



**Programa de las
Naciones Unidas
para el Medio Ambiente**

Distr.
GENERAL

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/97/32
13 de noviembre de 2025

ESPAÑOL
ORIGINAL: INGLÉS

COMITÉ EJECUTIVO DEL FONDO MULTILATERAL
PARA LA APLICACIÓN DEL
PROTOCOLO DE MONTREAL
Nonagésima séptima reunión
Montreal, 1-5 de diciembre de 2025
Punto 9 c) del orden del día provisional¹

ENMIENDAS AL PROGRAMA DE TRABAJO DE LA ONUDI PARA 2025

¹ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/97/1.

COMENTARIOS Y RECOMENDACIÓN DE LA SECRETARÍA DEL FONDO

1. La ONUDI solicita que el Comité Ejecutivo apruebe USD 2.165.594, más gastos de apoyo al organismo de USD 153.092, para sus enmiendas al programa de trabajo para 2025, indicadas en el cuadro 1. La presentación se adjunta al presente documento.

Cuadro 1: Enmiendas al programa de trabajo de la ONUDI para 2025

País	Actividad/proyecto	Cantidad solicitada (USD)	Cantidad recomendada (USD)
SECCIÓN A: ACTIVIDADES RECOMENDADAS PARA APROBACIÓN GENERAL			
A1: Renovación de un proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional			
Bosnia y Herzegovina	Renovación de un proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (fase IX)	252.594	252.594
Subtotal para A1		252.594	252.594
Gastos de apoyo al organismo		17.682	17.682
Total para A1		270.276	270.276
A2: Preparación de proyectos para los planes de gestión de eliminación de los HCFC (PGEH)			
República Centroafricana ^a	Preparación de un PGEH (etapa II)	30.000	30.000
Qatar ^b	Preparación de un PGEH (etapa III)	20.000	20.000
Serbia	Preparación de un PGEH (etapa III)	30.000	30.000
República Árabe Siria ^b	Preparación de un PGEH (etapa II)	15.000	15.000
Subtotal para A2		95.000	95.000
Gastos de apoyo al organismo		6.650	6.650
Total para A2		101.650	101.650
A3: Preparación de proyectos para los planes de ejecución de Kigali para los HFC (KIP)			
Brunei Darussalam ^b	Preparación de un KIP (etapa I)	35.000	35.000
Pakistán ^a	Preparación de un KIP (etapa I)	175.000	175.000
Subtotal para A3		210.000	210.000
Gastos de apoyo al organismo		14.700	14.700
Total para A3		224.700	224.700
A4: Preparación de un inventario nacional de bancos de sustancias controladas usadas o no deseadas y planes para la recolección, transporte y eliminación de dichas sustancias²			
Argelia	Preparación de un inventario nacional de bancos de sustancias controladas usadas o no deseadas y un plan	90.000	90.000
Argentina	Preparación de un inventario nacional de bancos de sustancias controladas usadas o no deseadas y un plan	100.000	100.000
Bosnia y Herzegovina	Preparación de un inventario nacional de bancos de sustancias controladas usadas o no deseadas y un plan	80.000	80.000
Cabo Verde	Preparación de un inventario nacional de bancos de sustancias controladas usadas o no deseadas y un plan	80.000	80.000
República Centroafricana	Preparación de un inventario nacional de bancos de sustancias controladas usadas o no deseadas y un plan	90.000	90.000
Comoras	Preparación de un inventario nacional de bancos de sustancias controladas usadas o no deseadas y un plan	70.000	70.000
Côte d'Ivoire	Preparación de un inventario nacional de bancos de sustancias controladas usadas o no deseadas y un plan	90.000	90.000
República Democrática del Congo	Preparación de un inventario nacional de bancos de sustancias controladas usadas o no deseadas y un plan	90.000	90.000

² Aquí se menciona como preparación de un inventario nacional de bancos de sustancias controladas usadas o no deseadas y un plan.

País	Actividad/proyecto	Cantidad solicitada (USD)	Cantidad recomendada (USD)
Guinea Ecuatorial	Preparación de un inventario nacional de bancos de sustancias controladas usadas o no deseadas y un plan	90.000	90.000
Gabón	Preparación de un inventario nacional de bancos de sustancias controladas usadas o no deseadas y un plan	90.000	90.000
Guinea	Preparación de un inventario nacional de bancos de sustancias controladas usadas o no deseadas y un plan	90.000	90.000
Jordania ^a	Preparación de un inventario nacional de bancos de sustancias controladas usadas o no deseadas y un plan	53.000	53.000
Marruecos	Preparación de un inventario nacional de bancos de sustancias controladas usadas o no deseadas y un plan	90.000	90.000
Pakistán	Preparación de un inventario nacional de bancos de sustancias controladas usadas o no deseadas y un plan	100.000	100.000
Filipinas	Preparación de un inventario nacional de bancos de sustancias controladas usadas o no deseadas y un plan	100.000	100.000
Santo Tomé y Príncipe	Preparación de un inventario nacional de bancos de sustancias controladas usadas o no deseadas y un plan	80.000	80.000
Túnez	Preparación de un inventario nacional de bancos de sustancias controladas usadas o no deseadas y un plan	90.000	90.000
Subtotal para A4		1.473.000	1.473.000
Gastos de apoyo al organismo		103.110	103.110
Total para A4		1.576.110	1.576.110
A5: Asistencia técnica para elaborar un informe de verificación sobre el consumo de HFC			
Albania	Informe de verificación para la etapa I del KIP	15.000	15.000
Congo (el)	Informe de verificación para la etapa I del KIP	30.000	30.000
Macedonia del Norte	Informe de verificación para la etapa I del KIP	30.000	30.000
Subtotal para A5		75.000	75.000
Gastos de apoyo al organismo		6.750	6.750
Total para A5		81.750	81.750
A6: Preparación de un proyecto piloto para mantener y/o mejorar la eficiencia energética de las tecnologías y equipos de sustitución en el contexto de la reducción de los HFC (decisión 91/65)³			
Chile	Preparación de un proyecto piloto para mantener y/o mejorar la eficiencia energética en el sector de la refrigeración	30.000	30.000
Subtotal para A6		30.000	30.000
Gastos de apoyo al organismo		2.100	2.100
Total para A6		32.100	32.100
A7: Preparación de un proyecto para mejorar la eficiencia energética en la fabricación de componentes y bombas de calor en el contexto de la reducción de HFC (decisión 95/87)			
Sudáfrica	Preparación de un proyecto para mejorar la eficiencia energética en la fabricación de intercambiadores de calor	30.000	30.000
Subtotal para A7		30.000	30.000
Gastos de apoyo al organismo		2.100	2.100
Total para A7		32.100	32.100
Total para A1, A2, A3, A4, A5, A6, A7		2.165.594	2.165.594
Gastos de apoyo al organismo para A1, A2, A3, A4, A5, A6, A7		153.092	153.092
Total general		2.318.686	2.318.686

^a PNUMA como organismo de ejecución cooperante^b PNUMA como organismo de ejecución principal³ Aquí se menciona como preparación de un proyecto piloto para mantener y/o mejorar la eficiencia energética.

SECCIÓN A: ACTIVIDADES RECOMENDADAS PARA APROBACIÓN GENERAL

A1: Renovación de un proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional

Descripción del proyecto

2. La ONUDI presentó una solicitud de renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional en el país que se indica en la sección A1 del cuadro 1. La descripción de este proyecto se presenta en el anexo I de este documento.

Observaciones de la Secretaría

3. La Secretaría analizó la solicitud de renovación de un proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional presentado por la ONUDI en nombre del Gobierno a la luz de las directrices⁴ y decisiones pertinentes sobre criterios de admisibilidad y niveles de financiamiento. La solicitud se contrastó con el plan de trabajo original de la fase previa, los datos del programa de país y del Artículo 7, el informe más reciente sobre la ejecución de su plan de gestión de eliminación de los HCFC (PGEH), el informe sobre la marcha de las actividades del organismo y las decisiones pertinentes de las Reuniones de las Partes. Se observó que el país había presentado sus datos del programa de país y del Artículo 7 de 2024 y estaba en situación de cumplimiento con los objetivos de control según el Protocolo de Montreal, y que el consumo anual de HCFC notificado no superaba el consumo permisible máximo anual establecido en su Acuerdo del PGEH con el Comité Ejecutivo. Además, la solicitud presentada incluía una evaluación de los indicadores de desempeño, el riesgo y la sostenibilidad del proyecto y el logro de los objetivos de fortalecimiento institucional, de conformidad con la decisión 91/63 b).

Recomendación de la Secretaría

4. La Secretaría recomienda la aprobación general de la solicitud de renovación de fortalecimiento institucional para Bosnia y Herzegovina con el nivel de financiación indicado en la sección A1 del cuadro 1 del presente documento. Si lo estimara oportuno, el Comité Ejecutivo podría trasladar al Gobierno las observaciones presentadas en el anexo II de este documento.

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

Descripción del proyecto

5. La ONUDI presentó solicitudes para la preparación de nuevas etapas del PGEH para cuatro países del Artículo 5, a saber, uno como organismo de ejecución designado, uno como organismo de ejecución principal con el PNUMA como organismo de ejecución cooperante y dos como organismo de ejecución cooperante con el PNUMA como organismo de ejecución principal, como se indica en la sección A2 del cuadro 1.

6. La ONUDI, como organismo de ejecución designado/principal, presentó una descripción de las actividades para apoyar las solicitudes de preparación de proyectos para la etapa II del PGEH para la República Centrafricana y para la etapa III del PGEH para Serbia, que incluían la justificación de la financiación solicitada para la preparación de proyectos; informes sobre la marcha de las actividades relativos a la ejecución de las etapas anteriores de los PGEH respectivos; y la lista de actividades que se llevarían a cabo durante la preparación de proyectos y los presupuestos correspondientes, utilizando el

⁴ Decisión 91/63: b) aprobar el formato revisado para los informes finales y las solicitudes de prórroga de la financiación de fortalecimiento institucional y los indicadores de desempeño correspondientes; y c) solicitar a los países que operan al amparo del Artículo 5, a través de los organismos bilaterales y de ejecución, que utilicen el formato revisado mencionado en el subpárrafo b) anterior para todas las solicitudes de renovación de fortalecimiento institucional a partir de la primera reunión del Comité Ejecutivo en 2023.

formato para solicitudes de preparación de proyectos para los PGEH. El PNUMA, en calidad de organismo de ejecución cooperante para la preparación de proyectos en la República Centroafricana, ha solicitado USD 10.000, más gastos de apoyo al organismo de USD 1.300, en sus enmiendas al programa de trabajo para 2025.⁵

7. El PNUMA, en calidad de organismo de ejecución principal para la etapa III del PGEH para Qatar y la etapa II del PGEH para la República Árabe Siria, ha solicitado USD 85.000, más gastos de apoyo al organismo de USD 11.050, y ha proporcionado una descripción de las actividades requeridas para la preparación de proyectos y los costos correspondientes de cada actividad en sus enmiendas al programa de trabajo para 2025;⁶ también se incluyen las observaciones de la Secretaría.

Observaciones de la Secretaría

8. En su examen de las solicitudes, la Secretaría tuvo en cuenta las directrices para la financiación de la preparación de los PGEH para países del Artículo 5 establecidas en la decisión 71/42, y el progreso de las etapas anteriores de los PGEH, incluido el grado de ejecución de los tramos alcanzado en el momento de redactar el presente documento. La Secretaría tomó nota de que la financiación solicitada estaba en línea con la decisión 71/42 y las solicitudes se ajustaban a la decisión 82/45, que permitía la presentación de solicitudes de preparación de proyectos para la etapa siguiente del PGEH dos años antes de la fecha de finalización de la etapa anterior del PGEH.

9. La Secretaría observó también que los países habían presentado sus datos del Artículo 7 y de los programas de país de 2024 y estaban en situación de cumplimiento de los objetivos de control según el Protocolo de Montreal, y que su consumo anual de HCFC notificado no superaba el consumo permisible máximo anual establecido en sus Acuerdos del PGEH con el Comité Ejecutivo.

10. Tras observar las demoras en la ejecución de las actividades del Protocolo de Montreal en la República Centroafricana, incluida la presentación de datos del programa de país y del Artículo 7, así como en la ejecución de sus proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional y PGEH, debido a la inestabilidad administrativa y de seguridad que sufrió el país entre 2013 y 2020, la Secretaría solicitó aclaraciones sobre el estado actual de los proyectos y las medidas adoptadas para la ejecución oportuna del proyecto propuesto. La ONUDI respondió que la situación en el país había mejorado significativamente y que la estabilidad se estaba restableciendo gradualmente tras la aprobación de una nueva constitución en 2023. El país ha ratificado la Enmienda de Kigali y el Gobierno ha reafirmado su compromiso de lograr el cumplimiento de las medidas de control del Protocolo de Montreal. La Dependencia Nacional del Ozono confirmó su apoyo a la ONUDI mediante la disponibilidad de un equipo de inspectores nacionales con experiencia para colaborar en los estudios de campo. La ONUDI ha comenzado a trabajar en el cronograma de ejecución del proyecto para garantizar su ejecución oportuna.

11. Inicialmente, la República Centroafricana solicitó USD 60.000, más gastos de apoyo de los organismos, para la preparación del proyecto (USD 40.000 para la ONUDI y USD 20.000 dólares el PNUMA), una cantidad que excedía la financiación admisible según la decisión 71/42. La ONUDI indicó que la financiación se destinaría a realizar estudios nacionales exhaustivos sobre el consumo en las 20 prefecturas administrativas del país para el período 2018-2024. Sin embargo, tras nuevas deliberaciones y de conformidad con la decisión 71/42, la solicitud de financiación para la preparación se redujo a USD 40.000 (USD 30.000 para la ONUDI y USD 10.000 para el PNUMA).

12. La ONUDI confirmó que la etapa II del PGEH para la República Centroafricana y la etapa III del PGEH para Serbia eliminarían el 100 por ciento del nivel básico de HCFC antes del 1 de enero de 2030.

⁵ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/97/31.

⁶ Ibid.

Recomendaciones de la Secretaría

13. La Secretaría recomienda la aprobación general para la preparación de proyectos de la etapa II de los planes de gestión para la eliminación de los HCFC (PGEH) para la República Centroafricana y la República Siria Árabe, y la etapa III de los PGEH para Qatar y Serbia, a los niveles de financiación que se indican en la sección A2 del cuadro 1.

A3: Preparación de proyectos para los planes de ejecución de Kigali para los HFC (KIP)

Descripción del proyecto

14. La ONUDI presentó solicitudes para la preparación de la etapa I del KIP para dos países del Artículo 5, a saber, uno como organismo de ejecución principal con el PNUMA como organismo de ejecución cooperante y uno como organismo de ejecución cooperante con el PNUMA como organismo de ejecución principal, como se indica en la sección A3 del cuadro 1.

15. La ONUDI, en calidad de organismo de ejecución principal para el Pakistán, describió las actividades necesarias para la preparación de la etapa I del KIP y los costos correspondientes de cada actividad siguiendo el formato para solicitudes de preparación de proyectos para un KIP. El PNUMA, como organismo de ejecución cooperante para el Pakistán, solicitó USD 45.000, más gastos de apoyo al organismo de USD 5.850, en sus enmiendas al programa de trabajo para 2025.⁷

16. El PNUMA, en calidad de organismo de ejecución principal para la etapa I del KIP para Brunei Darussalam, ha solicitado USD 135.000, más gastos de apoyo al organismo de USD 17.550, y ha proporcionado una descripción de las actividades requeridas para la preparación de proyectos y los costos correspondientes de cada actividad en sus enmiendas al programa de trabajo para 2025;⁸ también se incluyen las observaciones de la Secretaría.

Observaciones de la Secretaría

17. Al examinar las solicitudes, la Secretaría tuvo en cuenta las directrices para la preparación de un KIP que figuran en la decisión 87/50; las actividades propuestas para la preparación de proyectos y cómo se vinculaban con las actividades de apoyo y otros proyectos relativos a HFC en el país.

18. En la solicitud presentada para el Pakistán figuraban datos sobre el consumo de HFC y mezclas de HFC entre 2021 y 2023 y las actividades de preparación del proyecto abarcaban un estudio nacional y la recopilación de datos sobre el consumo de HFC; un análisis sectorial del uso de HFC y alternativas, incluyendo los sectores de manufacturas y servicios; un examen de las iniciativas, políticas y reglamentos nacionales pertinentes en relación con la reducción de los HFC; una evaluación de las necesidades en los sectores de refrigeración y aire acondicionado y de servicio y mantenimiento de aire acondicionado para vehículos; una evaluación de la capacidad de hacer cumplir la ley; una evaluación de la capacidad, las necesidades y las alternativas sin SAO ni HFC en los sectores de manufacturas y actividades relacionadas con el género; y la elaboración de una estrategia integral para la reducción de los HFC.

19. La Secretaría observó que el país había ratificado la Enmienda de Kigali;⁹ que el Gobierno había proporcionado una carta de respaldo para apoyar la preparación del proyecto; y que la financiación solicitada se ajustaba a la decisión 87/50 c). La ONUDI indicó que la preparación del proyecto para la estrategia general del KIP se basaría en las actividades ejecutadas en el marco de las actividades

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ La fecha de ratificación de la Enmienda de Kigali por el Pakistán fue el 22 de octubre de 2025.

facilitadoras para la reducción de los HFC, que habían contribuido a la ratificación de la Enmienda de Kigali en el país.

Recomendación de la Secretaría

20. La Secretaría recomienda la aprobación general de la preparación de proyectos para la etapa I de los planes de ejecución de Kigali para los HFC para Brunei Darussalam y el Pakistán, con los niveles de financiación indicados en la sección A3 del cuadro 1.

A4: Preparación de un inventario nacional de bancos de sustancias controladas usadas o no deseadas y un plan para la recolección, transporte y eliminación de dichas sustancias

Descripción del proyecto

21. La ONUDI presentó solicitudes para la preparación de un inventario nacional de bancos de sustancias controladas usadas o no deseadas y planes para 16 países en calidad de organismo de ejecución designado; y para un país en calidad de organismo de ejecución principal con el PNUMA como organismo cooperante, como se indica en la sección A4 del cuadro 1. El PNUMA, en calidad de organismo de ejecución cooperante para la preparación de proyectos para Jordania, ha solicitado USD 37.000, más gastos de apoyo al organismo de USD 4.810, en sus enmiendas al programa de trabajo para 2025.¹⁰

Observaciones de la Secretaría

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

23. La ONUDI, como organismo de ejecución designado/principal, proporcionó una descripción de las actividades necesarias para la preparación de inventarios nacionales de bancos de sustancias controladas usadas o no deseadas y planes para Argelia, Argentina, Bosnia y Herzegovina, Cabo Verde, la República Centroafricana, las Comoras, Cote d'Ivoire, la República Democrática del Congo, Guinea Ecuatorial, el Gabón, Guinea, Jordania, Marruecos, el Pakistán, Filipinas, Santo Tomé y Príncipe y Túnez, utilizando los correspondientes formularios de presentación de propuestas de proyectos.

24. Las actividades incluidas en las solicitudes de financiación para los 17 países incluían la identificación de las partes interesadas, consultas y talleres; un estudio teórico sobre los datos disponibles de las encuestas nacionales sobre el consumo de sustancias controladas realizadas en la preparación de los PGEH, los KIP, la encuesta sobre alternativas a las SAO, los importadores de equipos y las actividades de recuperación y reciclaje; la recopilación y el análisis de datos para cuantificar las existencias de SAO y HFC, teniendo en cuenta tanto los equipos en uso como los almacenados; la elaboración de los inventarios de bancos de sustancias controladas usadas y no deseadas; un examen de las políticas y reglamentos pertinentes relacionados con la recuperación, el reciclaje, la regeneración y la gestión de sustancias controladas de desechos; la elaboración de planes nacionales para los respectivos países, incluyendo la elaboración de modelos de negocio y financiación, el análisis técnico y económico de las opciones para el manejo y la eliminación final de sustancias controladas no deseadas; y las actividades relacionadas con la perspectiva de género. En dos países, las actividades incluyeron la actualización de la información sobre el consumo de SAO/HFC en el sector del ensamblaje (Pakistán y Filipinas); en un país, incluyeron la evaluación de la capacidad de eliminación y estudios de viabilidad para evaluar los procedimientos de eliminación en hornos de cemento (Marruecos); y en un país, incluyeron la identificación de laboratorios

¹⁰ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/97/31.

capaces de analizar la composición de SAO/HFC usados o no deseados, y la necesidad de modernizar dichos laboratorios, así como actividades relacionadas con la gestión de proyectos (Argentina).

Recomendación de la Secretaría

25. La Secretaría recomienda la aprobación general para la preparación de inventarios nacionales de bancos de sustancias controladas usadas o no deseadas y planes para la recogida, el transporte y la eliminación de dichas sustancias para Argelia, la Argentina, Bosnia y Herzegovina, Cabo Verde, la República Centroafricana, las Comoras, Côte d'Ivoire, la República Democrática del Congo, Guinea Ecuatorial, el Gabón, Guinea, Jordania, Marruecos, el Pakistán, Filipinas, Santo Tomé y Príncipe y Túnez, con los niveles de financiación que se muestran en la sección A4 del cuadro 1.

A5: Asistencia técnica para elaborar un informe de verificación sobre el consumo de HFC

Descripción del proyecto

26. El Comité Ejecutivo solicitó a los organismos bilaterales y de ejecución pertinentes que incluyeran, respectivamente, en sus documentos de cooperación bilateral y las enmiendas a sus programas de trabajo que fueran a presentarse en la 97ª reunión, solicitudes de financiación para los informes de verificación de la etapa I de los KIP para ocho países de bajo consumo del Artículo 5, con el fin de verificar el cumplimiento de sus acuerdos de KIP (decisión 96/22 d)).¹¹ De conformidad con la decisión, la ONUDI, como organismo de ejecución principal, solicita financiación para la verificación de la etapa I de los KIP para Albania, el Congo y Macedonia del Norte,¹² como se indica en la sección A5 del cuadro 1.

