above		
Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
Data collection	30,000	UNEP
Analysis of data collected	10,000	UNEP
Preparation of inventory report/national plan	20,000	UNEP
Stakeholder consultations	5,000	UNEP
Project Management and Reporting	5,000	UNEP
TOTAL	70,000	
4. 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 encourage women to apply for consultancies under the project; disaggregated data on gender will be collected; When preparing information materials, publications and awareness raising activities the NOU will ensure that gender sensitive language is used, gender stereotypes and biases are avoided, and both women and men are equally portrayed in graphic materials. Finally, the NOU will employ a balanced approach to gender parity in areas such as the delivery of presentations, selection of trainers and when forming the country delegations that will participate in meetings.

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:	Serbia
Implementing agency:	UNEP
Meeting where request is being submitted	ExCom 97
Implementation period	24 months
Duration of implementation (i.e., time (in months)) from the approval of PRP to submission of the national inventory and action plan (please specify): January 2026 – December 2027	
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:		

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 Montreal Protocol has been effectively regulating the production and consumption of ozone-depleting 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 Serbia, 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 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 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 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, 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 or destruction plant. Assessing the feasibility and costs of existing	UNEP

	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 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 described 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	18,000	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	20,000	UNEP
TOTAL	90,000	
4. How will the Multilateral Fund gender policy be considered during project preparation?		
The Multilateral Fund (MLF) gender policy will be integrated into the preparation of the project to ensure gender equality and inclusive participation. Additionally, gender-disaggregated data will be collected to analyze the roles of men and women in handling and disposing of controlled substances, identifying potential gaps and challenges.		

**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:		Syria
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Meeting where request is being submitted		ExCom-97
Implementation period		24 months
Duration of implementation (i.e., time (in months)) from the approval of PRP to submission of the national inventory and action plan (please specify): January 2026 – December 2027		
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 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:		

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 Recognized as one of the most successful environmental agreements, the Montreal Protocol has phased out a wide range of ozone-depleting substances (ODS). Its Kigali Amendment further strengthened this framework by adding hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) to the list of controlled substances. Consequently, large quantities of used and unwanted ODS and HFCs have accumulated globally, creating stockpiles known as “banks” that remain unregulated under the Montreal Protocol. These banks continue to generate emissions, harming the ozone layer and contributing to global warming. Developing countries, in particular, face significant challenges in managing the collection, recovery, recycling, reclamation, and destruction of these substances. This project will create an inventory of used and unwanted ODS and HFC banks in Syria and develop a plan for their collection, transportation, and disposal, with a focus on cost-effective and environmentally sound recycling, reclamation, and destruction methods. It will also assess the emissions mitigation potential, in line with Executive Committee (ExCom) Decision 91/66, through a review of existing legislation and policies, coupled with stakeholder consultations. The final report and action plan will propose concrete actions and new legislation or policies to improve the collection and disposal of used and unwanted ODS and HFCs. The project's methodology may draw inspiration from recommendations provided by the Climate and Ozone Protection Alliance (COPA).

The inventory and action plan will address ODS, including HCFCs, in support of Syria's HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (HPMP). Emission reductions will be pursued through improved containment, recovery, recycling, reclamation (RRR), and environmentally sound disposal. In light of the post-war context, the inventory will include seized chemicals in customs warehouses, contaminated waste chemicals and blends, residues from recycling and reclamation processes (if any), as well as stockpiles of damaged or decommissioned equipment containing ODS and HFCs. The action plan will provide detailed strategies for the collection, storage, transport, and disposal of these substances. It will also define the roles and responsibilities of manufacturers and distributors and integrate any existing RRR programs.

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	- Defining data collection methodology and approach with the project team. - 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.	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 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.	UNEP

	-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. - 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 described in 2 above		
Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
Activity 1: Data collection and stakeholder analysis	25,000	UNEP
Activity 2: Analysis of institutional, policy and regulatory frameworks	20,000	UNEP
Activity 3: Inventory of banks and preparation of action plan	25,000	UNEP
Activity 4: Project management, monitoring, progress reporting, final report, and evaluation	30,000	UNEP
TOTAL	100,000	
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.		

Enabling Activities for Kigali Amendment

As per Executive Committee decision .../....

Date

Sept. 2025

Services Performed For:

Country: Yemen (The Republic of Yemen)

Local Executing Authority: National Ozone Unit (NOU),
Environment Protection Authority (EPA)/Ministry of
Water and Environment (MWE).