Observaciones de la Secretaría

27. La Secretaría observó que las solicitudes de financiación eran coherentes con la directriz de financiación para verificaciones con arreglo a la decisión 96/22 y observó además que Albania también estaba en la lista de verificación del consumo de HCFC, que el informe debía presentarse con la solicitud del siguiente tramo de su PGEH en 2026 y que, de conformidad con la decisión 96/22 b),¹³ se solicitaban USD 15.000 adicionales. Además, la Secretaría observó que los informes de verificación debían presentarse con al menos 10 semanas de antelación con respecto a la correspondiente reunión del Comité Ejecutivo en que estuviera previsto solicitar los tramos siguientes de financiación para los KIP.

Recomendación de la Secretaría

28. La Secretaría recomienda la aprobación general de asistencia técnica para preparar los informes de verificación sobre el consumo de HFC para la etapa I de los planes de ejecución de Kigali para los HFC (KIP) para Albania, el Congo y Macedonia del Norte, a los niveles de financiación indicados en la sección A5 del cuadro 1, en el entendimiento de que dichos informes debían presentarse con al menos 10 semanas de antelación con respecto a la correspondiente reunión del Comité Ejecutivo en que estuviera previsto solicitar los tramos siguientes de financiación para los KIP.

¹¹ En las solicitudes que se presentarán en la 97ª reunión figuran los siguientes países de bajo consumo: Albania, el Congo, Cuba, Kirguistán, Malawi, Mozambique, Macedonia del Norte y Turkmenistán.

¹² Tal como se presentaron inicialmente, las enmiendas al programa de trabajo de la ONUDI también incluían una solicitud para Turkmenistán. Dado que el tramo del KIP para Turkmenistán (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/97/81) se ha presentado en la 97ª reunión y teniendo en cuenta que el tercer tramo debería desembolsarse en 2029, la ONUDI indicó que presentaría la solicitud de financiación para la verificación un año antes del año del tramo, en lugar de en la presente reunión. La ONUDI también confirmó que en la verificación se abarcarían todos los años pertinentes.

¹³ Mantenimiento del nivel de fondos recomendado para la verificación del consumo de HFC para los países con un consumo de hasta 360 toneladas en servicio y mantenimiento en los años de referencia de nivel básico a un nivel de hasta USD 30.000, o USD 45.000 cuando se combinara con la verificación del consumo de HCFC.

A6: Preparación de un proyecto piloto para mantener y/o mejorar la eficiencia energética de las tecnologías y equipos de sustitución en el contexto de la reducción de los HFC (decisión 91/65)

Descripción del proyecto

29. La ONUDI, como organismo de ejecución designado, presentó una solicitud de preparación de un proyecto para mejorar la eficiencia energética en el sector de la refrigeración en un país del Artículo 5, como se indica en la sección A6 del cuadro 1. La presentación se realizó conforme a la decisión 91/65.

30. La solicitud contempla la preparación de un proyecto en el sector de la refrigeración. El proyecto incluirá la ampliación de las normas de eficiencia energética mínima vigentes al sector de la refrigeración, la evaluación de las demostraciones tecnológicas y la evaluación de las modalidades de financiación para la reproducibilidad de dichas demostraciones en Chile. Las actividades preparatorias comprenden el análisis normativo y de políticas, la evaluación del sector y el diseño de proyectos piloto, la determinación de modalidades de financiación, la participación de las partes interesadas y la elaboración de propuestas.

Observaciones de la Secretaría

31. La Secretaría examinó la propuesta de proyecto de conformidad con los criterios establecidos en las decisiones 91/65 y 89/6.

32. La etapa I del KIP para Chile (aprobada en la 93ª reunión) incluye el compromiso de reducir el consumo de HFC en un 10 por ciento para 2029. En la 96ª reunión, se aprobó un proyecto piloto para Chile destinado a mejorar la eficiencia energética de las tecnologías de sustitución (en el marco de la decisión 91/65) con el fin de demostrar el desempeño de las bombas de calor integradas que utilizaban CO₂ en el sector de los lácteos. La ONUDI señaló que, si bien el proyecto aprobado en la 96ª reunión era una demostración de una tecnología específica, la preparación de este proyecto buscaba consolidar dichas demostraciones en una estrategia sectorial estructurada, combinando instrumentos normativos, modelos piloto diversificados (cadena de frío para el comercio minorista, la agroindustria y el sector público) y esquemas de financiación adaptados para permitir la reproducibilidad a gran escala y la transformación del mercado en Chile.

33. Respecto al estado actual de las normas de eficiencia energética mínima en el país, la ONUDI informó de que Chile contaba con un marco reglamentario establecido para la eficiencia energética, conforme a la Ley de Eficiencia Energética número 21.305 (2021), que facultaba al Ministerio de Energía para definir y actualizar las normas de eficiencia energética mínima y publicar un Plan Nacional de Eficiencia Energética cada cinco años. La División de Eficiencia Energética del Ministerio de Energía es la encargada de aplicar estas normas. En la actualidad, existen normas de eficiencia energética mínima obligatorias en vigor para refrigeradores y congeladores de uso doméstico y para aparatos de aire acondicionado sin conductos y de hasta 12 kW. Además, se han elaborado proyectos de normas de eficiencia energética mínima para vitrinas comerciales refrigeradas, que se encuentran en proceso de examen gubernamental. No existen normas de eficiencia energética mínima para sistemas de refrigeración centralizados o industriales, dada la diversidad de este tipo de instalaciones. Por lo tanto, el proyecto propone definir el marco legal y la hoja de ruta para la aprobación del etiquetado y las normas de eficiencia energética mínima para vitrinas refrigeradas, así como la elaboración de directrices basadas en las mejores prácticas para cámaras frigoríficas.

34. Se realizarán estudios de viabilidad para subsectores seleccionados en Chile, que combinarán evaluaciones sectoriales con la recopilación de datos específicos de cada emplazamiento para identificar entre cuatro y cinco emplazamientos piloto con el mayor potencial de mejora de la eficiencia energética y reducción de HFC. El objetivo es garantizar que los pilotos seleccionados ofrezcan el mejor desempeño en términos de la relación entre costo y beneficio, relevancia de mercado y escalabilidad en el contexto chileno.

El estudio también vinculará la viabilidad técnica con la viabilidad financiera mediante el análisis del ahorro energético y de refrigerantes previsto, el retorno de la inversión, la seguridad y la sostenibilidad.

35. En cuanto a la evaluación de las modalidades de financiación, la ONUDI afirmó que, si bien algunas grandes empresas habían iniciado la transición a tecnologías de CO₂ o amoníaco, estas alternativas seguían siendo limitadas debido a sus elevados costos de capital, las consideraciones de seguridad y una capacidad técnica limitada. El mercado de refrigeración en Chile está fragmentado y muchas pequeñas y medianas empresas afrontan desafíos financieros y técnicos para adoptar tecnologías con bajo potencial de calentamiento atmosférico, a pesar de su buena relación entre costo y eficacia. Una barrera clave es la ausencia de modalidades de financiamiento adaptadas al sector de refrigeración y aire acondicionado, donde el rendimiento del sistema depende tanto del equipo como de las prácticas operacionales. Las instituciones financieras nacionales no atienden adecuadamente las necesidades específicas del sector. Este proyecto trata de subsanar esa deficiencia.

36. El objetivo general del proyecto, por lo tanto, consiste en construir la base necesaria (técnica, normativa y financiera) para una iniciativa escalable y orientada a resultados en Chile, con posible aplicabilidad en otros países. Los resultados específicos que se esperan de este proyecto preparatorio incluyen un informe de preparación normativa e institucional, con una hoja de ruta para la aprobación y aplicación de normas de eficiencia energética mínima y directrices para el sector de refrigeración comercial e industrial a gran escala; una evaluación sectorial y entre cuatro y cinco estudios de viabilidad que cuantifiquen el ahorro de energía y refrigerante, las necesidades de inversión y el retorno de la inversión en aplicaciones representativas de los sectores minorista, agroindustrial e industrial; la elaboración de modalidades de financiación adaptadas al mercado chileno y a los instrumentos nacionales; y un borrador del documento completo del proyecto, con componentes presupuestados, disposiciones de ejecución e indicadores de desempeño, para su presentación en la primera reunión de 2027.

Recomendación de la Secretaría

37. La Secretaría recomienda la aprobación general de la preparación de un proyecto para mejorar la eficiencia energética de las tecnologías y equipos de sustitución en el contexto de la reducción de HFC en Chile con el nivel de financiación indicado en la sección A6 del cuadro 1.

A7: Preparación de un proyecto para mejorar la eficiencia energética en la fabricación de componentes y bombas de calor en el contexto de la reducción de HFC (decisión 95/87)

Descripción del proyecto

38. La ONUDI presentó una solicitud para la preparación de un proyecto para mejorar la eficiencia energética en la fabricación de intercambiadores de calor, en el contexto de la reducción de HFC en un país del Artículo 5, como se indica en la sección A7 del cuadro 1.

39. El objetivo de la preparación del proyecto es elaborar una iniciativa para ayudar a tres empresas fabricantes de intercambiadores de calor a mejorar la eficiencia energética de sus componentes. Estas empresas fueron seleccionadas durante la preparación del KIP para Sudáfrica, que se presenta en esta reunión.

40. Las actividades propuestas para la preparación del proyecto incluyen la recopilación y el análisis de datos de empresas relacionadas con la fabricación de componentes, el establecimiento de parámetros para mejorar la eficiencia energética de los componentes y la formulación de un plan de acción, en consulta con las partes interesadas pertinentes.

41. Sudáfrica adoptó las normas de eficiencia energética mínima de la Comunidad de África Meridional para el Desarrollo (SADC) para aparatos de aire acondicionado (SADC HT110:2023) y refrigeradores (SADC HT111:2023).

Observaciones de la Secretaría

42. La Secretaría ha examinado la solicitud de financiación preparatoria y observa que el proyecto se ha presentado en consonancia con los criterios establecidos en la decisión 95/87 b) ii).

43. Se observó que el proyecto preparatorio recopilaría y analizaría datos de tres empresas y elaboraría un proyecto en el que figurarían parámetros y condiciones de desempeño,¹⁴ de conformidad con la decisión 95/87 b) ii).

44. La ONUDI solicitó inicialmente USD 50.000 como financiación preparatoria para este proyecto, incluidas las actividades relacionadas con la creación de un laboratorio para pruebas de eficiencia energética. Sin embargo, tras deliberaciones entre la Secretaría y la ONUDI, y de conformidad con la decisión 95/87, esta solicitud se redujo a USD 30.000.

45. Como se indica en la propuesta del KIP presentada, las tres empresas fabricantes de intercambiadores de calor¹⁵ se establecieron antes de la fecha límite y son de propiedad local. El número total de unidades fabricadas por las tres empresas en 2024 fue de 50.752 unidades. Se observó que dos de las tres empresas también fabricaban equipos de refrigeración y aire acondicionado y se propone que realicen la transición de HFC a tecnologías alternativas en la etapa II del KIP.

Recomendación de la Secretaría

46. La Secretaría recomienda la aprobación general de la preparación de un proyecto para mejorar la eficiencia energética en la fabricación de intercambiadores de calor, en el contexto de la reducción de HFC en Sudáfrica, con el nivel de financiación indicado en la sección A7 del cuadro 1.

¹⁴ Documento UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/87.

¹⁵ HC Heat Exchangers (Pty) Ltd., Colcab (Pty) Ltd. y Macs Cool (Pty) Ltd.

Anexo I

INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECT PROPOSAL¹

Bosnia and Herzegovina: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile			
Implementing agency:			UNIDO
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):			
	Phase I:	Mar-99	118,300
	Phase II:	Jul-04	100,772
	Phase III:	Nov-11	102,482
	Phase IV:	Dec-13	101,310
	Phase V:	May-15	100,977
	Phase VI:	Nov-17	130,533
	Phase VII:	Dec-19	130,568
	Phase VIII:	Jun-23	270,276
	Total:		1,055,218
Amount requested for renewal (phase IX) (US \$):			252,594
Amount recommended for approval for phase IX (US \$):			252,594
Agency support costs (US \$):			17,682
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase IX to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):			270,276
Date of approval of country programme:			1997
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:			2012
Date of approval of Kigali HFC implementation plan:			2025
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes/CO ₂ -eq tonnes):			
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)			1.6
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)			4.7
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)			3.5
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)			1,066,653
Latest reported ODS consumption (2024) (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			1,081,601
Year of reported country programme implementation data:			2023
Amount approved for projects (as at May 2025) (US \$):			6,022,248
Amount disbursed (as at December 2024) (US \$):			5,488,707
ODS to be phased out (as at May 2025) (ODP tonnes):			285.0
ODS phased out (as at December 2024) (ODP tonnes):			316.5

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	4,074,291
(b) Institutional strengthening:	1,055,218
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	892,739
Total:	6,022,248
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	95,000

¹ Data as at December 2024 are based on document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/97/15.

Progress report

1. In phase VIII of the institutional strengthening (IS) project, the national ozone unit (NOU) issued quota for HFC consumption for the first time, following the ratification of the Kigali Amendment. The Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina was supported through increased capacity-building of the NOU, by achieving a smooth implementation of the HPMP activities, preparation and approval of stage I of the KIP, as well as preparation and submission for approval of an energy efficiency pilot project and preparation of ODS inventory and action plan. The legal procedures for controlling HCFCs and HFCs were approved by the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Bosnia and Herzegovina was an active member of the Regional Ozone Network for Europe and Central Asia, as well as a member of the MOP Bureau and serving as Vice-president. The NOU coordinated the promulgation and enforcement of policy and legislation with a specific focus on HCFCs and HFC management. Four performance indicators set for the current IS phase were fully achieved, with three partially achieved.

Plan of action

2. The NOU is committed to build capacity at country level for compliance with the HCFCs and HFCs consumption targets and expects that the ongoing regulatory efforts will be further enhanced during the upcoming phase. The NOU of Bosnia and Herzegovina will be responsible for tracking the promulgation and enforcement of policy and legislation with a specific focus on additional restrictions on HCFCs and HFCs. Special focus will be given to the cooperation with the customs authority sector in order to prevent illegal trade and to the cooperation with the refrigeration and air-conditioning association. The next phase will also focus on implementation of the KIP stage I and working together with industry and administration on its implementation. The NOU will continue cooperation with climate authorities related to the contribution of F-gases controlled consumption in the country's Nationally Determined Contributions and will continue cooperation with safety standards authorities.

Sustainability and risk assessment

3. The NOU is well established since 2000 and has a reputation in the country as a best model for coordination of implementation of multi-disciplinary multilateral environmental agreements. Political issues in the country might be the only risk for the procedures of consultations and adoptions of plans, taking into account a complex administrative structure.

Anexo II

PROYECTO DE OPINIONES EXPRESADAS POR EL COMITÉ EJECUTIVO SOBRE LA RENOVACIÓN DE LOS PROYECTOS DE FORTALECIMIENTO INSTITUCIONAL PRESENTADOS A LA 97ª REUNIÓN

Bosnia y Herzegovina

1. El Comité Ejecutivo examinó el informe presentado con la solicitud de renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para Bosnia y Herzegovina (fase IX) y observó con beneplácito que Bosnia y Herzegovina había notificado datos de ejecución del programa de país para 2023 y 2024 y datos en virtud del Artículo 7 a las Secretarías del Fondo y del Ozono, respectivamente, que indicaban que el país cumplía el calendario de eliminación del Protocolo de Montreal. El Comité observó que Bosnia y Herzegovina había notificado datos sobre los HFC y había congelado su consumo en el nivel básico, y que se habían concedido cupos de HFC para 2024 y 2025. El Comité observó además que Bosnia y Herzegovina había aplicado un estricto sistema de seguimiento del consumo de sustancias controladas, había organizado reuniones periódicas con importadores y la asociación de refrigeración y aire acondicionado, había coordinado las actividades con todas las partes interesadas y había organizado numerosas actividades de sensibilización, incluida la celebración del Día Mundial del Ozono. El Comité reconoció los esfuerzos del Gobierno de Bosnia y Herzegovina y, por lo tanto, confía en que, en los próximos tres años, el Gobierno de Bosnia y Herzegovina continuará con éxito la ejecución de las actividades para mantener el cumplimiento de las medidas de control del Protocolo de Montreal.



UNITED NATIONS
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

UNIDO WORK PROGRAMME

Presented to the 97th Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund

Introduction

The UNIDO Work Programme (WP) for the consideration of the 97th Meeting of the Executive Committee (ExCom) of the Multilateral Fund (MLF) has been prepared following the Government requests as well as based on ongoing and planned activities. The Work Programme will support the implementation of UNIDO's three year Rolling Business Plan 2025-2027.

The 97th UNIDO WP is addressing preparatory assistance, institutional strengthening requests and verification reports requests.

Preparatory assistance is submitted for the 97th Executive Committee Meeting consideration for Central African Republic, Qatar, Serbia and Syria¹ to enable the countries to overview and update data necessary for the launch and implementation of HPMP Stage II and Stage III, accordingly.

UNIDO is submitting preparatory assistance for HFC phase-down plans for Brunei Darussalam² and Pakistan³ to assist the countries with the implementation of the next phase of the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol.

Based on decision 91/66, funding is requested for preparation of inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances and a plan for the collection, transport and disposal of such substances for Algeria, Argentina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cabo Verde, Central African Republic, Comoros, Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Guinea, Jordan, Morocco, Pakistan, Philippines, Sao Tome and Principe and Tunisia.

Preparatory assistance funding for developing energy efficiency pilot projects is requested for Chile and South Africa.

Institutional strengthening extension request is submitted based on the country request for Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Requests for verification reports for stage I of the KIPs for Albania, Congo and North Macedonia, are requested in line with decision 96/22(d). Verification report for Turkmenistan is not requested, as the second KIP tranche was requested in advance and the last and third tranche is due only in 2029.

¹ Preparatory funding request is included in the lead agency Work Programme i.e. UNEP.

² Preparatory funding request is included in the lead agency Work Programme i.e. UNEP.

³ Kigali Amendment was ratified by the President of Pakistan on 18th August 2025. Ratification instrument was forwarded to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Pakistan on 19 September 2025. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Pakistan is now coordinating the submission of the ratification instrument to UN HQ in New York. It is expected that the ratification process will be completed by the 97th meeting of the Executive Committee.

The UNIDO Work Programme for the consideration of the 97th ExCom Meeting comprises the following sections:

- **Section 1:** Consolidated list of activities foreseen for the above requests by project types and country; and
- **Section 2:** Project concepts indicating details and funding requirements.

Funding is requested as follows:

- Preparatory assistance funding for HPMP Stage II for Central African Republic and Syria and HPMP Stage III for Qatar and Serbia amounting to US\$ 101,650 (including US\$ 6,650 representing 7.0 % agency support costs);
- Preparatory assistance funding for HFC phase-down plan in Brunei Darussalam and Pakistan amounting to US\$ 224,700 (including US\$ 14,700 representing 7.0% agency support costs);
- Preparatory assistance for preparation of national inventory of banks of waste controlled substances and development of a national plan for management of these substances in Algeria, Argentina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cabo Verde, Central African Republic, Comoros, Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Guinea, Jordan, Morocco, Pakistan, Philippines, Sao Tome and Principe and Tunisia amounting to US\$ 1,576,110 (including US\$ 103,110 representing 7.0% agency support costs);
- Preparatory assistance funding for developing energy efficiency pilot projects in Chile and South Africa amounting to US\$ 64,200 (including US\$ 4,200 representing 7.0 % agency support costs);
- Institutional strengthening project for Bosnia and Herzegovina amounting to US\$ 270,276 (including US\$ 17,682 representing 7.0 % agency support costs); and
- Requests for verification reports for stage I of the KIPs for Albania, Congo, North Macedonia and Turkmenistan, amounting to US\$ 81,750 (including US\$ 6,750 representing 9.0 % agency support costs);

Total: US\$ 2,318,686 (including 153,092 agency support cost).

SECTION 1

Country	Type	Substance	Sector and Sub-Sector	Title of Project	Total amount USD	A.S.C.	Total (incl ASC) USD	A.S.C. %	P.D.
Preparatory Assistance for HPMP									
Central African Republic	PRP	HCFC	Overarching	Preparation of Stage II HPMP	30,000	2,100	32,100	7%	24
Qatar ⁴	PRP	HCFC	Overarching	Preparation of Stage III HPMP	20,000	1,400	21,400	7%	24
Serbia	PRP	HCFC	Overarching	Preparation of Stage III HPMP	30,000	2,100	32,100	7%	24
Syria ⁵	PRP	HCFC	Overarching	Preparation of Stage III HPMP	15,000	1,050	16,050	7%	24
SUBTOTAL					95,000	6,650	101,650		
Preparatory Assistance for HFC Phase-Down Plans									
Brunei Darussalam ⁶	PRP	HFC	SEV	Preparation of HFC phase-down plan	35,000	2,450	37,450	7%	24
Pakistan	PRP	HFC	SEV	Preparation of HFC phase-down plan	175,000	12,250	187,250	7%	24
SUBTOTAL					210,000	14,700	224,700		
Preparation of national inventory of banks of waste-controlled substances and development of a national plan for management of these substances									
Algeria	PRP	SEV	DES	Preparation of national inventory of banks of waste controlled substances and development of a national plan for management of these substances	90,000	6,300	96,300	7%	24
Argentina	PRP	SEV	DES	Preparation of national inventory of banks of waste controlled substances and development of a national plan for management of these substances	100,000	7,000	107,000	7%	24

⁴ Project Concept is included in UNEP Work Programme.

⁵ Project Concept is included in UNEP Work Programme.

⁶ Project Concept is included in UNEP Work Programme.

Country	Type	Substance	Sector and Sub-Sector	Title of Project	Total amount USD	A.S.C.	Total (incl ASC) USD	A.S.C. %	P.D.
Bosnia and Herzegovina	PRP	SEV	DES	Preparation of national inventory of banks of waste controlled substances and development of a national plan for management of these substances	80,000	5,600	85,600	7%	24
Cabo Verde	PRP	SEV	DES	Preparation of national inventory of banks of waste controlled substances and development of a national plan for management of these substances	80,000	5,600	85,600	7%	24
Central African Republic	PRP	SEV	DES	Preparation of national inventory of banks of waste controlled substances and development of a national plan for management of these substances	90,000	6,300	96,300	7%	24
Comoros	PRP	SEV	DES	Preparation of national inventory of banks of waste controlled substances and development of a national plan for management of these substances	70,000	4,900	74,900	7%	24
Cote d'Ivoire	PRP	SEV	DES	Preparation of national inventory of banks of waste controlled substances and development of a national plan for management of these substances	90,000	6,300	96,300	7%	24
Democratic Republic of Congo	PRP	SEV	DES	Preparation of national inventory of banks of waste controlled substances and development of a national plan for management of these substances	90,000	6,300	96,300	7%	24
Equatorial Guinea	PRP	SEV	DES	Preparation of national inventory of banks of waste controlled substances and development of a national plan for management of these substances	90,000	6,300	96,300	7%	24
Gabon	PRP	SEV	DES	Preparation of national inventory of banks of waste controlled substances and development of a national plan for management of these substances	90,000	6,300	96,300	7%	24
Guinea	PRP	SEV	DES	Preparation of national inventory of banks of waste controlled substances and development of a national plan for management of these substances	90,000	6,300	96,300	7%	24
Jordan ⁷	PRP	SEV	DES	Preparation of national inventory of banks of waste controlled substances and development of a national plan for management of these substances	53,000	3,710	56,710	7%	24
Morocco	PRP	SEV	DES	Preparation of national inventory of banks of waste controlled substances and development of a national plan for management of these substances	90,000	6,300	96,300	7%	24

⁷ UNIDO lead implementing agency with UNEP as cooperating implementing agency.

Country	Type	Substance	Sector and Sub-Sector	Title of Project	Total amount USD	A.S.C.	Total (incl ASC) USD	A.S.C. %	P.D.
Pakistan	PRP	SEV	DES	Preparation of national inventory of banks of waste controlled substances and development of a national plan for management of these substances	100,000	7,000	107,000	7%	24
Philippines	PRP	SEV	DES	Preparation of national inventory of banks of waste controlled substances and development of a national plan for management of these substances	100,000	7,000	107,000	7%	24
Sao Tome and Principe	PRP	SEV	DES	Preparation of national inventory of banks of waste controlled substances and development of a national plan for management of these substances	80,000	5,600	85,600	7%	24
Tunisia	PRP	SEV	DES	Preparation of national inventory of banks of waste controlled substances and development of a national plan for management of these substances	90,000	6,300	96,300	7%	24
SUBTOTAL					1,473,000	103,110	1,576,110		
Funding for preparation of energy efficiency pilot projects									
Chile	PRP	HFC	EEF	Preparation of energy efficiency pilot project	30,000	2,100	32,100	7%	24
South Africa	PRP	HFC	EEF	Preparation of energy efficiency pilot project	30,000	2,100	32,100	7%	24
SUBTOTAL					60,000	4,200	64,200		
Institutional Strengthening									
Bosnia and Herzegovina	INS	All	SEV	Institutional strengthening	252,594	17,682	270,276	7%	36
SUBTOTAL					252,594	17,682	270,276		
Verification reports									
Albania	TAS	HFC	SEV	Verification report	15,000	1,350	16,350	9%	24
Congo	TAS	HFC	SEV	Verification report	30,000	2,700	32,700	9%	24
Macedonia	TAS	HFC	SEV	Verification report	30,000	2,700	32,700	9%	24
SUBTOTAL					75,000	6,750	81.750		
GRAND TOTAL					2,165,594	153,092	2,318,686		

SECTION 2

PROJECT CONCEPT – CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

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:	Funding request for the preparation of HCFC Phase-out Management Plan stage II		
Country:	Central African Republic		
Lead implementing agency:	UNIDO		
Cooperating agency (1):	UNEP	Click or tap here to enter text.	
Implementation period:	24 months for the PRP. HPMP Stage II to cover until 2030.		
Funding requested:			
Agency	Sector	Funding requested (US \$)*	
UNIDO	Overarching	30,000	
UNEP	Overarching	10,000	

*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 I HPMP had been returned / will be returned (decision 71/42(i))	☐	☒
Specify meeting at which PRP funding balance had been returned/will be returned	Preparatory funding for HPMP Stage I has been fully utilized.	

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 (i.e., when the HPMP was approved; a description of the progress in implementation of the previous stage of the HPMP to demonstrate that substantial progress had been made.)				
Click or tap here to enter text. Due to the conflict in the country, no activity was implemented under the first stage. As per Decision 82/15(e)(i), the project was cancelled and the balance returned.				
3. Current progress in implementation of previous stage of the HPMP				
Activity	Description		Implementing agency	
(select)	Due to the conflict in the country, no activity was implemented under HPMP stage I. The project was cancelled and the balance returned.		(select)	
4. Overview of current HCFC consumption in metric tonnes by substance (last three years)				
Substance	Sector	2021	2022	2023
HCFC-22	RAC servicing	110	112	110

5. Based on the consumption data given above, please provide a description of the sector/sub-sector that use HCFCs in the country, including a short analysis and explanation of the consumption trends (i.e., increasing or decreasing)		
The Central African Republic imports HCFC-22 for use in the servicing sector.		
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	A national consultant will review available data and collect additional sector-specific consumption data per refrigerant for the years 2021-2024 through questionnaires and interviews. The survey will provide more granular data covering all regions. Detailed analysis of the sectorial distribution and consumption trends of HCFCs. The collected data will be analysed using the selected methodology to estimate the consumption trends. The analysis will examine the types and volumes of consumed and imported substances, their sectoral distribution, geographic location.	UNIDO
Analysis of the types of equipment using HCFCs	Data collection and analysis on equipment using HCFCs and installed capacities will be conducted by a national consultant. Needs assessment of training tools and equipment.	UNIDO
New information on ODS regulations	Groundwork: national consultant will compile and analyze existing national regulations, policies and procedures on imports and use of controlled substances such as: the existence of quota and licensing systems; conditions for issuing licenses and stakeholders involved; authorized list of importers and, where available, distributors; where available, monitoring and reporting system of import of HCFCs; control mechanisms; sanctions or penalties to be imposed on violation of legal regulation and mechanisms and capacity for prosecution and enforcement; a preview of laws and regulations that are pending or being discussed and reviewed; capacity building of technicians and customs officers and certification system for RAC technicians.	UNIDO
Updated sectoral consumption information	Detailed analysis of the sectorial distribution and consumption trends of HCFCs	UNEP
Others, specify.	Two data validation workshops with national stakeholders.	UNEP
Others, specify.	Formulation of the HPMP stage II strategy. An international consultant will develop the overarching strategy and draft the project document.	UNIDO
7. Activities to be undertaken for project preparation and funding		
Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
Data collection of HCFC consumption in the servicing sector and analysis of type of equipment using HCFCs	10,000	UNIDO
Compilation and analysis of ODS regulations	5,000	UNIDO
Sectoral consumption information	5,000	UNEP
Validation workshops	5,000	UNEP

Formulation of HPMP stage II overarching strategy	15,000	UNIDO
TOTAL	40,000	
8. How will activities related to implementation of the Kigali Amendment to phase down HFCs be considered during project preparation for stage II of the HPMP?		
The Central African Republic has not ratified the Kigali Amendment yet.		
9. How will the Multilateral Fund gender policy be considered during project preparation?		
The NOU has recognized the importance of gender equality, women's empowerment, and women's participation in the implementation of international and national programmes. Efforts are being made to mainstream gender and collect gender-disaggregated data where relevant. These efforts will be sustained and further strengthened during this project. The project will, for example, integrate gender considerations across all activities. This includes ensuring balanced gender representation in stakeholder consultations, promoting gender equality within the project team, and assessing the differentiated impacts of substance disposal practices on men and women. In addition, gender-disaggregated data will be collected and analyzed to ensure that the project's benefits are equitably shared across genders		

PROJECT CONCEPT – SERBIA

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

Part 1: Project information		
Project title:	Preparatory funding for HPMP Stage III for Serbia	
Country:	Click or tap here to enter text.	
Lead implementing agency:	UNIDO	
Implementation period:	2025-2030	
Funding requested:		
Agency	Sector	Funding requested (US \$)*
UNIDO	Overarching	30.000

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

Part II: Prerequisites for submission

Item	Yes	No
3. Official endorsement letter from Government specifying roles of respective agencies (where more than one IA is involved)	☒	☐
4. Written confirmation – balances from previous PRP funding approved for stage I HPMP had been returned / will be returned (decision 71/42(i))	☐	☒
Specify meeting at which PRP funding balance had been returned/will be returned	PRP funds have been fully utilised.	

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

10. 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
11. Brief background on previous stage of the HPMP (i.e., when the HPMP was approved; a description of the progress in implementation of the previous stage of the HPMP to demonstrate that substantial progress had been made.)			
Click or tap here to enter text. Stage II of the HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (HPMP) for the Republic of Serbia was approved at the 85th Meeting of the Executive Committee (Montreal, July 2020) for implementation during the period 2020–2025. It aimed to achieve a 67.5 per cent reduction in HCFC consumption by 2025, reducing consumption to a sustained level of 2.73 ODP tonnes in line with the Montreal Protocol schedule. The first and second tranches were approved at the 85th (2020) and 91st (2022) meetings, amounting to US \$160,211 and US \$126,720 respectively. Substantial progress has been made under Stage II. Serbia strengthened its legal and regulatory framework, adopting updated environmental legislation and decrees regulating the use, handling, and trade of both HCFCs and HFCs. The national certification system for refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) technicians was significantly expanded: by 2025, the Ministry of Environment had issued over 1,000 Category A–I certificates and more than 1,700 Category B certificates, with multiple new training centres accredited and operational. Training materials have been updated to cover natural refrigerants and flammable refrigerants, and online training modules and videos were developed to maintain continuity during COVID-19 restrictions. By the end of August 2025, the Ministry of Environment issued 158 licenses to RAC servicing companies in Serbia for performing installation, maintenance and/ or repair activities as well as decommissioning of equipment and products containing ozone-depleting substances. Additionally, Serbia has 247 certified RAC servicing workshops in Serbia that have licenses for performance of installation, maintenance and/ or repair			

activities as well as decommissioning of equipment and products containing fluorinated greenhouse gasses.

Customs and enforcement capacities were also strengthened: over 50 customs officers were trained on refrigerant identification and reporting, and refrigerant identifiers have been procured for use at border points. In the servicing sector, mandatory reporting by RAC companies on recovery and recycling (R&R) began in 2024, with draft national guidelines for R&R prepared and workshops planned for roll-out. Procurement of tools and equipment to establish a functional R&R scheme is ongoing, with 50 sets of servicing tools under tender and delivery expected in early 2026. Serbia also engaged actively in awareness-raising, with regular International Ozone Day celebrations, technical forums at the annual HVAC&R Congress, and workshops on Kigali Implementation Plan preparation.

Overall, Serbia has demonstrated consistent progress under Stage II of the HPMP, both in meeting its HCFC reduction targets and in building the institutional, regulatory, and technical capacity needed to sustain compliance and prepare for Stage III.

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

Activity	Description	Implementing agency
Legal/regulatory framework	Environmental regulations in force provide the legal framework for the implementation of the Montreal Protocol and the control of ODS. Since the submission of the previous tranche request in 2022, the most important regulations currently in force are the following: Law on Air Protection (“Official Gazette RS”, No. 51/25). Some of the main provisions adopted by this law include stricter control measures regarding the consumption and use of HCFCs, as well as the handling of both HCFCs and HFCs. The law introduced a ban on the import of non-refillable cylinders containing these substances, along with penalties for improper handling of HCFCs and HFCs. Law on Environmental Protection (“Official Gazette RS”, No. 135/04, 36/09, 72/09, 43/11, 14/16, 76/18, 95/18, 95/18 and 94/24). Prior to Tranche II, Serbia had already implemented the following regulations: - Decree on the treatment of substances that deplete the ozone layer, as well as on the conditions for issuing permits for the import and export of these substances (“Official Gazette RS”, No. 114/2013, 23/18, 44/18, 95/18). This regulation prescribes the gradual reduction of the consumption of ozone-depleting substances, the conditions and procedures for issuing permits for their import and export, and rules for the treatment of ozone-depleting substances, as well as mandatory leak checks in stationary refrigeration and air-conditioning equipment. The Amendment to this Decree (“Official Gazette RS”, No. 23/2018) introduced a ban on the import of equipment containing or relying on ODS. - Decree on the treatment of fluorinated greenhouse gases, as well as on the conditions for issuing permits for the import and export of these gases (“Official Gazette RS”, No. 120/2013, 44/18). This regulation prescribes detailed conditions for issuing permits for the import and export of fluorinated greenhouse gases and of products and equipment containing these gases, as well as mandatory leak checks in stationary refrigeration and air-conditioning equipment. - Decree on certification of persons performing certain activities related to ozone-	UNIDO

	depleting substances and certain fluorinated greenhouse gases (“Official Gazette RS”, No. 24/2016). This regulation defines the minimum requirements and procedures for obtaining Certificate A and Certificate B for refrigeration and air-conditioning service technicians who perform tasks such as installation, maintenance and servicing, leak testing, recovery of ozone-depleting substances or fluorinated greenhouse gases, and decommissioning of refrigeration and air-conditioning equipment. Law on Ratification of the Kigali Amendment (“Official Gazette RS – International Agreements”, No. 17/2021).	
Refrigeration servicing sector	The national certification system for RAC technicians (Category A–I) was further strengthened during the period. Three training centres are authorized to issue Certificates A and B, and five training centres are authorized for Certificate B, all recognized by the Ministry of Environment. One additional training centre (for both A and B) is in the process of recognition. The Ministry issued 1,021 certificates to Category A–I RAC technicians, 465 permits to RAC companies, and 1,728 certificates to Category B technicians. Lists of certified technicians and licensed companies are published on the Ministry website. The NOU maintains direct communication with training centres and provided ongoing support. By the end of August 2025, the Ministry of Environment issued 158 licenses to RAC servicing companies in Serbia for performing installation, maintenance and/ or repair activities as well as decommissioning of equipment and products containing ozone-depleting substances. Additionally, Serbia has 247 certified RAC servicing workshops in Serbia that have licenses for performance of installation, maintenance and/ or repair activities as well as decommissioning of equipment and products containing fluorinated greenhouse gasses. Development of electronic systems for reporting and certification is ongoing, in line with Tranche II objectives. As part of Tranche II, support was provided for the establishment of four new training centres (three private and one public). The NOU organized four workshops: (a) One on the introduction of quotas and the method of allocation (2023), (b) One on the first allocation (early 2024) for importers/exporters, (c) Two on preparation of the KIP (2024) one for service companies and one for importers/exporters. Altogether, 119 participants attended. Topics covered included F-gases and their alternatives, EU certification standards, national RAC regulations, and the Kigali Implementation Plan. Procurement activities were also advanced: 50 sets of servicing tools will be delivered to the designated servicing counterpart(s) as part of Tranche II of the HPMP Stage III. An international tender is currently online with the contract with the selected supplier to be finalized by the end of the year. Delivery is planned for Q1 of 2026. Transparent selection criteria are simultaneously being developed for equitable distribution among small, medium, and	UNIDO

	large RAC companies through a publicly announced call. On recovery and recycling (R&R), the Ministry began receiving mandatory reports from RAC companies in 2024. Draft guidelines for R&R have been prepared and are under review. Finalization and organization of dedicated workshops are planned in the upcoming period. Additional tools and equipment will be delivered to support the establishment of a functional R&R scheme. Additionally, in May 2025 the NOU participated in a regional study tour with representatives from Bosnia-Herzegovina, Montenegro, Albania and North Macedonia to Barcelona, Spain, focused on recovery, recycling, and reclamation (RRR) practices. The tour included visits to training centres, RAC servicing companies, and reclamation facilities, providing exposure to EU policies and technologies. The lessons learned will support the strengthening of national R&R activities in Serbia. An order for four refrigerant identifiers has been placed for customs points with delivery pending for 2026 (due to manufacturing delays). The four training workshops for technicians, equipment owners, and importers on the R&R reporting system are pending and will be conducted once the guidelines are finalized. The training for trainers on the use of reclaiming units is pending and scheduled for a later stage of implementation once the equipment is delivered to the country in early 2026. Updating of training materials on flammable and high-pressure refrigerants is ongoing, in line with Tranche II commitments. Procurement of specialized tools for hydrocarbon and CO₂ units is pending. Reclamation machines repair. The existing reclamation units (model LV30-4) are the same in each training centre. Since all units are new, testing of one unit was considered sufficient, with results applicable for the others. In June 2021, testing of the reclamation unit at TC High Mechanical School Novi Sad was conducted. A visual check of the components was performed, focusing on operational possibilities. Originally, the units were designed for reclamation of R-502, R-12, R-22, and R-500. Together with the distributor's representative, tests for R-134a and R-404A were also conducted. Findings confirmed that reclamation of R-22 and R-134a is possible without modification, while R-404A and R-410A cannot be reclaimed with the existing units. The NOU is analyzing the quantities of refrigerants and related legal barriers for using these units. Testing RAC unit performance with virgin, reclaimed, and contained refrigerants is also planned for the upcoming period. Upgrade of training centres and training materials. Support for further development of training centres and training materials was provided during this period. In August 2021, a training session for new and existing trainers was organized. Discussions focused on the need to update training materials chapter by chapter, lessons learned from trainings and exams, and requirements for additional tools and equipment. Use of reclaim units was also	
--	---	--

	discussed. Following this workshop, training materials for Certification Category B were updated at the beginning of 2022. Currently, review and upgrade of training materials for Certification Category A is ongoing. Web-based electronic reporting system for end-users, importers, and service technicians. In 2016, as part of the project “Survey on the consumption, distribution, and uses of various ODS alternatives in the Republic of Serbia,” a software application was developed for inputting inventory data on equipment. Initially designed for the ODS alternatives survey, the software was also considered for establishing an equipment inventory system. During Tranche 1, a review of the software’s capabilities was conducted. Since the intention is to establish a web-based reporting system, options for modification and upgrading of the database were assessed. To date, only databases for RAC service companies and RAC service technicians’ certification are in use. Data is inputted by the NOU based on reports from service companies and information from training centres. Databases for equipment owners/operators and equipment containing refrigerants are not yet in use, as the inventory system has not been established. Training manuals and materials were developed in late 2020. Three online training sessions were conducted on 18, 20, and 22 January 2021. Due to COVID-19 restrictions, the practical component was replaced with video demonstrations on the use of refrigerant analyzers. Four demonstration videos were shown, covering refrigerant cylinders, liquid and gas analysis, and result interpretation. Each part was followed by interactive Q&A sessions. Training materials and 10 instructional videos remain available for download on the Customs Administration’s portal. An international consultant also participated, delivering two presentations and commenting on the video material. A total of 53 customs officers attended. The training was well received, and it was agreed that close cooperation between NOU Serbia and the Customs Administration should continue. Plans for Tranche 3 include strengthening capacities by providing several refrigerant analyzers.	
Others, specify.	Public awareness activities => Cooperation with RAC Association to promote public awareness and ozone/climate-friendly technologies. The HVAC&R Society (KGH) of Serbia, under the Serbian Union of Mechanical and Electrical Engineers and Technicians (SMEITS), has since 2011 cooperated with UNEP and the Ministry of Environmental Protection to organize a forum entitled “Improving Energy Efficiency in Climate and Ozone-Friendly Latest Refrigeration Technologies” at the annual International HVAC&R Congress and Exhibition. This congress has been organized continuously for 56 years. Between 2021–2024, UNEP and the Ministry/NOU participated in each KGH congress and exhibition, jointly hosting a booth and organizing the forum. The 56th International HVAC&R Congress and Exhibition is scheduled for	UNEP

	8–12 December 2025 in Belgrade. The HVAC&R Society also publishes the quarterly KGH Journal, which includes the section Ozone Pages, edited by NOU Serbia and UNEP’s Regional Ozone Network for Europe and Central Asia. Public awareness activities for International Ozone Day (2021–25) => 2021: Celebrations were organized in primary schools, with activities tailored for children, including those with special needs. Activities included art, theatre, posters, and the creation of “Zone without freon” bicycle paths. NOU Serbia and UNIDO provided materials, and representatives from the Ministry participated actively. 2023: Ozone Day was celebrated under the slogan “Montreal Protocol: Fixing the Ozone Layer and Reducing Climate Change”, with art and literary activities in elementary schools and kindergartens. 2024: Events included daycare and school activities, workshops, and the production of an educational music video. Activities also included art competitions, climate change experiments, and lectures on the Montreal Protocol. The Ministry also organized two workshops on KIP preparation and the HFC phase-down. Local media covered the events. 2025: Celebrations were held under the slogan “From Science to Global Action”. Activities included daycare and school events, awareness-raising workshops, and— for the first time— a dedicated workshop for women in the refrigeration sector, highlighting gender equality.					
13. Overview of current HCFC consumption in metric tonnes by substance (last three years)						
Substance		Sector		2022	2023	2024
HCFC-22		RAC servicing		82.21	68.776	60.125
HCFC-142b		RAC servicing		0	0.741	0
TOTAL		(select)		82.21	69.517	60.125
14. Based on the consumption data given above, please provide a description of the sector/sub-sector that use HCFCs in the country, including a short analysis and explanation of the consumption trends (i.e., increasing or decreasing)						
There is a clear trend of decreasing in HCFC consumption. For the years 2022–2024, the allowed amount was 5.46 ODP tonnes. However, based on the data in the table, it is evident that actual consumption was significantly below the limit defined by MP Annex 2. In 2022 the consumption was 17.2% lower than the allowed amount, in 2023 was 29.8% lower, and in 2024 as much as 39.4% lower. These quantities are used exclusively in the servicing sector. For example, the total allowed import quota for 2022 was 5.46 ODP tonnes, allocated quota was 4.625 ODP tones, while actual imports amounted to 4.522 ODP tonnes. There is no domestic production of equipment containing ODS in Serbia. A ban on the import of equipment containing or relying on ODS was introduced in April 2018. All imported quantities are used exclusively for servicing purposes. Currently, large quantities of HFCs and HFC blends are still in use across various sectors. However, there is a clear and growing trend toward the adoption of natural refrigerants such as R-290 (propane), R-744 (CO ₂), and others. This shift is driven by increasing environmental concerns, regulatory pressures, and the need to reduce the global warming potential (GWP) of refrigerants. Natural refrigerants are seen as long-term sustainable alternatives due to their low or zero GWP and minimal impact on the ozone layer.						
15. 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 sectoral consumption information		Gather and review existing information, while supplementing it with new data obtained through questionnaires, interviews, and site visits across the relevant sectors. Assess the sectoral distribution of HCFC consumption in close			UNIDO	

	consultation with key stakeholders.	
Analysis of the types of equipment using HCFCs	Identify and assess the types of equipment that continue to use HCFCs, in consultation with the relevant stakeholders for transition of these types of equipment from HCFCs to low GWP alternatives.	UNIDO
16. Activities to be undertaken for project preparation and funding		
Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
Assessment of sectoral distribution of HCFC consumption.	10,000 USD	UNIDO
Drafting of the HPMP stage III proposal	15,000 USD	UNIDO
Workshop to validate the proposal by stakeholders.	5,000 USD	UNIDO
TOTAL	30,000 USD	
17. How will activities related to implementation of the Kigali Amendment to phase down HFCs be considered during project preparation for stage II of the HPMP?		
During the preparation of stage III of the HPMP for Serbia, activities related to the implementation of the Kigali Amendment will be taken into account to ensure complementarity and avoid duplication. The Government of Serbia has submitted its Kigali Implementation Plan (KIP) to the same meeting, providing a clear framework for addressing the phase-down of HFCs. Accordingly, stage III of the HPMP will remain fully dedicated to achieving the 97.5 per cent reduction of HCFC consumption by 2030, in line with the Montreal Protocol obligations, while the KIP will specifically address the phase-down of HFCs. To maximize synergies, the preparation of stage III of the HPMP will take into consideration the findings, baseline data, and stakeholder consultations carried out under the KIP. Areas where coordination is particularly important include technician training, recovery and recycling practices, and strengthening the servicing sector, since these interventions contribute simultaneously to HCFC phase-out and to the safe and sustainable introduction of low-GWP alternatives. By structuring the projects in this manner, Serbia ensures that there will be no overlap in funding, but rather complementary actions that reinforce each other and optimize the use of resources.		
18. How will the Multilateral Fund gender policy be considered during project preparation?		
The HPMP Stage III takes into consideration the Multilateral Fund gender policy, providing gender aspects, through the whole project cycle. While the degree of relevance of gender dimensions vary depending on the area or type of engagement, accounting for gender equity and equality is an important consideration when financing projects that address global environmental issues, because gender relations, roles and responsibilities exercise important an influence on women's and men's access to and control over environmental resources and the goods and services they provide. These human resource development initiatives are open for all genders and would encourage the participation of women. Gender issues will be measured at the start of the project, such as the gender ratio of participants at the workshops/trainings and awareness programs. During the implementation, the NOU and UNIDO will facilitate the improvement of the baseline gender ratio, while at project closure these values will be reassessed and analyzed.		