Funding Request for Enabling Activities for the Kigali Amendment in YEMEN

Background

The Republic of Yemen acceded to the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol in February 1996, followed by the ratification of the London, Copenhagen, and Montreal Amendments in April 2001, and the Beijing Amendment in October 2009.

A well-established institutional framework supports the implementation of these international obligations, with the National Ozone Unit (NOU), operating within the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA), serving as the primary national coordinating body.

Yemen has actively pursued its obligations under the Montreal Protocol, particularly in phasing out ozone-depleting substances (ODS). In July 2008, the Executive Committee (ExCom) of the Multilateral Fund (MLF) approved Yemen's National ODS Phase-Out Plan. Later that year, in November 2008, the ExCom also approved, in principle, a project for the terminal phase-out of methyl bromide.

Regarding hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs), the ExCom approved Stage I of Yemen's HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (HPMP) during its 68th Meeting in December 2012, covering the period 2012–2015. The plan targeted a 15% reduction in HCFC consumption from the established baseline. Yemen's agreed starting point for sustained aggregate reduction was **175.75 ODP tonnes**, based on 2009–2010 consumption data, including HCFC-141b contained in imported pre-blended polyols. Notably, HCFC-22 represented more than 99% of this baseline, primarily consumed by the refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) servicing sector.

However, despite Yemen's ongoing political and economic crises have adversely affected national capacities for implementing MP projects on the ground, Yemen remains firmly committed to its international environmental obligations, including the emerging requirements under the Kigali Amendment.

Recognizing the need to control hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), which are potent greenhouse gases, Yemen is taking active steps toward ratifying the Kigali Amendment. A draft decree for ratification is under preparation, signaling the Government's intent to formally join the global HFC phase-down effort. The Kigali Enabling Activities (KEA) will build upon Yemen's institutional capacity and lessons learned from earlier Montreal Protocol projects, ensuring a smooth and timely transition to HFC control measures without undermining progress in HCFC phase-out.

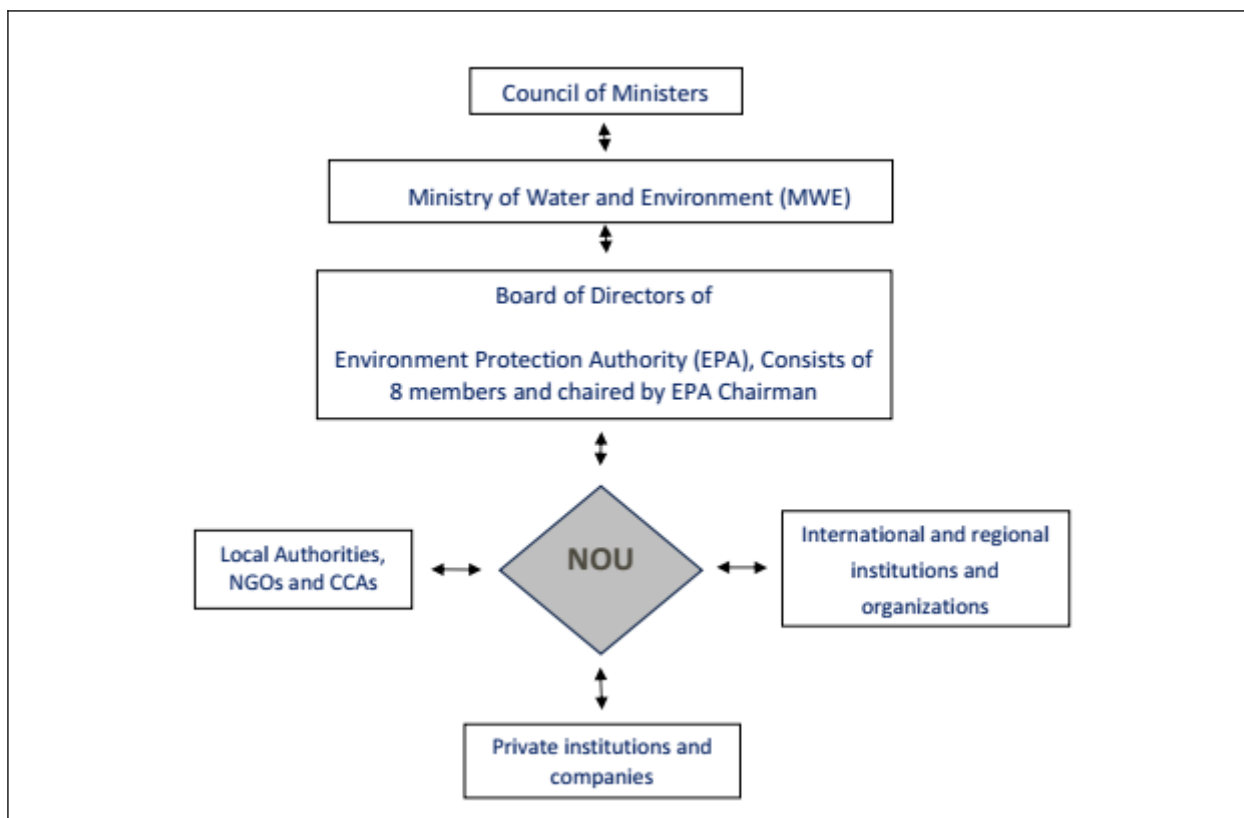
Institutional arrangements for implementation of enabling activities.

Yemen, as a Party to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and the Montreal Protocol (MP) on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, has committed to implementing all necessary measures to safeguard the stratospheric ozone layer and adhere to the phase-out schedules for ozone-depleting substances (ODS) as outlined in the Protocol and its Amendments.

The effective implementation of the Kigali Enabling Activities (KEA) in Yemen will build upon the country's well-established institutional framework responsible for the implementation of the Montreal Protocol. This framework ensures coordination across all relevant government entities and stakeholders to support the successful execution of KEA components.

The National Ozone Unit (NOU), operating under the Environment Protection Authority (EPA) within the Ministry of Water and Environment, will serve as the national lead entity responsible for the coordination and oversight of the KEA. Drawing on its extensive experience in managing ODS phase-out projects, the NOU will undertake the following core responsibilities:

- Manage and coordinate all components and activities of the KEA on a daily basis.
- Serve as the focal point for communication with the designated bilateral or implementing agency.
- Facilitate inter-ministerial coordination and stakeholder engagement.
- Ensure timely collection, consolidation, and reporting of HFC-related data.
- Support the development and review of relevant policies and regulatory frameworks.
- Oversee national awareness campaigns and capacity-building efforts.
- Prepare periodic progress and financial reports in line with Multilateral Fund (MLF) requirements



Other Key Government Stakeholders

The successful implementation of the KEA will require active collaboration with other ministries and public institutions, each playing a critical role in HFC management:

1. **Ministry of Industry and Trade** – Responsible for overseeing industrial HFC consumption surveys (e.g., in foam production, refrigeration assembly) and contributing to policy formulation for industrial practices.
2. **General Directorate of Customs** – Central to monitoring and regulating the import/export of HFCs and HFC-based equipment. Customs authorities will be engaged in data collection, enforcement of licensing systems, and prevention of illegal trade. Capacity-building initiatives will specifically target customs personnel.
3. **Ministry of Electricity / Energy Sector** – Will assess the energy efficiency of alternative technologies and promote adoption of low-GWP, energy-efficient cooling systems.
4. **Other relevant ministries and agencies**, including:
 - **Ministry of Finance**, for oversight of tariffs and economic incentives;
 - **National standards authorities**, for the development of technical standards related to HFC alternatives and safety.

Engagement with Academia, Industry, and Civil Society

National stakeholders—such as academic institutions, industry associations, and civil society organizations—will be involved through consultative meetings, technical workshops, and awareness campaigns. Their participation will help ensure that the KEA activities are grounded in local realities and contribute meaningfully to policy development, technology adoption, and inventory assessments.

Role of the Implementing Agency (UNEP)

The designated implementing agency, **UNEP**, will provide overall technical and financial oversight for KEA execution. UNEP will be responsible for:

1. Offering technical guidance to the NOU across all KEA components.
2. Facilitating access to international best practices and global expertise.
3. Reviewing and endorsing work plans and progress reports.
4. Disbursing project funds in accordance with MLF policies and delivery milestones.
5. Ensuring compliance with all MLF reporting and verification requirements.

The collaborative engagement between NOU/EPA, government counterparts, local stakeholders, and UNEP will ensure a coordinated, inclusive, and effective delivery of the KEA project. This institutional foundation will be instrumental in enabling Yemen to meet its Kigali Amendment obligations and implement sustainable HFC phase-down measures

Overall Goal:

To support the Government of Yemen and its national stakeholders in achieving timely ratification and effective implementation of the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol, ensuring readiness for the phase-down of hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) in alignment with national development and environmental priorities.