PROJECT CONCEPT – PAKISTAN

Multilateral Fund FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL KIGALI-hfc IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (KIP) project preparation (PRP) Kigali HFC Phase Down plan (Overarching strategy)

Part I: Project information

Project title:	Kigali Implementation Plan Preparation (PRP)	
Country:	Pakistan	
Lead implementing agency:	UNIDO	
Cooperating agency:	UNEP	Click or tap here to enter text.
Implementation period for stage I of the KIP:	From January 2026 to December 2032	
Duration of PRP implementation (i.e., time (in months) from the approval of PRP to submission of the KIP (please specify):		
Funding requested:		
Agency	Sector	Funding requested (US \$)*
UNIDO	Overarching	175,000
UNEP	Overarching	45,000

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

Part II: Prerequisites for submission

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

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

1. Montreal Protocol compliance target to be met in ☒ stage I of the KIP			
Phase-out commitment (%)	10%	Year of commitment	2032
☐ Servicing only		☐ Manufacturing only	☒ Servicing and manufacturing
2. Brief background/description/information on approved relevant projects and multi-year agreements as follows: - The current progress in implementation of any funded HFC-related project (enabling activities or stand-alone HFC investment projects) - The current progress in ongoing HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMPs) - Consideration of integrating HFC phase-down activities with HPMP activities taking into account previously approved HFC-related projects, if this information is available.			
1. <u>Progress of Funded HFC-Related Project (Enabling Activities):</u> The Enabling Activities project including Country Assessment Report (CAR) for HFC phasedown for Pakistan commenced in 2020 and ended in 2023. In order to make stakeholders aware of the benefits of the Kigali Amendment and need to ratify it, a number of Stakeholders consultation meetings and awareness programmes were carried out, to facilitate the ratification process at national level. These initiated the process and stakeholders' readiness to cooperate with the government. Consultants were engaged to carry out various needs assessments, and to provide technical assistance to the National Ozone Unit, Ministry of Climate			

Change & Environmental Coordination (MOCC&EC) to carry out the agreed activities. Awareness workshops were conducted for major HFC and HFC alternatives importers, RAC associations, customs and end-users on the provisions of the Kigali Amendment and the benefits of its ratification. Awareness workshops were also conducted for the various stakeholder agencies of the government on the need to ratify the Kigali amendment. The MOCC&EC and NOU held several meetings with the Honourable Minister of Climate Change and made presentations on the Kigali Amendment. There were also collaborations between the legal unit of the Federal Ministry of Climate Change and the Federal Ministry of Legal department regarding drafting of the ratification documents and other necessary documents. The ratification of the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol is still under process and not ratified as yet.

Also Prepared Montreal Protocol policy order 2023 for Pakistan.

2. Current Progress of Ongoing HPMP Stage:

The established HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (HPMP) of Pakistan aims to phase out HCFCs in three stages. In 95th ExCom, project proposal for second tranche of Stage III was submitted. Along with planned activities that are supposed to be carried out in second tranche, this official document also details about the progress of activities carried out under tranche I of Stage III.

2.1 Progress Status of Activities Carried out in HPMP Stage III-Tranche I

Table: Progress report on the implementation of the first tranche of stage III of HPMP

Activity	Progress/ Implementation Status
Foam manufacturing sector	- Stage III included the conversion of six remaining eligible enterprises in the PU foam manufacturing sector to phase out 8.19 ODP tonnes (74.33 mt) of HCFC-141b: one manufacturing insulation foam for commercial refrigeration (Cool Point Lahore (Cool Point)), and one manufacturing insulation foam for pipes (Islam ud Din), to cyclopentane; and four enterprises manufacturing spray foam (Symbol Industries, Master Foam Karachi, Master Foam Lahore, Razi Sons) to water-blown technology. - The pipe insulation project of the HPMP stage-III has been completed in May, 2025 and industry is now using the new cyclopentane based technology. - Regarding the four conversions in the spray foam enterprises, the bidding process for the procurement of spray foam machines has been completed. Offers have been received and are under technical review. The equipment has been delivered at each beneficiary site. - As part of the special reporting request, UNIDO has proposed alternative activities in the foam sector to the MLF Secretariat to replace one of the planned conversion projects
Legal framework	- The licensing and quota system for the import and export of HCFCs has been operational since 2013, and the importation of previously phased-out ODS substances is banned. HCFC-142b was added to the list of controlled substances under regulation SRO 634(1) as part of Pakistan's Customs Rules, which was updated in 2014. - Under the first tranche of stage III of the HPMP consultative and coordinating meetings were held to discuss policies and regulations to support a sustained phase-out of HCFCs, and the terms of reference (TOR) was drafted for the recruitment of an expert, which is under review. Coordination meetings were also held to discuss the development and implementation of an e-licensing system for imports and for the development of a mandatory certification requirement in the refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) sector. For both, a work plan is under development, and the TOR are under preparation to recruit an expert to develop the certification scheme. - Meetings were held to initiate the train-the-trainers programme; the TOR was drafted to recruit an international customs trainer, and a draft training agenda is under discussion for the train-the-trainers programme and for the training programme for customs officers.

Refrigeration servicing sector	- Under the first tranche, a work plan and schedule for technician training workshops have been prepared and are under discussion. The work plan includes a methodology for the selection of servicing workshops and technical institutions to receive tools and equipment under stage III and the contract for equipment procurement for workshops and technical institutions has been signed. The equipment has already been delivered and yet to be distributed to the beneficiaries. Work has commenced to update the master trainer workshop, and the national ozone unit (NOU) is discussing budget, new trainers, agenda, and locations with the technical training authority and has held stakeholder coordination meetings to discuss training workshops on specific applications. An international expert was hired to develop the specialized training for eight residential and four commercial AC manufacturers, and tools and equipment for leak detection, charging, and recovery were procured and yet to be distributed to the beneficiaries. - A business model was developed by international experts on recovery, recycling, and reclamation (RRR) and shared with the NOU, which included case studies of business models in four countries, and an agenda is under development for a study visit to a facility in Poland. Proposals have been prepared for a study trip to Poland and Mexico for industry stakeholders to exchange information on low-global-warming-potential (GWP) technologies. An application form to establish a RRR centre was developed, and candidate centres were identified based on region among other criteria. A discussion document on RRR was developed to facilitate awareness-raising and stakeholder consultation. Guidelines were developed for the selection of servicing workshops for the provision of recovery equipment and to become part of the recovery and recycling (R&R) network. The feasibility study on low-GWP technologies commenced with a field survey and stakeholder consultation. - Training and awareness sessions were organized on alternative technologies with relevant stakeholders (e.g. industry and government). Two informational flyers regarding the implementation of the HPMP were created and shared. Awareness was raised in industries on alternative technologies and the phase-out of HCFCs through an awards ceremony for five pioneer companies; celebration of the World Ozone Day and the World Refrigeration Day; and participation in the heating, ventilation, AC, and refrigeration (HVACR) exposition.
--------------------------------	--

2.2 Activities Planned to be Implemented in HPMP Stage III-Tranche II:

Table: Implementation plan for the second tranche of stage III of HPMP

Activity	Plan
Conversion of six enterprises in the foam sector	Continue the conversion of the two individual enterprises in the PU insulation foam sector and four spray foam enterprises, including developing the specifications for the equipment, procurement, delivery, installation, and commissioning
Policy/regulations study and development	Continue the review of existing policy and regulations to identify needs to support HCFC phase-out, including the servicing tail; conducting consultation meetings; continue the development of an e-licensing system, including an assessment of hardware and software required; continue the development and implementation of mandatory qualification requirements for RAC servicing technicians; develop policy and standards for reclamation centre
Enforcement and customs training	One train-the-trainers' workshop in 2025 with international experts; eight training workshops for a total of 200 customs officers on Montreal Protocol and HCFC control including risk profiling and an update of risk profiling criteria; two training workshops for a total of 60 customs agents and importers to support enforcement beyond the customs check-point; one training workshop for 20 enforcement officers in provincial governments; one border dialogue with neighboring countries
Capacity building of RAC servicing training	Organize six train-the-trainer workshops for 20 trainers in six provinces and 45 training workshops for 1,350 RAC technicians on good servicing practices; organize a master trainers' workshop in 2025; organize two training workshops for 90 trainees on good servicing practices for large commercial air conditioners/chillers in 2025; update the provincial training syllabus in

	consultation with provincial boards from technical institutions; continue work to integrate good servicing practices into National Qualification Framework and National Occupational Competency Standards; update the evaluation criteria for the recognition of prior learning (RPL), organize six training sessions for 60 assessors and implement a pilot certification programme and certify and initial 300 technicians through RPL
Capacity building of RAC servicing and training centres (tools and equipment):	Continue acquisition of 144 sets of tools/equipment for selected servicing workshops (including recovery station for HCFC-22, charging unit, vacuum pumps, weighted scales, vacuum gauges, leak detectors for hydrocarbon (HC), refillable cylinders, etc.)
National recycling, recovery and reclamation scheme	Establish two national RRR centres including refrigerant reclaim, laboratory equipment, consumables, transportation, installation and training (including inter alia recovery unit for HCFC-22, reclaim station, refrigerant identifier, cylinders, leak detector, gas chromatograph, filter chiller unit, electric liquid transfer pump); acquire and deliver 150 service kits (including inter alia cylinders, manifolds and gauges, hoses, valves, recovery station for HCFCs, vacuum pump, charging unit, brazing equipment, safety equipment); establish four training centres at selected technical colleges and conduct eight awareness workshops and training for 200 RAC technicians on RRR; develop certification procedure for reclamation center
Promotion of alternative technologies	Continue to organize study tours and webinars for 12 industries to other countries to exchange information on the development of low-GWP technologies; continue to organize the training for key residential and commercial AC manufacturers and continue procurement and delivery of tools and equipment; ongoing collaboration with RAC associations and stakeholder consultation meetings to disseminate information on new emerging technologies in RAC manufacturing and servicing sectors; technical assistance to large end users to reduce leakage and promote alternatives; establish a country-wide registration system to track refrigerant management (cylinder tracking, reporting and stock management)
Awareness-raising	Continue production and distribution of printed materials (e.g., newspaper advertisements, articles in journals), and promotion through mass media (e.g., short films) in local language; celebration of the World Refrigeration Day, World Ozone Day and Ozone2Climate roadshow and roundtable

3. Integrating HFC Phase-Down Activities with HPMP Activities

Not Applicable

3. Overview of current HFC consumption in metric tonnes by substance (last three years)				
HFC	Sector	2021	2022	2023
HFC-32	Manufacturing-AC	1105.72	854.94	535.44
HFC-125	Other, specify. (Fire Fighting)	562.45	124.00	43.00
HFC-134a	RAC servicing	2638.47	1979.96	1807.48
	Manufacturing-mobile AC			
	Manufacturing-REF			
HFC-152a	Manufacturing-Foam	34.00	0.00	0.00
HFC-227ea	Other, specify. (Fire Fighting)	3.30	9.60	0.00
HFC-236fa	Other, specify. (Fire Fighting)	6.30	3.00	0.00
HFC-365mfc	Other, specify. (Fire Fighting)	4.80	0.00	0.00
HFC-23	Other, specify. (Fire Fighting)	0.04	0.36	0.00
Total		4355.08	2971.86	2385.92
HFC Blend	Sector	2021	2022	2023
R-404A	RAC servicing	133.95	121.77	27.94
R-407A	RAC servicing	4.52	6.83	23.35
R-407C	Manufacturing-AC	73.38	46.78	0.00
	RAC servicing			
R-410A	Manufacturing-AC	1427.32	2426.54	809.54
	RAC servicing			

R-507A	RAC servicing	0.45	3.96	0.56
R-422D	RAC servicing	28.75	25.10	0.00
F-222	RAC servicing	18.04		
Total		1686.41	2630.98	861.39
Grand Total		6,023.45	5,602.84	3,247.31

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

1. Sector/ Sub-sectors that are Involved in the Consumption of Identified HFCs and HFCs Blend:

Most of the RAC appliances used in Pakistan are either manufactured or assembled in the country, while only a very small number of RAC equipment is imported from other countries. RAC equipment that is, imported tends to be those of less common types, imported to fit specific customer demand. When it comes to MAC systems there is no manufacturing of MAC appliances in the country. However, there is a sizeable assembling of vehicles in Pakistan. The mobile ACs needed are imported from other countries to fit in the vehicles assembled in Pakistan including the gas filling. The sub-sectors identified under manufacturing and servicing sector are enlisted in the below table:

Table: Subsectors Identified under Manufacturing and Servicing Sector

Sr. #	Sectors	Sub-sectors
1.	Manufacturing Sector	- Domestic Refrigeration - Commercial refrigeration - Residential Air Conditioning - Commercial Air Conditioning - Foam manufacturing
2.	Servicing Sector (RAC/ MAC)	- Domestic refrigeration - Commercial refrigeration - Large commercial refrigeration - Industrial refrigeration - Transport - Residential air-conditioning - Commercial air-conditioning and chiller - Mobile air-conditioning - Fire protection systems

The description of sub-sectors in the manufacturing and servicing sector in Pakistan as per CAR is summarized in the table below:

Table: Description of Sub-sectors of Manufacturing and Servicing Sectors

Sub-Sectors	Description
Refrigeration (Both Manufacturing and Servicing)	
Domestic refrigeration	There are nine domestic refrigerator/ freezers manufacturers including PEL, Orient, Waves Singer, Iceage, URIL, Dawlance, Haier, Electrolux and Changhong Ruba in Pakistan. They manufacture models of refrigerators and freezers of various capacities. Currently, the country's need for domestic refrigerators is being met through local manufacturing and there is insignificant demand of imported equipment for specific application. The total number of domestic refrigerators manufactured in Pakistan in 2019 was 2,064,721. As the units are pre-charged in the premises of each manufacturer and ready for plug in, the refrigerant during the installation is not required. Further, there is no reported import of second-hand domestic refrigerator in the country. The marketing and sale of domestic refrigerators is done either directly by the manufacturer or through their authorized dealers/ distributors. There are instances where the distributors have also sub-distribution channels.
Commercial refrigeration	There are twelve commercial refrigerator/ freezers manufacturers including PEL, Orient, Waves Singer Pakistan, Iceage, URIL, Dawlance, Haier, Electrolux, Changhong Ruba, Varioline, Cool Point and Mumtaz Engineers in Pakistan. They manufacture equipment of various capacities including chest freezers, display coolers, water dispenser, candy boxes etc. for small commercial shops, restaurants, public places, super markets etc. Currently,

	the country's need of commercial refrigerators is being met through the local manufacturing and there is insignificant demand of imported equipment for specific application. The number of commercial refrigerators manufactured in 2019 was 349,440. As the units are pre-charged in the premises of each manufacturer ready to plug in, the refrigerant is not required during the installation. Further, there is no import of second-hand commercial refrigerator in the country. The marketing and sale of commercial refrigerators is done either directly by the manufacturer or through their authorized dealers/ distributors. There are instances where the distributors have also sub-distribution channels.	
	Air Conditioning (Both Manufacturing and Servicing)	
Residential air-conditioning	There are eight manufacturers including Dawlance, Haier, Orient, PEL, Digital World (Lahore), Digital World (Karachi), Pakistan Air Conditioning and Refrigeration Corporation (PARC) Dailkool, R&I Electrical that are manufacturing domestic ACs. These industries are manufacturing ACs of various capacities ranging between 1 ton to 4 tons in the domestic ACs. This includes single spilt units up to 2 tons and floor standing units up to 4 tons. Currently, most of the country's needs of domestic ACs is being met through the local manufacturing, however there is approximately 1-2% import of domestic ACs observed in the country during the survey of the traders. It was learnt that HFC-32 based domestic ACs are being imported in small quantities in the country. Since, the data for the import of domestic ACs in the country was not available, therefore, the quantity of HFC-32 ACs of various categories could not be ascertained. Total population of domestic ACs manufactured during 2019 was 877,976. 97.4% of these units were based on R-410A whereas the remaining 2.6% used HCFC-22. It is presumed that the addition of new HCFC-22 based equipment will be stopped by 2025. However, the population of installed HCFC-22 in the system will be gradually phased out in favor of alternative technologies by 2040. As the units are pre-charged at the premises of each industry and ready for plug in, the refrigerant during the installation is not required. Further, there is no import of second-hand domestic ACs in the country. The marketing of domestic ACs is done either directly by the industry or through their authorized dealers/ distributors. There are instances where the distributors have also sub-distribution channels.	
Commercial air-conditioning and chiller	There are four manufacturers that are manufacturing commercial ACs including Petal Engineering, Cool Point, Pakistan Air Conditioning and Refrigeration Corporation (PARC) Dailkool and SABRO commercial ACs. These industries are manufacturing commercial ACs of various capacities including the categories of ducted ACs, packaged ACs, large split ACs and chillers. The regular production of commercial ACs and chillers is generally up to 40 tons whereas higher capacities are also built according to the customer needs by these manufacturers. Currently, most of the need of commercial ACs is being met through the local manufacturing, however approximately 5% of commercial ACs being imported in the country. The import data for the commercial ACs was not available, however it was learnt from the market dealers that around 5% of the sale of commercial ACs is met through products generally imported from Italy. The total population of commercial ACs & chillers manufactured during 2019 was 9,670. 25.4% of these units were based on HFC-134A (mainly chillers) whereas the remaining 31.0%, 26.7% and 16.9% was for HCFC-22, R-407C & R-410A. It is presumed that the addition of new R-22 based equipment will be stopped by 2025. However, the population of installed HCFC-22 systems will be gradually phased out in favor of alternative technologies by 2040. In 2019, the share of R-407C, R-410A and R-134A refrigerants used in commercial ACs compared to the overall annual refrigerants used in the other sectors are 42.5%, 3.1% and 20.9% respectively. The historical refrigerant use trend shows that the trend of HFC-134A is on increasing side whereas R-407C and R-410A are steady. As the units are charged at the site at the time of installation, the refrigerant is required during the installation. Further, there is no import of second-hand commercial ACs in the country. The marketing of commercial ACs is done either directly by the industry or through their authorized dealers/ distributors.	

Foam (Only Manufacturing)	
Foam	There are several companies manufacturing various products in this subsector. Under the HPMPs, the production lines relying on HCFCs have been mainly converted to cyclo-pentane, full water blown systems and HFOs. Besides limited trials, there is no HFC used in this sub-sector. Each sub-sector is discussed in detail in the subsequent sections. <i>I. <u>PU Insulation Foam for Domestic Refrigeration</u></i> There are nine manufacturers in PU insulation foam for the manufacturing of domestic refrigerator/ freezers. 100% of the industries in this sub-sector have shifted from HCFC-141b to cyclo-pentane under HPMP Stage-I. <i>II. <u>PU Insulation Foam for Commercial Refrigeration</u></i> There are thirteen manufacturers in PU insulation foam for the manufacturing of commercial refrigerator/ freezers. All except one industry in this sub-sector have shifted from HCFC-141b to Cyclo-pentane under HPMP Stage-I. However, the remaining one industry is included under HPMP Stage-III to be submitted in the forthcoming ExCom. The phasing out of HCFC-141b to cyclo-pentane shall be achieved before 2025. <i>III. <u>PU Sandwich Panel</u></i> There are four manufacturers in PU sandwich panel for the manufacturing of PU discontinuous panels. Currently, the industries in this sub-sector are consuming HCFC-141b. The phase out program for these industries has already been approved in 76th ExCom for conversion to cyclo-pentane. These conversions are expected to be implemented before 2023. Currently, these industries are using HCFC-141b contained in pre-blended polyol. <i>IV. <u>Thermo-ware PU Foam</u></i> There are seven manufacturers in PU foam manufacturing in the Thermo-ware sub-sector. The phase out program for these seven industries has already been approved in the 76th ExCom. These conversions are expected to be implemented before 2023. Currently, these industries are using HCFC-141b contained in pre-blended polyol. Therefore, as the alternative technology is based on the use of Full Water Blown, this translates to nil requirement of any blowing agent. <i>V. <u>PU Pipe Insulation</u></i> Currently, there is only one industry in this sub-sector and is consuming HCFC-141b. The project for this specific industry has been planned for submission in the forthcoming ExCom under HPMP stage-III. The alternate technology is cyclo-pentane. The expected project completion is within 2025. <i>VI. <u>Spray Foam</u></i> Currently, there are four industries in this sub-sector and are consuming HCFC-141b. The project for these four industries has been planned for submission in the forthcoming ExCom under HPMP stage-III. The alternate technology is HFO. <i>VII. <u>Extruded Polystyrene Board (XPS)</u></i> Currently, there is only one industry and is consuming HCFC-142b / HCFC 22 (60:40). The industry has also tried to use HFC 152a as an alternative on trial basis. The result was not encouraging. The project to phase out HCFC142b/HCFC22 for this sub-sector was approved in 83rd ExCom. The alternative technology is CO2/ DME/ HFO. The project is expected to be completed within 2025.
Refrigerators/ Air Conditioners/ Fire Fighting (Only Servicing)	

	Large commercial refrigeration	The name and the exact number of engineering works could not be ascertained through the existing databases of Pakistan HVACR Society, Pakistan Engineering Council as well as Chamber of Commerce and Industries (CC&Is) in the country. The database of CC&Is do provide the list of engineering works covering all sectors of engineering. However, no meaningful data could be extracted for RAC sector. Understanding that there are number of Engineering Works that manufacture large commercial units in the country. They manufacture equipment of various capacities including ice plants, cold food storages, cooling/chilling/freezing application for dairy, fish and poultry in the super markets. Currently, the country's need of large commercial refrigerators is being met through local assembling from the imported main components and there is limited amount of import of large commercial refrigerators for special requirement. The total number of large commercial refrigerators manufactured in 2019 was 228. 73.4% of these units were based on R-404A whereas the remaining 18.5% and 8.1% were based on HCFC-22 and R-717 respectively. It is presumed that the HCFC-22 based equipment will be gradually phased out and be replaced with alternate technology by 2040. As the units are charged at the site at the time of installation, the refrigerant is required during the installation. Further, there is no import of second-hand large commercial refrigerator in the country. The marketing and sale of large commercial refrigerators is done either directly by the engineering works or through their authorized dealers/ distributors.	
	Industrial refrigeration	Currently, the exact number of engineering works and their location for the fabrication of industrial refrigeration units could not be ascertained in the CC&I's data bases. However, there are number of engineering works that are manufacturing industrial units in the major cities of Pakistan including Karachi and Lahore. These engineering works are manufacturing equipment of various capacities for applications including: - Fruit and vegetable supply chain - Dairy Milk chilling process - Hotel industries - Pharmaceutical industries - Meat processing - Fishing industry Currently, the country's need of industrial refrigerators is being met through the local manufacturing and there is no import of industrial refrigeration systems. The total number of industrial refrigeration systems manufactured during 2019 was 292. 94.5% of these units were based on R-717 whereas the remaining 2.8% and 2.7% was based-on HCFC-22 and R-404A respectively. It is presumed that the HCFC-22 based equipment will be gradually phased out and be replaced with the alternate technology by 2040. As the units are charged at the site at the time of installation, the refrigerant is required during the installation phase. Furthermore, there is no import of second-hand industrial refrigerator in the country. The marketing and sale of industrial refrigerators is done either directly by the engineering works or through their authorized dealers/ distributors.	
	Transport (Reefer)	There are number of engineering works that are manufacturing transport units (Reefers) in the major cities of Pakistan including Karachi & Lahore. These engineering works are in the manufacturing of cooling system for vans, 20 & 40 feet of refrigerated trucks. In addition, these engineering works also provide cooling system for fishing vessel, railway wagons etc. Currently, the country's need of Transport Reefers is being met through the local manufacturing and there is no import of transport reefers. Total number of transport reefers manufactured during 2019 was 628. 81.3% of these units were based on R-404A whereas the remaining 12.9%, 4.6% and 1.2% was based on HFC-134a, HCFC-22 and R-507A respectively. It is presumed that the HCFC-22 based equipment will be gradually phase out in favor of alternative technologies by 2040. As the units are charged at the site at the time of installation, the refrigerant is required during the installation. Further, there is limited import of transport reefer for specialized application in the country. The marketing and sale of transport reefer is done either directly by the engineering works or through their authorized dealers/ distributors.	

Mobile air-conditioning	There are eight manufacturers that are manufacturing vehicles requiring mobile ACs including Pak Suzuki Motor, Indus Motor, Honda Atlas Cars Ltd., Hinopak Motors, Gandhara Industries, Gandhara Nissan, Master Motor Corporation and Kia Motor. Most of the needs of vehicles ACs is being met through the local assembling by the manufacturer. The AC units are pre-charged in the premises of each industry in the vehicles. The typical range of charge size (HFC-134a Charge in Kg) for the various categories of vehicles having mobile ACs is: • 1 for cars • 8 for Buses • 4 for Support Utilities
Fire protection systems	Servicing only

2. Analysis of Consumption Trends of HCFCs and HFCs blend:

Pakistan neither produces nor exports any HCFCs or HFCs to other countries. However, Pakistan imports HCFCs and HFCs from different countries for use in the manufacturing and servicing sectors.

2.1 HFCs and HFCs Blend as per CP Data (2021-2023)

The main HFCs named HFC-32, HFC-125, HFC-134a, HFC-152a, HFC-227ea, HFC-236fa, HFC-365mfc, and HFC-23 and HFC blends named R-404A, R-407A, R-407C, R-410A, R-507A, and R-422D are the widely used in the country.

2.2 Analysis of Consumption Trend (2021-2023)

Analysis of CP data reveals the following:

- The main chemicals imported from 2021-2023 are HFC-134a, HFC-410A, HFC-32, and HFC-125. The rest of the identified chemicals were imported in minute quantity i.e., 2% to nearly 0% of total import in each year.
- In 2021 and 2023, highest reported import was of HFC-134a followed by R-410A, HFC-32, and HFC-125. Whereas in 2022, the highest reported import was of R-410A followed by HFC-134a, HFC-32, and HFC-125.
- A decline in import of most of the identified chemicals is observed with each passing year. These chemicals include HFC-32, HFC-125, HFC-134a, HFC-152a, HFC-227ea, HFC-236fa, HFC-365mfc, and R-404A.
- Three chemicals named HFC-23, R-410A, and R-507A has shown inconsistent consumption trend. The consumption increases in 2022 and then again reduces in 2023.
- Among the 14 identified chemicals, only one chemical named HFC-407A illustrates a continuous increase in import. From 2021-2023, a total of 34.70 MT of HFC-407A has been recorded. 67% of 34.70 MT is imported in 2023 while 20% is imported in 2022, and 13% in 2021.
- The import of HFC-152a, and HFC-365mfc is reported zero for 2022, and 2023. Similarly, in 2023, the import of HFC-227ea, HFC-236fa, HFC-23, R-407C, and R-422D is recorded zero.

5. **Description of information that needs to be gathered during project preparation. Explain how this data will be gathered**

Information needed	Description	Agency
Stakeholder Consultation	Consultant to prepare questionnaires and conduct interviews with relevant stakeholders to update available data on ODS alternatives; Conducting interviews, organizing workshops and stakeholders' consultations for the integration of national regulations and procedures for KA implementation and consolidation of technical capacities in the institutions involved in HFC control	UNIDO
HFC Phase-down Strategy Development	Technical and legal experts to prepare all legal and technical documents, consult all key stakeholders and develop detailed	UNIDO, UNEP

	strategy, including assessment of needs to develop/update trainings and certification scheme in use of flammable refrigerants, developing training plan and organizing workshops with main stakeholders and training institutions, including assessments of the needs for enhancing training programs on recovery, recycling and destruction UNEP: Develop non-investment component and action plans based on analysis of identified needs, recommendations and results of consultations.	
Data Collection & analysis on HFC consumption in manufacturing/ Servicing sector	Data collection & analysis by sector/sub-sector/HFC substance in manufacturing and servicing sector	UNIDO
Needs assessment of regulatory and policy framework update, enforcement capacity building, RAC and MAC sectors capacity building, and outreach activities	Review and assessment of needs to develop/update regulatory and policy framework, enforcement capacity building, trainings and certification scheme in use of flammable refrigerants and recovery, developing training plan and participating in workshops with main stakeholders and training institutions, and assessment of needs for awareness rising of relevant stakeholders.	UNEP
Assessment of Newly Identified and Existing Stakeholders in the Manufacturing Sector	Newly identified and existing stakeholders in the manufacturing sector will be assessed to plan the capacity building and conversion activities for HFC-free options. Private and public operators for reclamation activities for HFC will be identified in partnering with both refrigerant suppliers, training centres and waste management operators for end-of-life vehicles and mobile cold rooms as well as refrigerator and air-conditioning equipment. Other activities include hydrocarbon supply chain management, mainstreaming energy efficiency promoted by the eco-labeling and gender equity into all the activities.	UNIDO
Inception and Validation	Inception and Validation	UNIDO
6. Activities to be undertaken for project preparation and funding (decision 87/50(c))		
Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
Stakeholder Consultation	45,000	UNIDO
HFC Phase-down Strategy Development	25,000	UNIDO
HFC Phase-down non-investment component development	20,000	UNEP
Data Collection & Analysis	47,000	UNIDO
Needs assessment of regulatory and policy framework update, enforcement capacity building, RAC and MAC sectors capacity building, and outreach activities	25,000	UNEP
Assessment of Newly Identified and Existing Stakeholders in the Manufacturing Sector	22,000	UNIDO
Inception and Validation	25,000	UNIDO

Assessment of activities for gender mainstreaming in the KIP strategy	11,000	UNIDO
TOTAL	220,000	
7. How will activities related to preparing the KIP be linked to the current stages of the HPMP being implemented in the country? (OPTIONAL)		
Pakistan is on the way to eliminate HCFCs consumption. HPMP Stage III aims to achieve complete (100%) phase out of HCFCs by 2030. Request for Tranche II of HPMP Stage III was submitted to the ExCom in 95th Meeting. The activities focus on the sustainable phase-out of HCFCs and, as far as possible, promote the safe use of low-GWP alternatives. Pakistan will make efforts to ensure synergy between the HPMP and the KIP while preparation the KIP Stage-I.		
8. 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 HFC Phase-down overarching strategy and project implementation plan of the stage I of the KIP.		

PROJECT CONCEPT – ALGERIA

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 an inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances and a plan for the collection, transport, and disposal of such substances
Country:	People's Democratic Republic of Algeria
Lead implementing agency:	UNIDO
Meeting where request is being submitted	97 th meeting of the Executive Committee
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	
Funding requested:	
Agency	Funding requested (US \$)
UNIDO	90,000

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	X	☐
Project included in the bilateral/IA business plan?	☐	X
If NO, please provide explanation: Endorsement for proceeding with this project took place after the submission of the BP 2025.		

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 project will include the preparation of a comprehensive national inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled ODS and alternatives, and the development of a plan for the collection, transport and disposal of such substances. The approach will follow the guidelines contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/66, using the equipment-based or chemical consumption methodology for data collection and analysis to estimate current and future banks of controlled substances. This will involve an initial desk review, detailed field surveys, data collection from various sectors and consultations with key stakeholders to ensure accurate and comprehensive data collection for the preparation of the inventory. The inventory aims to provide a clear understanding of the quantities and locations of these used or unwanted substances, as well as their potential for recovery, recycling and reclamation. In addition to the inventory, the project will develop a national action plan outlining strategies for the effective collection, transport and disposal of used or unwanted ODS and alternatives. This plan will consider various options for environmentally sound management, including local recycling, reclamation and destruction technologies, as well as the possibility of exporting these substances for destruction. The plan will also address the regulatory and policy framework needed to support these activities. The project will link with ongoing national activities under the HPMP and leverage existing programmes in the refrigeration servicing sector by integrating them into the broader national strategy. By building on these existing efforts, the project aims to create a coherent and comprehensive approach to the management of ODS banks that will serve as a basis for future initiatives.
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	An initial desk study of already available data from national surveys on consumption of controlled substances undertaken in the preparation of the HPMP, ODS alternatives survey, equipment importers, recovery and recycling activities from waste management operators, and on the collection, dismantling and recovery of the waste refrigerants and other substances from end-of-life equipment will be prepared. A review of the relevant policies and regulations related to recovery, recycling and reclamation and management of wastes will also be conducted to identify those that would be needed to support the environmentally sound management of these wastes. A national survey will then be conducted to collect specific data to quantify the stock of ODS and alternatives, taking into account both equipment in use and in bank. The national survey will be carried using methodologies outlined UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/6 and other guidelines, such as the equipment based approach or the chemical consumption approach, depending on the results of the initial desk study. The survey will involve collecting information from stakeholders such as importers, distributors, service companies, RAC association and end-users.	UNIDO
Analysis of data collected	The data collected will be analysed based on the methodology selected to estimate the quantities of used or unwanted ODS and alternatives in different sectors. The analysis will consider the types and quantities of substances, their distribution across sectors, their location and the potential for recovery, reclamation and disposal.	UNIDO
Preparation of inventory report/national plan	Based on the analysed data, a national inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances will be prepared. The national inventory will provide a detailed account of the types and quantities of substances, their locations and their current status (in use, stockpiled or awaiting disposal). The inventory will serve as a basis for the development of a comprehensive plan for the collection, transport and disposal of unwanted controlled substances. The plan will outline strategies for the recycling, reclamation and cost-effective destruction of ODS and alternatives. The plan will also include recommendations for policy measures, infrastructure requirements and potential	UNIDO

	funding mechanisms. The final report, consisting of the national inventory and plan, will also consider lessons learned and recommendations for future projects. The final report will be submitted to the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol.	
Stakeholder consultation	Key stakeholders will be engaged throughout the project to ensure their input and buy-in. This will include workshops and meetings with government agencies, industry representatives, the RAC association and other relevant parties. Stakeholder consultations will help define the objective, refine methodologies, validate data and ensure that the proposed action plan is practical and widely supported.	UNIDO
3. Funding for the activities described in section 2 above		
Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
Data collection	\$40,000	UNIDO
Analysis of data collected	\$15,000	UNIDO
Preparation of inventory report/national plan	\$20,000	UNIDO
Stakeholder consultation	\$15,000	UNIDO
TOTAL	\$90,000	
4. How will the Multilateral Fund gender policy be considered during project preparation?		
The NOU has recognised the importance of gender equality, women's empowerment and women's participation in the implementation of international and national programmes. During the implementation of the HPMP, efforts have been made to mainstream gender and collect gender disaggregated data where relevant. These efforts will be continued and deepened during the implementation of this project. The project will for example ensure that gender considerations are integrated throughout its implementation. This includes ensuring balanced gender representation in stakeholder consultations, promoting gender equality in the project team, and considering the different impacts of substance disposal practices on men and women. Additionally, gender-disaggregated data will be collected and analysed to ensure that the project benefits all genders equitably.		

PROJECT CONCEPT – ARGENTINA

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:	National Inventories Banks of Unwanted Controlled Substances for Argentina
Country:	Argentina
Lead implementing agency:	UNIDO
Meeting where request is being submitted	97th
Implementation period	2026-2027
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: US\$100,000.00	
Agency	Funding requested (US \$)*
UNIDO	100,000

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

Part II: Prerequisites for submission

Item	Yes	No
Official endorsement letter from Government, indicating roles of respective agencies (where more than one IA is involved), and that the 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: Endorsement from the Government provided after the BP 2025 was submitted.		

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 hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) to the list of controlled substances. Large banks of used and unwanted controlled substances have been accumulated globally, which are continuously being released to the atmosphere from these banks. These emissions are damaging the ozone layer and contributing to global warming. Banks of controlled substances are not regulated under the Montreal Protocol. Collection, recovery and cost-effective disposal (recycling, reclaiming, destruction) of used or unwanted controlled substances represent a challenge for developing countries. Argentina, as one of the largest economies in Latin America, has an extensive stock of RAC (refrigeration and air-conditioning) and foam equipment still containing HCFCs and HFCs. With the completion of HPMP Stage I, the ongoing execution of the final tranches of Stage II, and the planned Stage III (2026–2030), the country has advanced in eliminating HCFC consumption. Nevertheless, large banks of ODS and HFCs remain in equipment, stockpiles, and waste streams. Without proper recovery, recycling, reclamation, and destruction, these banks risk uncontrolled emissions that undermine ozone and climate goals. Therefore, Argentina has implemented infrastructure to support recovery, reclamation, and destruction of refrigerant, which includes two refrigerant reclaiming centers, technicians equipped for refrigerant recovery machine, and a project approved at the 87th ExCom Meeting in 2021 to refurbish a high-temperature incinerator at FIASA (Frío Industrias Argentinas S.A., the country's HCFC-22 production plant) for the destruction of HFC-23, through which the aim is controlling and eliminating HFC-23 emissions from HCFC-22 production (expected to avoid more than 7.9 million tonnes of CO₂-equivalent emissions). These initiatives demonstrate Argentina's technical and institutional capacity for recovery, recycling, reclamation, and destruction of substances controlled and compliance with Montreal Protocol obligations. The proposed project (National Inventories of Banks of Used or Unwanted Controlled Substances for Argentina) aims to establish a national inventory and prepare a plan for the collection, transport, and disposal

of used or unwanted controlled substances, with options for recycling, reclamation, and cost-effective destruction. It will quantify mitigation potential in line with ExCom Decision 91/66, analyze relevant legislation and policies, and involve broad stakeholder consultations. The final report and action plan will propose concrete measures to strengthen the collection and disposal of ODS and HFCs, including ozone-depleting substances like HCFCs and high-GWP HFCs.

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
Others, specify. Assessment and Inventory of Banks of Used and Unwanted Controlled Substances	Activity 1 - 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. 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. - Setting up database / inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances - Conducting further data collection, on-site visits and surveys as needed.	UNIDO
New information on ODS regulations	Click or tap here to enter text. Activity 2 Analysis of institutional, policy and regulatory frameworks: - Analysing the role of Government bodies, NGOs, stakeholders, recovery, recycling, reclamation, and disposal centres and other institutions involved in waste management. - Analysing existing policy and regulatory frameworks, including waste management policies.	UNIDO
Others, specify. Inventory of banks and National Action Plan	Activity 3- - Inventory of banks and preparation of action plan: - Setting up database / inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances. - Technical and economic analysis to compare available options for handling and final disposal of unwanted controlled substances. - Elaborating a business / financing model to ensure long-term sustainability of collection / disposal operations. - Preparing initial action plan for collection, transport, storage and setting up the required disposal infrastructure. - Conducting stakeholder consultations presenting the draft inventory and action plan to obtain stakeholder's input, support, and validation. - Drafting a set of recommended regulations and policies supporting the collection / disposal of used or unwanted ODS / HFCs, and sustainable financing. - Finalization of the action plan for the sound handling of unwanted MP controlled substances including collection, transport, and disposal of such substances and considering stakeholder comments.	UNIDO
Others, specify. Project Management and Reporting	Activity 4 Project management, monitoring, progress reporting, final report, and evaluation:	UNIDO

3. Funding for the activities described in 2 above

Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
1. Others, specify. Assessment and inventory of banks of used and unwanted controlled substances	30,000	UNIDO
2. New information on ODS regulations	20,000	UNIDO
3. Others, specify. Inventory of banks and National Action Plan	30,000	UNIDO

4. Others, specify. Project Management and Reporting	20,000	UNIDO
TOTAL	US\$100,000	
4. How will the Multilateral Fund gender policy be considered during project preparation?		
The Government of Argentina aims to achieve a higher participation of women during the plan for the correct handling of unwanted MP controlled substances including collection, transport, and disposal of substances. Statistics and indicators on women's participation will be compiled and incorporated into those generated as part of this project.		

PROJECT CONCEPT – BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

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:	National Inventory Banks of Unwanted Controlled Substances for Bosnia and Herzegovina
Country:	Bosnia and Herzegovina
Lead implementing agency:	UNIDO
Meeting where request is being submitted	97th
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 \$)*
UNIDO	80,000

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

Part II: Prerequisites for submission

Item	Yes	No
Official endorsement letter from Government, indicating roles of respective agencies (where more than one IA is involved), and that the 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
Adequate collection, recovery, and destruction of ODS banks remains a major challenge for Bosnia and Herzegovina, as it is for most developing countries. In 2015, Bosnia and Herzegovina introduced a ban on the import of ODS-based equipment. Since most of the existing equipment is more than 10 years old, it is expected to be nearing the end of its life cycle. The country has adopted legislation on the management of certain categories of waste and on climate change, and it is a signatory to international agreements related to the elimination of ODS and the reduction of HFC consumption. Bosnia and Herzegovina is also a Party to the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal. In accordance with waste management legislation at both the state and entity level, companies that generate hazardous waste, including ODS/HFC waste, are obligated to deliver it to a licensed company authorized to collect EE (electrical and electronic) waste or to collect and transport hazardous waste (including ODS/HFC waste). The legislation covers refrigerators, freezers, air conditioners, and other appliances, and requires pre-treatment of waste equipment, meaning that waste material and hazardous substances—including CFCs, HCFCs, HFCs, and HCs—must be removed. Licenses for companies collecting EE waste or transporting hazardous waste are issued at the entity level. Currently, two companies in Bosnia and Herzegovina are authorized at the state level to collect EE waste or to collect and transport ODS/HFC waste. In the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, two companies hold valid licenses for EE waste collection. According to legislation, CFC, HCFC, and HFC waste is classified as hazardous waste, including that originating from discarded equipment containing these substances. Several companies are licensed to collect and transport

hazardous waste for disposal outside Bosnia and Herzegovina.⁸

There are no facilities for the destruction of CFCs, HCFCs, or HFCs within Bosnia and Herzegovina. Such waste must be exported in line with waste management regulations.