Specific Objectives:

(a) Facilitate Ratification:

To provide institutional, legal, and procedural support to accelerate Yemen's formal ratification of the Kigali Amendment, including the preparation of necessary documentation and inter-ministerial coordination.

(b) Establish HFC Baseline and Strengthen Data Systems:

To conduct a comprehensive national inventory of HFC consumption and develop robust systems for data collection, validation, and reporting. This includes strengthening existing mechanisms to track HFC imports, exports, and consumption by sub-sector.

(c) Strengthen Policy and Regulatory Framework:

To review and revise national legislation related to ODS control, ensuring it incorporates provisions for HFC management. This includes integrating HFCs into existing licensing, quota, and reporting systems and establishing necessary control and enforcement mechanisms.

(d) Enhance National Institutional and Technical Capacity:

To build the institutional and technical capacity of key national stakeholders, particularly the National Ozone Unit (NOU), customs authorities, and other relevant agencies—for the effective implementation, monitoring, and enforcement of Kigali-related measures.

(e) Increase Awareness and Stakeholder Engagement:

To enhance awareness and understanding among policymakers, industry representatives, technicians, and the general public regarding:

- The obligations and benefits of the Kigali Amendment
- Environmental and climate risks associated with high-GWP HFCs
- Safe adoption and use of low-GWP alternatives.

(f) Develop a National HFC Phase-down Strategy:

To formulate a long-term, evidence-based national strategy or roadmap for the phasedown of HFCs. This will include sectoral prioritization, policy recommendations, technology

pathways, and capacity development plans to ensure a smooth transition to low-GWP alternatives.

Proposed Approach and Activities

The Kigali Enabling Activities (KEA) for Yemen will be implemented through a structured and integrated approach comprising three interlinked components. These are designed to prepare the Republic of Yemen for ratification and implementation of the Kigali Amendment. Activities will build on the existing institutional capacities developed under the Montreal Protocol and ensure inclusive stakeholder engagement. The implementation period is estimated at 18 months.

The project is also aligned with Yemen's broader environmental and climate objectives, including efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, improve energy efficiency, and promote sustainable development. Where feasible, the project will encourage the participation of women and youth in awareness-raising, training, and consultation activities, in accordance with MLF best practices.

Components proposed for enabling activities:

Proposed Component (I):	Facilitate early ratification of the Kigali Amendment
Objective	To raise awareness amongst stakeholders on the need to ratify the Kigali Amendment at the earliest possible time.
Target Group:	High-level decision makers, Relevant government institutions, HFC importers & distributors, relevant NGOs associations and RAC technicians, etc.
Description of activities	1) Consultation meetings with key stakeholders on relevant aspects of the Kigali Amendment to compare the existing national policies and regulatory frameworks of HFCs with the view to facilitating smoother and faster path to adoption of the relevant instrument of ratification. 2) Raising awareness to decision makers and legislators in Yemen on the merits of ratifying the Kigali Amendment (Production of information sheets in Arabic on the Kigali Amendment to facilitate consultations and speed up the ratification process). 3) Assisting in drafting ratification package (official decree text, explanatory memorandum, supporting technical notes) submitted to relevant authority; confirmation letter from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs or equivalent. Modelling the framework for data collection and analysis. 4) Development of a modelling tool for the analysis of the Regulatory/policy Impacts assessment (RIA). 5) Outreach the Kigali Amendment to the public, including the HFC phase-down and energy efficiency improvement options.
Outputs:	a) Desk study completed; Legislative acts drafted/amended to include HFC phase-down control measures. b) Workshop reports of the Consultative workshop/seminars to the decision makers and legislators in YEMEN on the benefits of ratification of the Kigali Amendment. c) Kigali ratification document drafted. d) At least 5 stakeholders' consultation meetings are organized with proper consideration of gender balance. e) A modelling tool for RIA is developed and used to facilitate

	decision making. f) Report on the framework for data collection and analysis
Outcome:	The goal of this component is to assist the Government of Yemen in ratifying the Kigali Amendment.

Proposed Component (II):	Capacity-building & training for ODS alternatives adoption and management
Objective	To build capacity of HFC stakeholders and decision makers for adoption of HFC refrigerants
Target Group:	Customs officials, National Ozone Unit (NOU), Standards Organization, Distributors and importers of ODS, RAC Servicing companies, related NGOs associations.
Description of activities	1) Training needs assessment of Yemeni customs and enforcement officers for effective monitoring of HFCs imports 2) Undertaking the training needs assessment of RAC technicians on safe use of HFC alternatives. 3) Training needs assessment of the NOU and other regulatory agencies to manage HFC phase down. 4) Identification of HFC alternatives markets within and outside the country in addition to analyzing, market trends; Sensitize consumers on low GWP technologies. 5) Creating Training Requirement Reports and HFC Alternative Market Reports. 6) Translate and disseminate the safety standards for the properly handling and operating with flammable/toxic refrigerants in accordance with international standards to the stakeholders.
Outputs:	a) Report with recommendations on training needs assessment for the Yemeni customs and other enforcement agencies. b) Report with recommendations on training needs assessment for RAC technicians on safe use of HFC alternatives. c) Report on Training needs assessment of the NOU and other regulatory agencies to manage HFC phase down, at least 2 meetings/ consultations workshops are organized. d) Report on Identification of HFC alternatives markets within and outside the country along with market trends analysis. e) All above reports produced, printed and disseminated. f) Safety standards for the properly handling and operating with flammable/toxic refrigerants available in Arabic
Outcome:	Key stakeholders can function as per the new expected roles due to a better understanding of the shifting context under the Kigali Amendment implementation. The capacities of beneficiaries for critical analysis, debate and decision taking on alternative technology are thereby improved. with proper consideration of gender considerations have been taken into account in undertaking the activity.

Proposed Component (III):	Article 4B licensing & Reporting
Objective	To develop and update ODS legislation, incorporate Customs Codes for HFCs and the Licensing Quota System to facilitate monitoring import/export of HFCs and HFC's alternatives and its equipment, and to develop ODS Alternatives Data Hub.
Target Group	National Ozone Unit (NOU), customs officials Distributors and importers of ODS alternative,
Description of activities	1) Comprehensive review and revise the existing National licensing system for ODS, ODS alternatives included ODS based equipment, and draft the ODS alternative regulations to allow early ratification of the Kigali Amendment. 2) Review the current licensing system and incorporate new the HS Customs Codes with additional digits for HFCs substances into the new regulations. 3) Supporting the customs officials in developing national custom codes (HS) for different HFCs and HFC based products and include them into the Customs Tariff in order to ensure proper monitoring and recording of imports/exports or re-export of individual HFCs (to develop electronic registry and reporting tools for all controlled substances). 4) Modelling the framework for data collection and analysis 5) Consultative meetings with the customs officials and other enforcement agencies on monitoring and controlling imports of HFCs as well as HFC based products.
Outputs	a) National licensing system is reviewed and recommendations are made on how to integrate HFC, HFC blends, and HFC containing products and equipment (report prepared) b) New regulations have updated customs codes based on WTO/WCO system; national customs codes are developed c) Electronic registry and reporting tools for HFCs and HFC based products are developed and operational d) At least 2 consultative meetings on monitoring and controlling HFC imports.
Outcome	The Environment Protection Authority (EPA) under the Ministry of Water and Environment is empowered to an effective implementation of HFCs license and quota system once the Kigali Amendment is ratified.

Proposed budget:

Activities	Proposed cost in USD (without PSC)
Component (I): Facilitate early ratification of the Kigali Amendment	

1) Consultation meetings with key stakeholders and a desk study on relevant aspects of the Kigali Amendment to compare the existing national policy and regulatory framework of HFCs. – (One international consultant to undertake a desk study x 1 month x 10,000 USD; Logistics for one workshop/seminar for decision makers and four consultation meetings for stakeholders at 3,000 USD/workshop)	22,000.00
2) Raising awareness to decision makers and legislators in Yemen on the merits of ratifying the Kigali Amendment (Production of 10 information sheets in Arabic on the Kigali Amendment to facilitate consultations and speed up the ratification process).	15,000.00
3) Assisting in the preparation of the Kigali ratification documents and the follow-up of documents submitted to the concerned national authorities to facilitate the ratification process at the national level. – The NOU with advice from a legal drafting expert. – 2 national consultants x 2.5 months x 3,000 USD	15,000.00
4) Modelling the framework for data collection and analysis – assistance of 2 national consultants x 2 months x 2,500 USD	10,000.00
5) Development of a modelling tool for the analysis of the Regulatory/policy Impacts assessment (RIA). – one international consultant X 2 months X 12000; two national consultants x 1.5 months x 3000 USD	33,000.00
6) Outreach the Kigali Amendment to the public, including the HFC phase-down and energy efficiency improvement options. – public campaign	5,500.00
TOTAL FOR COMPONENT (I)	100,500.00