Nevertheless, Bosnia and Herzegovina must work towards higher recovery rates of RAC equipment and refrigerant gases. This includes promoting the collection, reclamation, recycling, and final disposal of substances controlled under the Montreal Protocol. The country also needs to establish ODS and HFC inventories to determine appropriate actions for their sound management and disposal, including potential destruction needs (for ODS). To develop a sustainable system, Bosnia and Herzegovina must first conduct a National Inventory of ODS and HFC Banks. This inventory will assess the overall need for action in ODS/HFC bank management, evaluate destruction options, and design policy measures for effective collection and sustainable financing.

The national inventory will be in line with the overarching strategy of the KIP (Kigali Implementation Plan) Stage I, and HPMP (HCFC Phase-out Management Plan) Stage II.

The inventory will be developed through the following actions:

- The methodology for the ODS/HFC banks will include a desk study on available and previously collected data from ODS alternative survey, data collected during the preparation of HPMP stage II and KIP stage I, as well as the collection of additional information and data.
- Additional data collection and surveys to complete the ODS/HFC inventory (banks in certain sector, recovery practices, collected amounts, etc.), recovery practices, collected amounts and treatment practices.
- Analysis of previously collected and newly collected data, identification of data gaps (ODS/HFC banks in certain sectors, recovery practices, collected amounts, treatment practices etc.), policy analysis including gaps, waste quality and waste treatment and e-waste collectors' practices.
- Initiating stakeholder consultations: present preliminary findings and stakeholder mapping, outline planned procedure, objectives and expected outcomes, discuss and integrate stakeholder opinions.
- Assessment of the technical feasibility of ODS/HFC treatment options (including reclamation and destruction), as well as cost estimates, based on estimated expected amounts to be treated.

The Final Report will include recommendations on improving collection in conjunction with HPMP/KIP implementation, including:

- Policies and regulations (e.g., potential EPR and incentive schemes)
- Required infrastructure and equipment
- Preferred treatment options for collected refrigerants
- A business plan for storage, collection, and treatment
- An action plan
- Stakeholder consultations for validation and refinement of the action plan
- Preparation and submission of the final report

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
----------	-------------	--------

⁸ List of companies that have valid licenses for the collection and transportation of hazardous waste for their disposal outside of Bosnia and Herzegovina can be found on the following website:
<https://fmoit.gov.ba/okolis/upravljanje-otpadom/prekogranicni-promet-otpada/informacija-o-ovlastenim-privrednim-subjektima-za-izvoz-opasnog-otpada/>

Data collection	This activity foresees to include a desk study on available and previously collected data from ODS alternative surveys, data collected during the preparation of HPMP stage II and KIP stage I, as well as additional information, data collection and surveys to complete the ODS/HFC inventory (banks in certain sector, recovery practices, collected amounts, etc.), recovery practices, collected amounts and treatment practices.	UNIDO
Analysis of data collected	This activity foresees the analysis of previously collected and newly collected data, identification of data gaps (ODS/HFC banks in certain sectors, recovery practices, collected amounts, treatment practices etc.), a policy analysis including gaps, as well as waste quality, waste treatment and e-waste collectors' practices.	UNIDO
Stakeholder consultation	Two stakeholder consultation workshops are planned. The first workshop will present the preliminary findings and stakeholder mapping, outline the planned procedure, and discuss the objectives and expected outcomes, while also gathering stakeholder feedback. The second workshop will focus on refining and validating the Action Plan.	UNIDO
Preparation of inventory report/national plan	Preparation of an inventory report / national plan will include information on the estimated or expected amounts to be treated, as well as an assessment of the technical feasibility of ODS/HFC treatment options (including reclamation and destruction) and corresponding cost estimates. The national plan / final report will cover the following: • Measures to improve collection in conjunction with HPMP/KIP implementation • Policies and regulations, including potential EPR and incentive schemes • Required infrastructure and equipment • Preferred treatment options for collected refrigerants • A business plan for storage, collection, and treatment • An action plan	UNIDO

3. Funding for the activities described in 2 above		
Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
Data collection	40,000	UNIDO
Analysis of data collected	10,000	UNIDO
Stakeholder consultation	10,000	UNIDO
Preparation of inventory report/national plan	20,000	UNIDO
TOTAL	80,000	
4. How will the Multilateral Fund gender policy be considered during project preparation?		
In line with the Gender Analysis and the Action Plan for mainstreaming gender in Montreal Protocol projects and programmes in Bosnia and Herzegovina, targeted actions are required to ensure greater participation of women in activities related to the National Inventory. To support the identification and dissemination of good practices introduced by companies to integrate a gender perspective in the service sector, RRR centres and other relevant stakeholders should be involved in the desk review process.		

PROJECT CONCEPT – CABO VERDE

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 an inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances and a plan for the collection, transport, and disposal of such substances
Country:	Cabo Verde
Lead implementing agency:	UNIDO
Meeting where request is being submitted	97 th meeting of the Executive Committee
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	
Funding requested:	
Agency	Funding requested (US \$)
UNIDO	80,000

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	X	☐
Project included in the bilateral/IA business plan?	☐	X
If NO , please provide explanation: The project was not included in UNIDO's business plan but was reflected in UNEP's business plan for 2025-2027. It is now included in the proposed amendments to UNIDO's work programme for 2025.		

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 project will prepare a comprehensive national inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances (ODS and HFCs) and develop a plan for their collection, transport, and disposal. The inventory will be prepared in line with the guidelines in UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/66, applying equipment-based and/or chemical consumption methodologies to estimate current and future banks of controlled substances. This process will involve an initial desk review, detailed field surveys, sectoral data collection, and consultations with key stakeholders to ensure accuracy and completeness. The inventory will provide a clear picture of the quantities and locations of these substances. Building on the inventory, the project will develop a national action plan outlining strategies for the environmentally sound collection, transport, and disposal of ODS and HFCs. The plan will examine options such as recovery, local recycling, reclamation, and destruction technologies, as well as the potential for exporting substances for destruction. It will also address the regulatory and policy framework needed to support these activities. The project will link with ongoing national initiatives, such as the HPMP and future KIP, and leverage existing programmes in the refrigeration servicing sector by integrating them into a broader national strategy. By building on these efforts, the project aims to establish a coherent and comprehensive approach to the management of ODS and HFC banks that will serve as a foundation for future initiatives.		
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	An initial desk study will be conducted using existing data from national surveys on controlled substance	UNIDO

	consumption, including those prepared for the HPMP, KIP, and ODS alternatives survey. Additional sources will include information from equipment importers, waste management operators involved in recovery and recycling, and activities related to the collection, dismantling, and recovery of refrigerants and other substances from end-of-life equipment. A review of relevant policies and regulations on recovery, recycling, reclamation, and waste management will also be undertaken to identify the measures needed to support environmentally sound practices. Building on the desk study, a national survey will be carried out to collect data from the assembly and servicing sectors and to quantify the stock of ODS and HFCs in both in-use and banked equipment. The survey will follow the methodologies outlined in UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/6 and other applicable guidelines, such as the equipment-based approach and the chemical consumption approach. It will involve collecting data from key stakeholders, including importers, distributors, service companies, the RAC association, and end-users.	
Analysis of data collected	The collected data will be analysed using the selected methodology to estimate the quantities of unwanted ODS and HFCs across different sectors. The analysis will examine the types and volumes of substances, their sectoral distribution, geographic location, and the potential for recovery and reclamation.	UNIDO
Preparation of inventory report/national plan	Based on the analysed data, a national inventory of ODS and HFC banks will be prepared. This inventory will detail the types and quantities of substances, their locations, and their current status (in use, stockpiled, or awaiting disposal). It will serve as the foundation for a comprehensive plan addressing the collection, transport, and disposal of unwanted controlled substances. The plan will outline strategies for recycling, recovery, reclamation, and cost-effective destruction of ODS and HFCs, supported by associated economic feasibility studies and business and business models. It will also present policy recommendations, taking into account regulations developed under the HPMP and future KIP. These will cover, among other areas, the transboundary movement of waste-controlled substances. In addition, the plan will address infrastructure requirements and explore potential funding mechanisms. The final report — comprising both the national inventory and the plan — will incorporate lessons learned and recommendations for future projects, and will be submitted to the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol.	UNIDO
Stakeholder consultation	Key stakeholders will be engaged throughout the project to ensure their input and ownership. Engagement will include workshops and meetings with government	UNIDO

	agencies, industry representatives, the RAC association, and other relevant parties. Stakeholder consultations will help define objectives, refine methodologies, validate data, and ensure that the proposed action plan is both practical and widely supported.	
3. Funding for the activities described in 2 above		
Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
Data collection	\$35,000	UNIDO
Analysis of data collected	\$13,000	UNIDO
Preparation of inventory report/national plan	\$17,000	UNIDO
Stakeholder consultation	\$15,000	UNIDO
TOTAL	\$80,000	
4. How will the Multilateral Fund gender policy be considered during project preparation?		
The NOU has recognized the importance of gender equality, women's empowerment, and women's participation in the implementation of international and national programmes. Under the HPMP and preparation of the KIP, efforts are being made to mainstream gender and collect gender-disaggregated data where relevant. These efforts will be sustained and further strengthened during this project. The project will, for example, integrate gender considerations across all activities. This includes ensuring balanced gender representation in stakeholder consultations, promoting gender equality within the project team, and assessing the differentiated impacts of substance disposal practices on men and women. In addition, gender-disaggregated data will be collected and analyzed to ensure that the project's benefits are equitably shared across genders.		

PROJECT CONCEPT – CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

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 an inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances and a plan for the collection, transport, and disposal of such substances
Country:	Central African Republic
Lead implementing agency:	UNIDO
Meeting where request is being submitted	97th meeting of the Executive Committee
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	
Funding requested:	
Agency	Funding requested (US \$)
UNIDO	90,000

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	X	☐
Project included in the bilateral/IA business plan?	☐	X
If NO , please provide explanation: The project was not included in UNIDO's business plan as its formulation results from recent discussions with the country and newly identified needs. It is now included in the proposed amendments to UNIDO's work programme for 2025.		

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 project will prepare a comprehensive national inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances ODS and develop a plan for their collection, transport, and disposal. The inventory will be prepared in line with the guidelines in UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/66, applying equipment-based and/or chemical consumption methodologies to estimate current and future banks of controlled substances. This process will involve an initial desk review, detailed field surveys, sectoral data collection, and consultations with key stakeholders to ensure accuracy and completeness. The inventory will provide a clear picture of the quantities and locations of these substances. Building on the inventory, the project will develop a national action plan outlining strategies for the environmentally sound collection, transport, and disposal of ODS. The plan will examine options such as recovery, local recycling, reclamation, and destruction technologies, as well as the potential for exporting substances for destruction. It will also address the regulatory and policy framework needed to support these activities. The project will link with ongoing national initiatives, such as the Institutional Strengthening (Project (IS) for the Implementation of Montreal Protocol and Enabling Activities (EA) for the Implementation of the Kigali Amendment, and leverage existing programmes in the refrigeration servicing sector by integrating them into a broader national strategy. By building on these efforts, the project aims to establish a coherent and comprehensive approach to the management of ODS banks that will serve as a foundation for future initiatives.		
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	An initial desk study will be conducted using existing data from national surveys on controlled substance consumption, include those prepared for the EA.	UNIDO

	Additional sources will include information from equipment importers, waste management operators involved in recovery and recycling, and activities related to the collection, dismantling, and recovery of refrigerants and other substances from end-of-life equipment. A review of relevant policies and regulations on recovery, recycling, reclamation, and waste management will also be undertaken to identify the measures needed to support environmentally sound practices. Building on the desk study, a national survey will be carried out to collect data from the assembly and servicing sectors and to quantify the stock of ODS in both in-use and banked equipment. The survey will follow the methodologies outlined in UNEP/Ozl.Pro/ExCom/91/6 and other applicable guidelines, such as the equipment-based approach and the chemical consumption approach. It will involve collecting data from key stakeholders, including importers, distributors, service companies, the RAC association, and end-users.	
Analysis of data collected	The collected data will be analysed using the selected methodology to estimate the quantities of unwanted ODS across different sectors. The analysis will examine the types and volumes of substances, their sectoral distribution, geographic location, and the potential for recovery and reclamation.	UNIDO
Preparation of inventory report/national plan	Based on the analysed data, a national inventory of ODS and HFC banks will be prepared. This inventory will detail the types and quantities of substances, their locations, and their current status (in use, stockpiled, or awaiting disposal). It will serve as the foundation for a comprehensive plan addressing the collection, transport, and disposal of unwanted controlled substances. The plan will outline strategies for recycling, recovery, reclamation, and cost-effective destruction of ODS and HFCs, supported by associated economic feasibility studies and business and business models. It will also present policy recommendations, taking into account regulations developed under the IS. These will cover, among other areas, the transboundary movement of waste-controlled substances. In addition, the plan will address infrastructure requirements and explore potential funding mechanisms. The final report — comprising both the national inventory and the plan — will incorporate lessons learned and recommendations for future projects, and will be submitted to the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol.	UNIDO
Stakeholder consultation	Key stakeholders will be engaged throughout the project to ensure their input and ownership. Engagement will include workshops and meetings with government agencies, industry representatives, the RAC association, and other relevant parties. Stakeholder consultations will	UNIDO

	help define objectives, refine methodologies, validate data, and ensure that the proposed action plan is both practical and widely supported.	
3. Funding for the activities described in 2 above		
Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
Data collection	\$40,000	UNIDO
Analysis of data collected	\$15,000	UNIDO
Preparation of inventory report/national plan	\$20,000	UNIDO
Stakeholder consultation	\$15,000	UNIDO
TOTAL	\$90,000	
4. How will the Multilateral Fund gender policy be considered during project preparation?		
The NOU has recognized the importance of gender equality, women's empowerment, and women's participation in the implementation of international and national programmes. Under the IS and EA, efforts are being made to mainstream gender and collect gender-disaggregated data where relevant. These efforts will be sustained and further strengthened during this project. The project will, for example, integrate gender considerations across all activities. This includes ensuring balanced gender representation in stakeholder consultations, promoting gender equality within the project team, and assessing the differentiated impacts of substance disposal practices on men and women. In addition, gender-disaggregated data will be collected and analyzed to ensure that the project's benefits are equitably shared across genders.		

PROJECT CONCEPT – COMOROS

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 an inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances and a plan for the collection, transport, and disposal of such substances
Country:	The Comoros
Lead implementing agency:	UNIDO
Meeting where request is being submitted	97th meeting of the Executive Committee
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	
Funding requested:	
Agency	Funding requested (US \$)
UNIDO	70,000

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	X	☐
Project included in the bilateral/IA business plan?	☐	X
If NO , please provide explanation: The project was not included in UNIDO's business plan but was reflected in UNEP's business plan for 2025-2027. It is now included in the proposed amendments to UNIDO's work programme for 2025.		

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 project will prepare a comprehensive national inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances (ODS and HFCs) and develop a plan for their collection, transport, and disposal. The inventory will be prepared in line with the guidelines in UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/66, applying equipment-based and/or chemical consumption methodologies to estimate current and future banks of controlled substances. This process will involve an initial desk review, detailed field surveys, sectoral data collection, and consultations with key stakeholders to ensure accuracy and completeness. The inventory will provide a clear picture of the quantities and locations of these substances. Building on the inventory, the project will develop a national action plan outlining strategies for the environmentally sound collection, transport, and disposal of ODS and HFCs. The plan will examine options such as recovery, local recycling, reclamation, and destruction technologies, as well as the potential for exporting substances for destruction. It will also address the regulatory and policy framework needed to support these activities. The project will link with ongoing national initiatives, such as the HPMP and future KIP, and leverage existing programmes in the refrigeration servicing sector by integrating them into a broader national strategy. By building on these efforts, the project aims to establish a coherent and comprehensive approach to the management of ODS and HFC banks that will serve as a foundation for future initiatives.		
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	An initial desk study will be conducted using existing data from national surveys on controlled substance consumption, including those prepared for the HPMP, KIP, and ODS alternatives survey. Additional sources will include information from equipment importers, waste management operators	UNIDO

	involved in recovery and recycling, and activities related to the collection, dismantling, and recovery of refrigerants and other substances from end-of-life equipment. A review of relevant policies and regulations on recovery, recycling, reclamation, and waste management will also be undertaken to identify the measures needed to support environmentally sound practices. Building on the desk study, a national survey will be carried out to collect data from the assembly and servicing sectors and to quantify the stock of ODS and HFCs in both in-use and banked equipment. The survey will follow the methodologies outlined in UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/6 and other applicable guidelines, such as the equipment-based approach and the chemical consumption approach. It will involve collecting data from key stakeholders, including importers, distributors, service companies, the RAC association, and end-users.	
Analysis of data collected	The collected data will be analysed using the selected methodology to estimate the quantities of unwanted ODS and HFCs across different sectors. The analysis will examine the types and volumes of substances, their sectoral distribution, geographic location, and the potential for recovery and reclamation.	UNIDO
Preparation of inventory report/national plan	Based on the analysed data, a national inventory of ODS and HFC banks will be prepared. This inventory will detail the types and quantities of substances, their locations, and their current status (in use, stockpiled, or awaiting disposal). It will serve as the foundation for a comprehensive plan addressing the collection, transport, and disposal of unwanted controlled substances. The plan will outline strategies for recycling, recovery, reclamation, and cost-effective destruction of ODS and HFCs, supported by associated economic feasibility studies and business and business models. It will also present policy recommendations, taking into account regulations developed under the HPMP and future KIP. These will cover, among other areas, the transboundary movement of waste-controlled substances. In addition, the plan will address infrastructure requirements and explore potential funding mechanisms. The final report — comprising both the national inventory and the plan — will incorporate lessons learned and recommendations for future projects, and will be submitted to the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol.	UNIDO
Stakeholder consultation	Key stakeholders will be engaged throughout the project to ensure their input and ownership. Engagement will include workshops and meetings with government agencies, industry representatives, the RAC association, and other relevant parties. Stakeholder consultations will help define objectives, refine methodologies, validate data, and ensure that the proposed action plan is both practical and widely supported.	UNIDO
3. Funding for the activities described in 2 above		
Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
Data collection	\$28,000	UNIDO
Analysis of data	\$11,000	UNIDO

collected		
Preparation of inventory report/national plan	\$16,000	UNIDO
Stakeholder consultation	\$15,000	UNIDO
TOTAL	\$70,000	
4. How will the Multilateral Fund gender policy be considered during project preparation?		
The NOU has recognized the importance of gender equality, women's empowerment, and women's participation in the implementation of international and national programmes. Under the HPMP and preparation of the KIP, efforts are being made to mainstream gender and collect gender-disaggregated data where relevant. These efforts will be sustained and further strengthened during this project. The project will, for example, integrate gender considerations across all activities. This includes ensuring balanced gender representation in stakeholder consultations, promoting gender equality within the project team, and assessing the differentiated impacts of substance disposal practices on men and women. In addition, gender-disaggregated data will be collected and analyzed to ensure that the project's benefits are equitably shared across genders.		

PROJECT CONCEPT – COTE D'IVOIRE

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 an inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances and a plan for the collection, transport, and disposal of such substances
Country:	Côte d'Ivoire
Lead implementing agency:	UNIDO
Meeting where request is being submitted	97th meeting of the Executive Committee
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	
Funding requested:	
Agency	Funding requested (US \$)
UNIDO	90,000

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	X	☐
Project included in the bilateral/IA business plan?	☐	X
If NO , please provide explanation: The project was not included in UNIDO's business plan but was reflected in UNEP's business plan for 2025-2027. It is now included in the proposed amendments to UNIDO's work programme for 2025.		