Component (II): Capacity-building & training for ODS alternatives adoption and management	Proposed cost in USD (without PSC)
1) Training needs assessment of the Customs Department and other enforcement officers on new technologies for effective monitoring of HFCs imports- International Expert x 1 month x 9,000 USD Two national consultants x 2 months x 4000 USD	25,000.00
2) Undertaking the training needs assessment of RAC technicians on new technologies and safe use of HFC alternatives. Two national consultants x 2.5 months x 4000 USD	20,000.00
3) Training needs assessment of the NOU and other regulatory agencies to manage HFC phase down. One international expert x 1 month x 8000 USD, 2 national consultants x 1 month x 3,500 USD	15,000.00
4) Identification of HFC alternatives markets within and outside the country; Sensitize consumers on low GWP technologies. International Expert x 1 month x 8,000 USD Two national consultants x 2 months x 3000 USD.	20,000.00
5) Printing and dissemination services for all the above reports.	4,000.00
6) Translate and disseminate the safety standards for the properly handling and	6,000.00

operating with flammable/toxic refrigerants in accordance with international standards to the stakeholders.	
TOTAL FOR COMPONENT (II)	90,000.00

Component (III):Article 4B licensing & Reporting	Proposed cost in USD (without PSC)
1) Comprehensive review and revise the existing National licensing system for ODS, ODS alternatives, including ODS based equipment, and draft the ODS alternative regulations to allow early ratification of the Kigali Amendment. Two national experts x 2 months x 2500 USD	10,000.00
2) Review the current licensing system and incorporate new HS Customs Codes into the new regulations. Two national consultants x 2.5 months x 3000 USD	15,000.00
3) Supporting the customs officers in developing national customs codes (HS) for different HFCs and HFC based products, and include them into the Customs Tariff in order to ensure proper monitoring and recording of imports/exports or re-export of individual HFCs (to develop electronic registry and reporting tools for all controlled substances). Two national consultants x 2.5 months x 2500 USD	12,500.00
4) Two consultative meetings with the customs officials and other enforcement agencies on monitoring and controlling imports of HFCs and HFC based products. And conducting 3 workshops. 2 meetings x 3,500 USD and 3 workshops x 5000 USD	22,000.00
TOTAL FOR COMPONENT (III)	59,500.00
Grand Total in (USD) without PSC	250,000.00

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Component (I): Facilitate early ratification of the Kigali Amendment							
Consultation meetings with key stakeholders on relevant aspects of the Kigali Amendment to compare the existing national policies and regulatory frameworks of HFCs with the view to facilitating a smoother and faster path to adoption of the relevant instrument of ratification.	NOU	Decision makers, Relevant government agencies, HFC importers & distributors, RAC Servicing companies , relevant NGOs associations, and RAC technicians. with proper consideration of gender considerations have been taken into account in undertaking the activity.	Dec. 2025	April 2026	22,000	Consultancy Reports And workshops reports	Existing legislative Acts amended to include HFC phase down control measures (Report printed and submitted).
Raising awareness to decision makers and legislators in YEMEN on the merits of ratifying the Kigali Amendment (Production of information sheets in Arabic on the Kigali Amendment to facilitate consultations and speed up the ratification process).	NOU	Decision makers and legislators, Members of National Ozone Committee	Dec. 2025	July 2026	15,000	Workshop Report and information sheets and awareness documents	Decision makers and legislators in YEMEN recognize the merits of ratifying the Kigali Amendment and are supportive of the process.
Assisting in drafting ratification package (official decree text, explanatory memorandum, supporting technical notes) submitted to relevant authority; confirmation letter from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs or equivalent.	NOU	Decision makers, Relevant government agencies, HFC importers & distributors, RAC sector.	April 2026	Sept. 2026	15,000	Kigali Amendment ratification documents	The Kigali ratification document drafted (Statement printed and submitted).
Modelling the framework for data collection and analysis.	NOU	RAC sector	Dec. 2025	Jan. 2027	10,000	Data collection tools	Report on the framework for data collection and analysis (Report submitted).
Development of a modelling tool for the analysis of the Regulatory/policy Impacts assessment (RIA).	NOU	Decision makers, Relevant government agencies, HFC importers & distributors, RAC manufacturers, relevant NGOs associations and RAC	Dec. 2025	Jan. 2027	33,000	Modeling tool available	RIA performed using the modeling tool developed

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		technicians					
Outreach the Kigali Amendment to the public, including the HFC phase-down and energy efficiency improvement options.	NOU	RAC sector. with proper consideration of gender considerations have been taken into account in undertaking the activity.	Dec. 2025	Jan. 2027	5,500	Outreach activities organized	The public is informed about HFC phase down and energy efficiency improvement options.
TOTAL BUDGET FOR COMPONENT (I)					100,500		

Component (II): Capacity building and training for ODS alternatives

Training needs assessment of Yemeni customs officers and RAC Technicians on new technologies for effective monitoring of HFCs importation.	NOU	Yemen Customs Officers and other enforcement Officers. with proper consideration of gender considerations have been taken into account in undertaking the activity.	Jan. 2026	July 2026	25,000	Training needs reports	Report with recommendations on training needs assessment for customs and other regulatory agencies, (reports printed and submitted).
Undertaking the training needs assessment of RAC technicians on safe use of HFC alternatives.	NOU	RAC sector	Aug. 2026	Mar. 2027	20,000	Training needs report	Report with recommendations on training needs assessment of RAC on safe use of HFC alternatives
Training needs assessment of the NOU and other regulatory agencies to manage HFC phase down.	NOU	NOU and relevant legislators	Jan. 2026	Mar. 2027	15,000	Training report/ consultation reports	Report on training needs assessment for NOU and at least 2 meetings/ consultations conducted (reports printed and

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							submitted).
Identification of HFC alternatives markets within and outside the country; Sensitize consumers on low GWP technologies.	NOU	Importers/exporters, Distributors and Consumers	Jan. 2026	Feb. 2027	20,000	Consultancy report	Report on identification of HFC refrigerants and their alternative markets produced (Report printed and submitted).
Printing and dissemination services for all the above reports.	NOU	Training Centres, Colleges, Universities and relevant RAC associations.	Jan. 2026	Aug. 2026	4,000	All reports prepared	Reports printed and disseminated
Translate and disseminate the safety standards for the proper handling and operating with flammable/toxic refrigerants in line with international standards to the stakeholders.	NOU	All related stakeholders	Feb. 2026	April 2026	6,000	Safety standards in Arabic prepared	Wide dissemination of Safety standards
TOTAL PUDGET FOR COMPONENT (II)					90,000		

Component 3: Article 4B Licensing and Reporting

Comprehensive review and revise the existing National licensing system for ODS, ODS alternatives included ODS based equipment, and drafting the ODS alternative regulation to allow early ratification of the Kigali Amendment.	NOU	Decision makers, custom officers, RAC sector, Concerned Chemical Regulatory Authorities	Mar. 2026	Jan. 2027	10,000	Consultancy report	National Licensing system is reviewed and HFCs and HFC blends are included, Report printed and disseminated
Review the current licensing system and extract new Customs Codes from WTO/WCO and incorporating them into the new regulations.	NOU	Yemenis Customs Officers	Feb. 2026	Sept. 2026	15,000	National Customs codes	New regulations have updated customs codes based on WTO/WCO system.

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Supporting the Yemeni Customs in developing national custom codes (HS) for different HFCs and HFC based products, and include them into the Customs Tariff in order to ensure proper monitoring and recording of imports/exports or re-export of individual HFCs (to develop electronic registry and reporting tools for all controlled substances).	NOU	Yemeni Customs , Concerned Chemical Regulatory Authorities, Importers/exporters	Feb. 2026	Feb. 2027	12,500	Consultancy report	Electronic registry and reporting tools for all controlled substances established and operational. Reports printed and disseminated
Two consultative meetings with the customs officials and other enforcement agencies on monitoring and controlling imports of HFCs and HFC based products.	NOU	Yemeni Customs, Concerned Chemical Regulatory Authorities,	Dec. 2026	April 2027	22,000	Workshop reports	Consultative meetings on monitoring and control of HFCs conducted. Reports printed and submitted
TOTAL PUDGET FOR COMPONENT (III)					59,500		

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Activities	December 2025 to April 2027																	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Nov. 2025	Dec. 2025	Jan. 2026	Feb. 2026	Mar. 2026	April 2026	May 2026	June 2026	July 2026	Aug. 2026	Sept. 2026	Oct. 2026	Nov. 2026	Dec. 2026	Jan. 2027	Feb. 2027	Mar. 2027	April 2027
Component (I): Early Ratification		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
Component (II): Capacity Building			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Component (III): Article 4B Licensing				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Consideration of the Multilateral Fund gender mainstreaming policy

Yemen is fully committed to implementing the gender policy of the Multilateral Fund and will do so in collaboration with UNEP.