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 project will prepare a comprehensive national inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances (ODS and HFCs) and develop a plan for their collection, transport, and disposal. The inventory will be prepared in line with the guidelines in UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/66, applying equipment-based and/or chemical consumption methodologies to estimate current and future banks of controlled substances. This process will involve an initial desk review, detailed field surveys, sectoral data collection, and consultations with key stakeholders to ensure accuracy and completeness. The inventory will provide a clear picture of the quantities and locations of these substances. Building on the inventory, the project will develop a national action plan outlining strategies for the environmentally sound collection, transport, and disposal of ODS and HFCs. The plan will examine options such as recovery, local recycling, reclamation, and destruction technologies, as well as the potential for exporting substances for destruction. It will also address the regulatory and policy framework needed to support these activities. The project will link with ongoing national initiatives, such as the HPMP and future KIP, and leverage existing programmes in the refrigeration servicing sector by integrating them into a broader national strategy. By building on these efforts, the project aims to establish a coherent and comprehensive approach to the management of ODS and HFC banks that will serve as a foundation for future initiatives.		
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	An initial desk study will be conducted using existing data from national surveys on controlled substance consumption, including those prepared for the HPMP, KIP, and ODS alternatives survey. Additional sources will include information	UNIDO

	from equipment importers, waste management operators involved in recovery and recycling, and activities related to the collection, dismantling, and recovery of refrigerants and other substances from end-of-life equipment. A review of relevant policies and regulations on recovery, recycling, reclamation, and waste management will also be undertaken to identify the measures needed to support environmentally sound practices. Building on the desk study, a national survey will be carried out to collect data from the assembly and servicing sectors and to quantify the stock of ODS and HFCs in both in-use and banked equipment. The survey will follow the methodologies outlined in UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/6 and other applicable guidelines, such as the equipment-based approach and the chemical consumption approach. It will involve collecting data from key stakeholders, including importers, distributors, service companies, the RAC association, and end-users.	
Analysis of data collected	The collected data will be analysed using the selected methodology to estimate the quantities of unwanted ODS and HFCs across different sectors. The analysis will examine the types and volumes of substances, their sectoral distribution, geographic location, and the potential for recovery and reclamation.	UNIDO
Preparation of inventory report/national plan	Based on the analysed data, a national inventory of ODS and HFC banks will be prepared. This inventory will detail the types and quantities of substances, their locations, and their current status (in use, stockpiled, or awaiting disposal). It will serve as the foundation for a comprehensive plan addressing the collection, transport, and disposal of unwanted controlled substances. The plan will outline strategies for recycling, recovery, reclamation, and cost-effective destruction of ODS and HFCs, supported by associated economic feasibility studies and business and business models. It will also present policy recommendations, taking into account regulations developed under the HPMP and future KIP. These will cover, among other areas, the transboundary movement of waste-controlled substances. In addition, the plan will address infrastructure requirements and explore potential funding mechanisms. The final report — comprising both the national inventory and the plan — will incorporate lessons learned and recommendations for future projects, and will be submitted to the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol.	UNIDO
Stakeholder consultation	Key stakeholders will be engaged throughout the project to ensure their input and ownership. Engagement will include workshops and meetings with government agencies, industry representatives, the RAC association, and other relevant parties. Stakeholder consultations will help define objectives, refine methodologies, validate data, and ensure that the proposed action plan is both practical and widely supported.	UNIDO
3. Funding for the activities described in 2 above		
Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
Data collection	\$40,000	UNIDO

Analysis of data collected	\$15,000	UNIDO
Preparation of inventory report/national plan	\$20,000	UNIDO
Stakeholder consultation	\$15,000	UNIDO
TOTAL	\$90,000	
4. How will the Multilateral Fund gender policy be considered during project preparation?		
The NOU has recognized the importance of gender equality, women's empowerment, and women's participation in the implementation of international and national programmes. Under the HPMP and preparation of the KIP, efforts are being made to mainstream gender and collect gender-disaggregated data where relevant. These efforts will be sustained and further strengthened during this project. The project will, for example, integrate gender considerations across all activities. This includes ensuring balanced gender representation in stakeholder consultations, promoting gender equality within the project team, and assessing the differentiated impacts of substance disposal practices on men and women. In addition, gender-disaggregated data will be collected and analyzed to ensure that the project's benefits are equitably shared across genders.		

PROJECT CONCEPT – DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

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 an inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances and a plan for the collection, transport, and disposal of such substances
Country:	Democratic Republic of Congo
Lead implementing agency:	UNIDO
Meeting where request is being submitted	97th meeting of the Executive Committee
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	
Funding requested:	
Agency	Funding requested (US \$)
UNIDO	90,000

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	X	☐
Project included in the bilateral/IA business plan?	☐	X
If NO , please provide explanation: The project was not included in UNIDO's business plan but was reflected in UNEP's business plan for 2025-2027. It is now included in the proposed amendments to UNIDO's work programme for 2025.		

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 project will prepare a comprehensive national inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances ODS and develop a plan for their collection, transport, and disposal. The inventory will be prepared in line with the guidelines in UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/66, applying equipment-based and/or chemical consumption methodologies to estimate current and future banks of controlled substances. This process will involve an initial desk review, detailed field surveys, sectoral data collection, and consultations with key stakeholders to ensure accuracy and completeness. The inventory will provide a clear picture of the quantities and locations of these substances. Building on the inventory, the project will develop a national action plan outlining strategies for the environmentally sound collection, transport, and disposal of ODS. The plan will examine options such as recovery, local recycling, reclamation, and destruction technologies, as well as the potential for exporting substances for destruction. It will also address the regulatory and policy framework needed to support these activities. The project will link with ongoing national initiatives, such as the HPMP, and leverage existing programmes in the refrigeration servicing sector by integrating them into a broader national strategy. By building on these efforts, the project aims to establish a coherent and comprehensive approach to the management of ODS banks that will serve as a foundation for future initiatives.		
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	An initial desk study will be conducted using existing data from national surveys on controlled substance consumption, including those prepared for the HPMP, and	UNIDO

	ODS alternatives survey. Additional sources will include information from equipment importers, waste management operators involved in recovery and recycling, and activities related to the collection, dismantling, and recovery of refrigerants and other substances from end-of-life equipment. A review of relevant policies and regulations on recovery, recycling, reclamation, and waste management will also be undertaken to identify the measures needed to support environmentally sound practices. Building on the desk study, a national survey will be carried out to collect data from the assembly and servicing sectors and to quantify the stock of ODS in both in-use and banked equipment. The survey will follow the methodologies outlined in UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/6 and other applicable guidelines, such as the equipment-based approach and the chemical consumption approach. It will involve collecting data from key stakeholders, including importers, distributors, service companies, the RAC association, and end-users.	
Analysis of data collected	The collected data will be analysed using the selected methodology to estimate the quantities of unwanted ODS across different sectors. The analysis will examine the types and volumes of substances, their sectoral distribution, geographic location, and the potential for recovery and reclamation.	UNIDO
Preparation of inventory report/national plan	Based on the analysed data, a national inventory of ODS and HFC banks will be prepared. This inventory will detail the types and quantities of substances, their locations, and their current status (in use, stockpiled, or awaiting disposal). It will serve as the foundation for a comprehensive plan addressing the collection, transport, and disposal of unwanted controlled substances. The plan will outline strategies for recycling, recovery, reclamation, and cost-effective destruction of ODS and HFCs, supported by associated economic feasibility studies and business and business models. It will also present policy recommendations, taking into account regulations developed under the HPMP. These will cover, among other areas, the transboundary movement of waste-controlled substances. In addition, the plan will address infrastructure requirements and explore potential funding mechanisms. The final report — comprising both the national inventory and the plan — will incorporate lessons learned and recommendations for future projects, and will be submitted to the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol.	UNIDO
Stakeholder consultation	Key stakeholders will be engaged throughout the project to ensure their input and ownership. Engagement will include workshops and meetings with government agencies, industry representatives, the RAC association,	UNIDO

	and other relevant parties. Stakeholder consultations will help define objectives, refine methodologies, validate data, and ensure that the proposed action plan is both practical and widely supported.	
3. Funding for the activities described in 2 above		
Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
Data collection	\$40,000	UNIDO
Analysis of data collected	\$15,000	UNIDO
Preparation of inventory report/national plan	\$20,000	UNIDO
Stakeholder consultation	\$15,000	UNIDO
TOTAL	\$90,000	
4. How will the Multilateral Fund gender policy be considered during project preparation?		
The NOU has recognized the importance of gender equality, women's empowerment, and women's participation in the implementation of international and national programmes. Under the HPMP, efforts are being made to mainstream gender and collect gender-disaggregated data where relevant. These efforts will be sustained and further strengthened during this project. The project will, for example, integrate gender considerations across all activities. This includes ensuring balanced gender representation in stakeholder consultations, promoting gender equality within the project team, and assessing the differentiated impacts of substance disposal practices on men and women. In addition, gender-disaggregated data will be collected and analyzed to ensure that the project's benefits are equitably shared across genders.		

PROJECT CONCEPT – EQUATORIAL GUINEA

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 an inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances and a plan for the collection, transport, and disposal of such substances
Country:	Equatorial Guinea
Lead implementing agency:	UNIDO
Meeting where request is being submitted	97th meeting of the Executive Committee
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	
Funding requested:	
Agency	Funding requested (US \$)
UNIDO	90,000

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	X	☐
Project included in the bilateral/IA business plan?	☐	X
If NO , please provide explanation: The project was not included in UNIDO's business plan but was reflected in UNEP's business plan for 2025-2027. It is now included in the proposed amendments to UNIDO's work programme for 2025.		

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 project will prepare a comprehensive national inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances ODS and develop a plan for their collection, transport, and disposal. The inventory will be prepared in line with the guidelines in UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/66, applying equipment-based and/or chemical consumption methodologies to estimate current and future banks of controlled substances. This process will involve an initial desk review, detailed field surveys, sectoral data collection, and consultations with key stakeholders to ensure accuracy and completeness. The inventory will provide a clear picture of the quantities and locations of these substances. Building on the inventory, the project will develop a national action plan outlining strategies for the environmentally sound collection, transport, and disposal of ODS. The plan will examine options such as recovery, local recycling, reclamation, and destruction technologies, as well as the potential for exporting substances for destruction. It will also address the regulatory and policy framework needed to support these activities. The project will link with ongoing national initiatives, such as the HPMP, and leverage existing programmes in the refrigeration servicing sector by integrating them into a broader national strategy. By building on these efforts, the project aims to establish a coherent and comprehensive approach to the management of ODS banks that will serve as a foundation for future initiatives.		
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	An initial desk study will be conducted using existing data from national surveys on controlled substance consumption, including those prepared for the HPMP, and	UNIDO

	ODS alternatives survey. Additional sources will include information from equipment importers, waste management operators involved in recovery and recycling, and activities related to the collection, dismantling, and recovery of refrigerants and other substances from end-of-life equipment. A review of relevant policies and regulations on recovery, recycling, reclamation, and waste management will also be undertaken to identify the measures needed to support environmentally sound practices. Building on the desk study, a national survey will be carried out to collect data from the assembly and servicing sectors and to quantify the stock of ODS in both in-use and banked equipment. The survey will follow the methodologies outlined in UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/6 and other applicable guidelines, such as the equipment-based approach and the chemical consumption approach. It will involve collecting data from key stakeholders, including importers, distributors, service companies, the RAC association, and end-users.	
Analysis of data collected	The collected data will be analysed using the selected methodology to estimate the quantities of unwanted ODS across different sectors. The analysis will examine the types and volumes of substances, their sectoral distribution, geographic location, and the potential for recovery and reclamation.	UNIDO
Preparation of inventory report/national plan	Based on the analysed data, a national inventory of ODS and HFC banks will be prepared. This inventory will detail the types and quantities of substances, their locations, and their current status (in use, stockpiled, or awaiting disposal). It will serve as the foundation for a comprehensive plan addressing the collection, transport, and disposal of unwanted controlled substances. The plan will outline strategies for recycling, recovery, reclamation, and cost-effective destruction of ODS and HFCs, supported by associated economic feasibility studies and business and business models. It will also present policy recommendations, taking into account regulations developed under the HPMP. These will cover, among other areas, the transboundary movement of waste-controlled substances. In addition, the plan will address infrastructure requirements and explore potential funding mechanisms. The final report — comprising both the national inventory and the plan — will incorporate lessons learned and recommendations for future projects, and will be submitted to the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol.	UNIDO
Stakeholder consultation	Key stakeholders will be engaged throughout the project to ensure their input and ownership. Engagement will include workshops and meetings with government agencies, industry representatives, the RAC association,	UNIDO

	and other relevant parties. Stakeholder consultations will help define objectives, refine methodologies, validate data, and ensure that the proposed action plan is both practical and widely supported.	
3. Funding for the activities described in 2 above		
Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
Data collection	\$40,000	UNIDO
Analysis of data collected	\$15,000	UNIDO
Preparation of inventory report/national plan	\$20,000	UNIDO
Stakeholder consultation	\$15,000	UNIDO
TOTAL	\$90,000	
4. How will the Multilateral Fund gender policy be considered during project preparation?		
The NOU has recognized the importance of gender equality, women's empowerment, and women's participation in the implementation of international and national programmes. Under the HPMP, efforts are being made to mainstream gender and collect gender-disaggregated data where relevant. These efforts will be sustained and further strengthened during this project. The project will, for example, integrate gender considerations across all activities. This includes ensuring balanced gender representation in stakeholder consultations, promoting gender equality within the project team, and assessing the differentiated impacts of substance disposal practices on men and women. In addition, gender-disaggregated data will be collected and analyzed to ensure that the project's benefits are equitably shared across genders.		

PROJECT CONCEPT – GABON

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 an inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances and a plan for the collection, transport, and disposal of such substances
Country:	Gabon
Lead implementing agency:	UNIDO
Meeting where request is being submitted	97th meeting of the Executive Committee
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	
Funding requested:	
Agency	Funding requested (US \$)
UNIDO	90,000

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	X	☐
Project included in the bilateral/IA business plan?	☐	X
If NO , please provide explanation: The project was not included in UNIDO's business plan but was reflected in UNEP's business plan for 2025-2027. It is now included in the proposed amendments to UNIDO's work programme for 2025.		

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 project will prepare a comprehensive national inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances (ODS and HFCs) and develop a plan for their collection, transport, and disposal. The inventory will be prepared in line with the guidelines in UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/66, applying equipment-based and/or chemical consumption methodologies to estimate current and future banks of controlled substances. This process will involve an initial desk review, detailed field surveys, sectoral data collection, and consultations with key stakeholders to ensure accuracy and completeness. The inventory will provide a clear picture of the quantities and locations of these substances. Building on the inventory, the project will develop a national action plan outlining strategies for the environmentally sound collection, transport, and disposal of ODS and HFCs. The plan will examine options such as recovery, local recycling, reclamation, and destruction technologies, as well as the potential for exporting substances for destruction. It will also address the regulatory and policy framework needed to support these activities. The project will link with ongoing national initiatives, such as the HPMP, and leverage existing programmes in the refrigeration servicing sector by integrating them into a broader national strategy. By building on these efforts, the project aims to establish a coherent and comprehensive approach to the management of ODS and HFC banks that will serve as a foundation for future initiatives.		
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	An initial desk study will be conducted using existing data from national surveys on controlled substance consumption,	UNIDO

	including those prepared for the HPMP and ODS alternatives survey. Additional sources will include information from equipment importers, waste management operators involved in recovery and recycling, and activities related to the collection, dismantling, and recovery of refrigerants and other substances from end-of-life equipment. A review of relevant policies and regulations on recovery, recycling, reclamation, and waste management will also be undertaken to identify the measures needed to support environmentally sound practices. Building on the desk study, a national survey will be carried out to collect data from the assembly and servicing sectors and to quantify the stock of ODS and HFCs in both in-use and banked equipment. The survey will follow the methodologies outlined in UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/6 and other applicable guidelines, such as the equipment-based approach and the chemical consumption approach. It will involve collecting data from key stakeholders, including importers, distributors, service companies, the RAC association, and end-users.	
Analysis of data collected	The collected data will be analysed using the selected methodology to estimate the quantities of unwanted ODS and HFCs across different sectors. The analysis will examine the types and volumes of substances, their sectoral distribution, geographic location, and the potential for recovery and reclamation.	UNIDO
Preparation of inventory report/national plan	Based on the analysed data, a national inventory of ODS and HFC banks will be prepared. This inventory will detail the types and quantities of substances, their locations, and their current status (in use, stockpiled, or awaiting disposal). It will serve as the foundation for a comprehensive plan addressing the collection, transport, and disposal of unwanted controlled substances. The plan will outline strategies for recycling, recovery, reclamation, and cost-effective destruction of ODS and HFCs, supported by associated economic feasibility studies and business and business models. It will also present policy recommendations, taking into account regulations developed under the HPMP. These will cover, among other areas, the transboundary movement of waste-controlled substances. In addition, the plan will address infrastructure requirements and explore potential funding mechanisms. The final report — comprising both the national inventory and the plan — will incorporate lessons learned and recommendations for future projects, and will be submitted to the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol.	UNIDO
Stakeholder consultation	Key stakeholders will be engaged throughout the project to ensure their input and ownership. Engagement will include workshops and meetings with government agencies, industry representatives, the RAC association, and other relevant parties. Stakeholder consultations will help define objectives, refine methodologies, validate data, and ensure that the proposed action plan is both practical and widely supported.	UNIDO
3. Funding for the activities described in 2 above		
Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency

Data collection	\$40,000	UNIDO
Analysis of data collected	\$15,000	UNIDO
Preparation of inventory report/national plan	\$20,000	UNIDO
Stakeholder consultation	\$15,000	UNIDO
TOTAL	\$90,000	
4. How will the Multilateral Fund gender policy be considered during project preparation?		
The NOU has recognized the importance of gender equality, women's empowerment, and women's participation in the implementation of international and national programmes. Under the HPMP, efforts are being made to mainstream gender and collect gender-disaggregated data where relevant. These efforts will be sustained and further strengthened during this project. The project will, for example, integrate gender considerations across all activities. This includes ensuring balanced gender representation in stakeholder consultations, promoting gender equality within the project team, and assessing the differentiated impacts of substance disposal practices on men and women. In addition, gender-disaggregated data will be collected and analyzed to ensure that the project's benefits are equitably shared across genders.		

PROJECT CONCEPT – GUINEA

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 an inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances and a plan for the collection, transport, and disposal of such substances
Country:	Gabon
Lead implementing agency:	UNIDO
Meeting where request is being submitted	97th meeting of the Executive Committee
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	
Funding requested:	
Agency	Funding requested (US \$)
UNIDO	90,000

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	X	☐
Project included in the bilateral/IA business plan?	☐	X
If NO , please provide explanation: The project was not included in UNIDO's business plan but was reflected in UNEP's business plan for 2025-2027. It is now included in the proposed amendments to UNIDO's work programme for 2025.		

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 project will prepare a comprehensive national inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances (ODS and HFCs) and develop a plan for their collection, transport, and disposal. The inventory will be prepared in line with the guidelines in UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/66, applying equipment-based and/or chemical consumption methodologies to estimate current and future banks of controlled substances. This process will involve an initial desk review, detailed field surveys, sectoral data collection, and consultations with key stakeholders to ensure accuracy and completeness. The inventory will provide a clear picture of the quantities and locations of these substances. Building on the inventory, the project will develop a national action plan outlining strategies for the environmentally sound collection, transport, and disposal of ODS and HFCs. The plan will examine options such as recovery, local recycling, reclamation, and destruction technologies, as well as the potential for exporting substances for destruction. It will also address the regulatory and policy framework needed to support these activities. The project will link with ongoing national initiatives, such as the HPMP, and leverage existing programmes in the refrigeration servicing sector by integrating them into a broader national strategy. By building on these efforts, the project aims to establish a coherent and comprehensive approach to the management of ODS and HFC banks that will serve as a foundation for future initiatives.		
5. 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	An initial desk study will be conducted using existing data from national surveys on controlled substance consumption, including those prepared for the HPMP and ODS alternatives survey. Additional sources will include information from	UNIDO

	equipment importers, waste management operators involved in recovery and recycling, and activities related to the collection, dismantling, and recovery of refrigerants and other substances from end-of-life equipment. A review of relevant policies and regulations on recovery, recycling, reclamation, and waste management will also be undertaken to identify the measures needed to support environmentally sound practices. Building on the desk study, a national survey will be carried out to collect data from the assembly and servicing sectors and to quantify the stock of ODS and HFCs in both in-use and banked equipment. The survey will follow the methodologies outlined in UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/6 and other applicable guidelines, such as the equipment-based approach and the chemical consumption approach. It will involve collecting data from key stakeholders, including importers, distributors, service companies, the RAC association, and end-users.	
Analysis of data collected	The collected data will be analysed using the selected methodology to estimate the quantities of unwanted ODS and HFCs across different sectors. The analysis will examine the types and volumes of substances, their sectoral distribution, geographic location, and the potential for recovery and reclamation.	UNIDO
Preparation of inventory report/national plan	Based on the analysed data, a national inventory of ODS and HFC banks will be prepared. This inventory will detail the types and quantities of substances, their locations, and their current status (in use, stockpiled, or awaiting disposal). It will serve as the foundation for a comprehensive plan addressing the collection, transport, and disposal of unwanted controlled substances. The plan will outline strategies for recycling, recovery, reclamation, and cost-effective destruction of ODS and HFCs, supported by associated economic feasibility studies and business and business models. It will also present policy recommendations, taking into account regulations developed under the HPMP. These will cover, among other areas, the transboundary movement of waste-controlled substances. In addition, the plan will address infrastructure requirements and explore potential funding mechanisms. The final report — comprising both the national inventory and the plan — will incorporate lessons learned and recommendations for future projects, and will be submitted to the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol.	UNIDO
Stakeholder consultation	Key stakeholders will be engaged throughout the project to ensure their input and ownership. Engagement will include workshops and meetings with government agencies, industry representatives, the RAC association, and other relevant parties. Stakeholder consultations will help define objectives, refine methodologies, validate data, and ensure that the proposed action plan is both practical and widely supported.	UNIDO
6. Funding for the activities described in 2 above		
Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
Data collection	\$40,000	UNIDO

Analysis of data collected	\$15,000	UNIDO
Preparation of inventory report/national plan	\$20,000	UNIDO
Stakeholder consultation	\$15,000	UNIDO
TOTAL	\$90,000	
7. How will the Multilateral Fund gender policy be considered during project preparation?		
The NOU has recognized the importance of gender equality, women's empowerment, and women's participation in the implementation of international and national programmes. Under the HPMP, efforts are being made to mainstream gender and collect gender-disaggregated data where relevant. These efforts will be sustained and further strengthened during this project. The project will, for example, integrate gender considerations across all activities. This includes ensuring balanced gender representation in stakeholder consultations, promoting gender equality within the project team, and assessing the differentiated impacts of substance disposal practices on men and women. In addition, gender-disaggregated data will be collected and analyzed to ensure that the project's benefits are equitably shared across genders.		

PROJECT CONCEPT – JORDAN

MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL

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

Part I: Project information

Project title:	PREPARATION OF NATIONAL INVENTORIES OF BANKS OF USED OR UNWANTED CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES
Country:	Jordan
Lead implementing agency:	UNIDO
Meeting where request is being submitted	97th
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 \$) *
UNIDO	53,000
UNEP	37,000
Total funding	90,000

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

Part II: Prerequisites for submission

Item	Yes	No
Official endorsement letter from Government, indicating roles of 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: According to decision 93/26, agencies are allowed to request in 2024 funding for preparation of ODS inventories even in cases where such projects had not been included in the agencies' business plans.		