Despite challenges in implementing the MP activities in the country due to the prevalent security conditions in recent years, work remains to be done to achieve gender equality in all sectors, including the Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning (RAC) sector. Promoting the meaningful participation of women is not only a matter of equity but also a strategic necessity to build a more resilient and skilled workforce. Therefore, this project will make dedicated efforts to involve women in all activities. We will actively engage female policy makers, trainers and trainees in vocational schools and include female technicians, customs officers, and environmental inspectors in awareness-raising and training workshops. Gender mainstreaming has been a core consideration throughout the planning of the Kigali Enabling Activities Project. Specific activities are planned to address gender equality and women's empowerment across all components of the program.

Table: Planned activities addressing gender equality and women's empowerment

Component	Planned activity
Component (I): Facilitate early ratification of the Kigali Amendment	• Involvement of female experts (ex. for legal matters, drafting/preparation of legislation, administrative processes, etc.) • Involvement of female specialists (from other relevant government bodies and Ministries) during legislative discussions, workshops, etc.
Component (II): Capacity building and training for ODS alternatives	• Collect and monitor sex-disaggregated data • Motivate girls and women to study in the RAC field • Support 1 woman-led startup Continue promoting female participation in various training courses • Ensure that all training and information materials are gender-sensitive • Organize specific gender-related training sessions for stakeholders or add specific gender-related sessions into existing trainings or workshops, to inform RAC technicians on the need for gender-friendly work environments • Record and follow up on any gender related discussions, proposals or recommendations coming out of the training sessions
Component 3: Article	• Collect and monitor gender-disaggregated data

4B Licensing and Reporting	• Organize specific gender-related training sessions for stakeholders or add specific gender-related sessions into existing trainings or workshops, to inform customs officers, environmental inspector and importers on the need for gender-friendly work environments • Ensure that all training and information materials are gender-sensitive • Record and follow up on any gender related discussions, proposals or recommendations coming out of the training sessions • Encourage the participation of female stakeholders in the trainings targeted at this group
Coordination, monitoring and evaluation	• Take into account the Multilateral Fund's gender policy in implementation of all KEA activities. • Monitor the achievements on the implementation of the gender policy and include them into reporting

The table below presents the gender mainstreaming checklist with regard to various aspects of KEA activities.

Gender mainstreaming checklist

Project component	Question	Answer		
		Yes	No	Partially
Project preparation	Does the project concept include consideration of the different situations of women and men and of the impact the project will have on these different societal groups?	X		
	Does the project explicitly address one or more of the identified gender issues/genders-differentiated project impacts? Please describe how, and if not provide an explanation.	X		
Data and statistics	Where applicable, does the project require the collection of sex-disaggregated data and qualitative information to analyse and track gender	X		

Project component	Question	Answer		
		Yes	No	Partially
	issues?			
Results framework	Are outcomes, output and activities designed to meet the different needs and priorities of women and men?			X
	Does the results framework include gender-responsive indicators, targets and baseline data to monitor gender equality results?	X		
Budget	Has the budget taken into account allocations for the proposed gender activities (e.g., capacity-building activities for female technicians)?	X		
Stakeholders and participation	Are women/gender-focused Ministries, groups, associations or gender units in partner organizations consulted/included in the project?			X
	Does the project ensure that both women and men can provide input, access, and participate in project activities (e.g., through outreach/inviting female technicians to participate in capacity-building activities)?	X		
Gender capacities	Has a gender expert been recruited or does project staff have gender knowledge and gender-related tasks incorporated into their job descriptions?			X
	Will project staff and stakeholders be sensitized to gender (e.g., through completion of UN Women online training	X		

Project component	Question	Answer		
		Yes	No	Partially
	courses)?			
Implementation arrangement	Is there gender-balanced recruitment of project personnel and gender-balanced representation in project boards and steering committees?	X		
Monitoring and evaluation	Does the monitoring and evaluation component of the project require specific reporting on gender issues and on progress made to address them, both quantitatively and qualitatively?	X		

Statement by the Government and Implementing Agency

The Government of Yemen and the UN-Environment Programme confirm that the proposed enabling activities will not delay the implementation of HCFC phase-out activities in the country.