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

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

I. Background.

According to the Executive Committee (ExCom) Decision 91/66, Multilateral Fund (MLF) will provide additional fundings to Article 5 countries for an inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances and a plan for the collection, transport and disposal of such substances contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/66; UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/72. Banks refer to the cumulative quantity of substances stored within operational equipment, chemical reserves, foams, and other products that have not yet been released into the atmosphere.

Under the HPMP stage I and stage II, equipment was provided to 5 training centers and to 80 maintenance workshops, under HPMP stage III Jordan will distribute equipment to 278 maintenance workshops also under KIP1 Jordan will distribute equipment to MAC maintenance workshops. ODS survey would be complement the activities related to recycling and recovery.

Given that, it is crucial to undertake preparatory activities for ODS banks, it is to be noted there is no legal framework on used or unwanted ODS bank.

Jordan issued regulations to control Import, Marketing, Export, Transit, re- Export, Transport, Use and Holding of Substances which Deplete the Ozone Layer (ODS), Hydrofluorocarbons (HCFCs), (HFCs) and their Alternatives.” This, however, does not provide the country with any legal framework on used or unwanted ODS bank.

II. Methodology.

The preparation of the inventory of used or unwanted ODS bank will be planned by desk research to be undertaken by taking stock of existing information and identifying prioritized data collection exercises. This

will help develop a tentative list of public and private stakeholders which likely have a certain amount of used or unwanted ODS than a threshold amount determined together with the National Ozone Unit (NOU) based on the total consumption of the country. The methodology would also include data collection on equipment using controlled substances (data on number of units and share of refrigerants in each type using production figures, sales figures, etc.) for an identified time frame, including estimating the amounts of controlled substances installed in the existing systems. This may need to be validated in the field with information from service shops such as the number of equipment serviced, whether the refrigerants are recovered, recycled, or when contaminated, collected. When this data is collected, there needs to be an understanding of the calculation process that will be used to determine the quantity of controlled substances contained in the equipment inventory (i.e., determine average initial charge/system, recharge amounts, what is left in the equipment during time of servicing, age of equipment, average leakage rates). Further information on the methodology development would be dragged during the research phase.

III. Project Objectives.

This project aims at making an inventory of unused or unwanted quantities of refrigerants and developing a national action plan including priorities for sound refrigerant management: identification of key stakeholders, establishment of a working group to assess unused or unwanted refrigerant, RAC equipment at the end of its life cycle, and emissions of unused or unwanted to the atmosphere; training on good practices for refrigerant management; and identification of priorities for improving future refrigerant management.

The national stakeholders would include the activities provided in the table. Where relevant, this project will carry out the project activities in consultation with the government units responsible for Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants.

The activities proposed under this project aim to lay the foundation for the future formulation of a comprehensive refrigerant management plan. Service workshops, owners of RAC equipment installation, the RAC association, importers, non-governmental organizations, and others will need to share the same vision and collectively contribute to the identification of priorities for refrigerant management. The timeline for development of the quality infrastructure and a national plan for refrigerant waste management depends on the available financial resources. In particular, the consultation on the Basel Convention will be given as a priority in case that export for destruction is identified as the most cost-effective disposal option.

IV. Budget.

The country did not benefit of 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 and cost-effective destruction funding window offered by MLF. For that reason, the government has decided to take this opportunity to address the ODS bank inventories preparation, herewith submitting a proposal for activities to facilitate an inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances and a plan for the collection, transport and disposal of such substances contained in document. Based on the decision of the Executive Committee 91/66 in UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/72, the funding for the preparation of national inventories of banks of waste-controlled substances and national action plan (US \$) is US\$ 90,000.00, understanding the country's HCFC baseline is **83 ODP tonnes**.

The proposed amount would be divided into the activities below.

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 (ODS consumption and their alternatives in manufacturing / service sector) and preliminary desk study on available data and assessment of regulatory compliance in Jordan.	1-Conduct a survey on HCFC, HFC consumption per refrigerant used in the servicing sector, as well as an inventory of equipment using HCFCs and HFCs. The inventory will include the type of equipment, usage area of the equipment substance used, quantity of substances recovered, reused, disposed of and stored, evaluate the existing ODS regulations pertaining to the inventory and disposal of banks. 2-Identification of existing HCFCs and HFCs	UNIDO

	banks through on -site visit and desk-based research utilizing national database and available data sources. 3-Desk -based research on national regulations pertinent to e-waste and waste management. 4- Stakeholders analysis to define relevant actors for the action plan, followed by key stakeholder consultations. 5-Evaluation of current destruction options defined in regulations within Jordan for refrigerants, including but not limited in cement factories Compilation of a list of destruction options along with optimization strategies to enhance efficiency and environmental sustainability.	
Analysis of data collected and type of equipment using HCFCs and HFCs.	1- Review the gathered and available data, conduct a study to identify and quantify the existing used unwanted refrigerant banks and estimate the quantity of future banks based on the installed RAC. 2- Conduct feasibility tests and evaluate destruction procedures in cement kilns in order to determine their viability as potential destruction points. 3- Establish a methodology for developing an inventory /action plan to guide future initiatives. 4- Identify data gaps and needs to ensure comprehensive analysis and decision -making. 5- Analyze strategies for managing the equipment and gases in RAC. 6- Assessment the installed capacity of recovery, recycle and Reclaim (RRR)and disposal / destruction facilities. Evaluation of destruction options for capacity building in RRR facilities. 7- Propose a sustainable model and financing modalities for implementation of identified strategies by considering stakeholder consultation meetings. 8- Study on quantities of unused or unwanted refrigerant gases from the identified types and sources of equipment, this is to be used for further identification of national priorities for sound refrigerant management. Stakeholders consultation, update on HCFC and HFC consumption assembling /servicing sectors referring to previous inventories for HPMP.	UNIDO
Preparation of inventory report / national plan,	1-Formulate a robust plan to improve or develop regulations on the inventory and management of used or unwanted controlled substances and the transport and disposal of these substances. 2-The national plan aims to improve the effectiveness of collection mechanism, function of RRR and disposal facilities and suggestion for improvement of their effectiveness, function of e-waste (end of life equipment) and existing regulation /mechanisms (including hazardous waste and e-waste). It also defines the roles of all actors /stakeholders, including the role of the NOU, service workshops, disposal facilities, manufacturers and other regulatory bodies	UNIDO

	to ensure coordinated efforts in implementing the national plan.	
Stakeholder consultation.	1-The national inventory and proposed action plan, and the subsequent data analysis will be discussed in consultation with the relevant stakeholder both in Government and in the private sector. 2- Stake holder consultation is necessary and will be conducted during the preparation stage as well.	UNEP

3. Funding for the activities described in 2 above		
Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
1-Desk research study on Domestic regulations and Programme supporting sound management of refrigerant and other controlled substances including identification of key stakeholders (Government and private sector), i.e., waste management operators, collection centers, or waste aggregators, appliance retailers and refrigeration association.	US\$ 15,000	UNEP
2- Analysis of data collected. Study on quantities of unused or unwanted ODS and HFC from the identified types and sources of equipment that is to be used for further identification of national priorities for sound management - Data collection and preliminary Desk study on available data and assessment of regulatory compliance in Jordan	US\$ 30,000	UNIDO
3-Drafting the inventory report of unused or unwanted quantities of refrigerants and national action plan including a preliminary economic feasibility study on destruction activities for relevant private / public sector stakeholders. In case business plan is needed- to include plan of its development into a national plan. (Preparation of inventory report/National report)	US\$ 23,000	UNIDO
4- Stakeholders' consultation and sharing the vision among the Governmental / private stakeholders by establishing working group to assist unused or unwanted refrigerant, RAC equipment at the end-of-life cycle, and refrigerant emissions to the atmosphere.	US\$ 22,000	UNEP
TOTAL	90,000	
4. How will the Multilateral Fund gender policy be considered during project preparation?		

Female engineers and technicians will be encouraged to participate in organized workshops. When possible, female consultants would be encouraged to work on the data survey and organize workshops.

PROJECT CONCEPT – MOROCCO

**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 an inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances and a plan for the collection, transport, and disposal of such substances
Country:	Kingdom of Morocco
Lead implementing agency:	UNIDO
Meeting where request is being submitted	97 th meeting of the Executive Committee
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
Funding requested:	
Agency	Funding requested (US \$)
UNIDO	90,000

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	X	☐
Project included in the bilateral/IA business plan?	☐	X
If NO , please provide explanation: Endorsement for proceeding with this project took place after the submission of the BP 2025.		

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
Morocco has implemented several actions under the framework of the HPMP and the preparation for the HFC phase-down plan related to the study of HCFCs and HFCs consumption, and the establishment of a recovery, recycling and reclamation system in the country. Although these activities have identified the most important substances consumed in Morocco, the most relevant consuming sectors and the basic elements of a Moroccan RRR system, additional research and strategic analysis is required to design an appropriate action plan for the life-cycle management of used and unwanted controlled substances. For this reason, funding is requested for the current project, which will include the preparation of a comprehensive national inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances, and the development of a plan for the collection, transport and disposal of such substances. The approach will follow the guidelines

contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/66, using the equipment-based or chemical consumption methodology for data collection and analysis to estimate current and future banks of controlled substances. This will involve an initial desk review, detailed field surveys, data collection from various sectors and consultations with key stakeholders to ensure accurate and comprehensive data collection for the preparation of the inventory. The inventory aims to provide a clear understanding of the quantities and locations of these used or unwanted substances, as well as their potential for recovery, recycling and reclamation. In addition to the inventory, the project will develop a national action plan outlining strategies for the effective collection, transport and disposal of used or unwanted ODS and alternatives. This plan will consider various options for environmentally sound management, including local recycling, reclamation and destruction technologies, as well as the possibility of exporting these substances for destruction. The plan will also address the regulatory and policy framework needed to support these activities. The project will link with ongoing national activities under the HPMP and the KIP and leverage existing programmes in the refrigeration servicing sector by integrating them into the broader national strategy. By building on these existing efforts, the project aims to create a coherent and comprehensive approach to the management of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances that will serve as a basis for future initiatives.

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	An initial desk study of already available data from national surveys on consumption of controlled substances undertaken in the preparation of the HPMP and the KIP, equipment importers, recovery and recycling activities from waste management operators, and on the collection, dismantling and recovery of the waste refrigerants and other substances from end-of-life equipment will be prepared. A review of the relevant policies and regulations related to recovery, recycling and reclamation and management of wastes will also be conducted to identify those that would be needed to support the environmentally sound management of these wastes. A national survey will then be conducted to collect specific data to quantify the stock of ODS and alternatives, taking into account both equipment in use and in bank. The national survey will be carried using methodologies outlined UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/6 and other guidelines, such as the equipment based approach or the chemical consumption approach, depending on the results of the initial desk study. The survey will involve collecting information from stakeholders such as importers, distributors, service companies, RAC association and end-users.	UNIDO
Analysis of data collected	The data collected will be analysed based on the methodology selected to estimate the quantities of used or unwanted ODS and alternatives in different sectors. The analysis will consider the types and	UNIDO

	quantities of substances, their distribution across sectors, their location and the potential for recovery and reclamation.	
Preparation of inventory report/national plan	Based on the analysed data, a national inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances will be prepared. The national inventory will provide a detailed account of the types and quantities of substances, their locations and their current status (in use, stockpiled or awaiting disposal). The inventory will serve as a basis for the development of a comprehensive plan for the collection, transport and disposal of unwanted controlled substances. The plan will outline strategies for the recycling, reclamation and cost-effective destruction of ODS and alternatives. The plan will also include recommendations for policy measures, infrastructure requirements and potential funding mechanisms. The final report, consisting of the national inventory and plan, will also consider lessons learned and recommendations for future projects. The final report will be submitted to the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol.	UNIDO
Stakeholder consultation	Key stakeholders will be engaged throughout the project to ensure their input and buy-in. This will include workshops and meetings with government agencies, industry representatives, the RAC association and other relevant parties. Stakeholder consultations will help define the objective, refine methodologies, validate data and ensure that the proposed action plan is practical and widely supported.	UNIDO
3. Funding for the activities described in section 2 above		
Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
Data collection	\$40,000	UNIDO
Analysis of data collected	\$15,000	UNIDO
Preparation of inventory report/national plan	\$20,000	UNIDO
Stakeholder consultation	\$15,000	UNIDO
TOTAL	\$90,000	
4. How will the Multilateral Fund gender policy be considered during project preparation?		

The NOU has recognised the importance of gender equality, women's empowerment and women's participation in the implementation of international and national programmes. During the implementation of the HPMP, efforts have been made to mainstream gender and collect gender disaggregated data where relevant. These efforts will be continued and deepened during the implementation of this project. The project will for example ensure that gender considerations are integrated throughout its implementation. This includes ensuring balanced gender representation in stakeholder consultations, promoting gender equality in the project team, and considering the different impacts of substance disposal practices on men and women. Additionally, gender-disaggregated data will be collected and analysed to ensure that the project benefits all genders equitably.

PROJECT CONCEPT – PAKISTAN

MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL

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

Part I: Project information

Project title:	Preparation of National Inventories of Banks of Used or Unwanted Controlled Substances
Country:	Islamic Republic of Pakistan
Lead implementing agency:	UNIDO
Meeting where request is being submitted	97 th
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 \$)*
UNIDO	100,000

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

Part II: Prerequisites for submission

Item	Yes	No
Official endorsement letter from Government, indicating roles of respective agencies (where more than one IA is involved), and that the 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 concept, methodology and approach to be taken for the preparation of the national inventory and / or action plan and how it is linked to other activities in the country (i.e., national plans like the KIP), in particular those activities in the refrigeration servicing sector such as recovery, recycling, and reclamation programs.
I. Background
According to the Executive Committee (ExCom) Decision 91/66, Multilateral Fund (MLF) will provide additional funding to Article 5 countries for an inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances and a plan for the

collection, transport and disposal of such substances contained in UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/72. Thereafter banks refer to the cumulative quantity of substances stored within operational equipment, chemical reserves, foams, and other products that have not yet been released into the atmosphere. The following activities on recycling, recovery and reclamation has been planned in HPMP Stage III in the country.

- Develop guidelines and business model for reclamation facilities and certification procedure for reclamation facilities, RAC technicians and servicing workshops;
- Establish four (04) national RRR centers including refrigerant reclaim, laboratory equipment, consumables, transportation, installation and training²⁰; acquire and deliver 400 service kits to build RRR networks²¹; and
- Establish four training centers at selected technical colleges and conduct 16 awareness workshops and training for 400 RAC technicians on RR&R.

This ODS survey would complement the guide on recycling and recovery, given that it is crucial to undertake preparatory activities for ODS banks. Currently, there is no legal framework on used or unwanted ODS bank.

II. Methodology

The preparation of the inventory of used or unwanted ODS bank will be planned by desk research to be undertaken by taking stock of existing information and identifying prioritized data collection exercises. This will help develop a tentative list of public and private stakeholders which likely have a certain amount of used or unwanted ODS than a threshold amount determined together with the National Ozone Office (NOU) based on the total consumption of the country. The methodology would also include data collection on equipment using controlled substances (data on number of units and share of refrigerants in each type using production figures, sales figures, etc.) for an identified time frame, including estimating the amounts of controlled substances installed in the existing systems. This may need to be validated in the field with information from service shops such as the number of equipment serviced, whether the refrigerants are recovered, recycled, or when contaminated, collected. When this data is collected, there needs to be an understanding of the calculation process that will be used to determine the quantity of controlled substances contained in the equipment inventory (i.e., determine average initial charge/system, recharge amounts, what is left in the equipment during time of servicing, age of equipment, average leakage rates). Further information on the methodology development would be dragged during the research phase.

The ToRs for the proposed activities under this project will be prepared by International Consultant, whereas, the execution of the main activities mentioned in sr 2 and 3 of this proposal will be carried out by 02 national consultants/firm.

III. Project Objectives

This project aims at making an inventory of unused or unwanted quantities of refrigerants and developing a national action plan including priorities for sound refrigerant management: identification of key stakeholders, establishment of a working group to assess unused or unwanted refrigerant, RAC equipment at the end of its life cycle, and emissions of unused or unwanted substances to the atmosphere; training on good practices for refrigerant management; and identification of priorities for improving future refrigerant management.

The national stakeholders would include the Ministry of Climate Change and Environmental Coordination MOCC&EC, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Industry, and the Federal Chamber of Commerce. Where relevant, this project will carry out the project activities in consultation with MOCC&EC department responsible for Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants.

The activities proposed under this project aim to lay the foundation for the future formulation of a comprehensive refrigerant management plan. Service workshops, owners of RAC equipment installation, the RAC association, importers, non-governmental organizations, and others will need to share the same vision and collectively contribute to the identification of priorities for refrigerant management. The timeline for development of the quality infrastructure and a national plan for refrigerant waste management depends on the available financial resources. In particular, the consultation on the Basel Convention will be given as a priority in case that export for destruction is identified as the most cost-effective disposal option.

IV. Budget

The country did not benefit of 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 and cost-effective destruction funding window offered by MLF. For that reason, the government has decided to take this opportunity to address the ODS bank inventories preparation, herewith submitting a proposal for activities to facilitate an inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances and a plan for the collection, transport and disposal of such substances contained in document. Based on the decision of the Executive Committee 91/66 in UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/72, the funding for the preparation of national inventories of banks of waste-controlled substances and national action plan (US \$) is US\$ 100,000.00, understanding the country's HCFC baseline is 248.11 ODP tons.

The proposed amount would be divided into the activities below:

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 on ODS/HFC consumption in manufacturing/servicing sector	1) Desk research on domestic regulations and programme supporting sound management of refrigerant and other controlled substance including Identification of key stakeholders (government and private sector (i.e., waste management operators, collection centers, or waste aggregators, appliance retailers, refrigeration associations, recycling centers, RAC service centers) 2) Update on ODS/ HFC consumption in assembling/servicing sectors; 3) Workshop with relevant stakeholders on the acquired desk research information.	UNIDO
ODS/ HFC sectoral consumption information	4) Establishment of a methodology for the inventory/action plan, linked to other HCFC phase out activities, endorsed by NOU;	UNIDO
Analysis of types of equipment using ODSs/ HFCs	5) Study on quantities of unused or unwanted refrigerants from the identified types and sources of equipment, this is to be used for further identification of national priorities for sound refrigerant management; 6) Coordinating and sharing the vision among the governmental stakeholders by establishing a working group to assess unused or unwanted refrigerant, RAC equipment at the end of life cycle, and refrigerant emissions to the atmosphere	UNIDO
Others, specify.	7) Drafting the inventory of unused or unwanted quantities of refrigerants and a national action plan including a preliminary economic feasibility study on destruction activities for relevant private/public sector stakeholders. In case business plan is needed, include plan of its development into the national plan.	UNIDO

3. Funding for the activities described in 2 above

Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
----------	----------------------------	--------

1) Desk research on domestic regulations and programme supporting sound management of refrigerant and other controlled substance including Identification of key stakeholders (government and private sector (i.e., waste management operators, collection centers, or waste aggregators, appliance retailers, refrigeration associations, recycling centers, and RAC service centers)	10,000	UNIDO
2) Update on ODS/ HFC consumption in assembling/ servicing sectors	15,000	UNIDO
3) Workshop with relevant stakeholders on the acquired desk research information	5,000	UNIDO
4) Establishment of a methodology of the inventory/action plan, linked to other HCFC phase out activities, endorsed by NOU	5,000	UNIDO
5) Study on quantities of unused or unwanted refrigerants from the identified types and sources of equipment, this is to be used for further identification of national priorities for sound refrigerant management;	30,000	UNIDO
6) Coordinating and sharing the vision among the governmental stakeholders by establishing a working group to assess unused or unwanted refrigerant, RAC equipment at the end of life cycle, and refrigerant emissions to the atmosphere.	10,000	UNIDO
7) Drafting the inventory of unused or unwanted quantities of refrigerants and a national action plan including a preliminary economic feasibility study on destruction activities for relevant private/public sector stakeholders. In case business plan is needed, include plan of its development into a national plan.	25,000	UNIDO
TOTAL	100,000	
4. How will the Multilateral Fund gender policy be considered during project preparation?		
The NOU has recognized the importance of gender equality, women's empowerment and women's participation in the implementation of international and national programmes. During the implementation of the HPMP and the KA enabling activities, efforts have been made to mainstream gender and collect gender disaggregated data where relevant. These efforts will be continued and deepened during the implementation of this project. The project will for example ensure that gender considerations are integrated throughout its implementation. This includes ensuring balanced gender representation in stakeholder consultations, promoting gender equality in the project team, and considering the different impacts of substance disposal practices on men and women. Additionally, gender-disaggregated data will be collected and analyzed to ensure that the project benefits all genders equitably.		

PROJECT CONCEPT – PHILIPPINES

MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL

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

Part I: Project information

Project title:	PREPARATION OF NATIONAL INVENTORIES OF BANKS OF USED OR UNWANTED CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES
Country:	The Republic of the Philippines
Lead implementing agency:	UNIDO
Meeting where request is being submitted	97th
Implementation period	1 January 2026 – 31 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 \$)*
UNIDO	100,000

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

Part II: Prerequisites for submission

Item	Yes	No
Official endorsement letter from Government, indicating roles of respective agencies (where more than one IA is involved), and that the 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: Endorsement from the Government was received after the submission of the BP 2025-2027.		

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

19. 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
I. Background According to the Executive Committee (ExCom) Decision 91/66, Multilateral Fund (MLF) will provide additional fundings to Article 5 countries for an inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances and a plan for the collection, transport and disposal of such substances contained in UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/72. Thereafter banks refer to the cumulative quantity of substances stored within operational equipment, chemical reserves, foams, and other products that have not yet been released into the atmosphere. There have been no recycling, recovery or reclamation activities in the country and this ODS survey would complement the guide on recycling and recovery, which it to be developed as a part of Stage III activities. Given that, it is crucial to undertake preparatory activities for ODS banks. There are no any legal framework on used or

unwanted ODS bank.

II. Methodology

The preparation of the inventory of used or unwanted ODS bank will be planned by desk research to be undertaken by taking stock of existing information and identifying prioritized data collection exercises. This will help develop a tentative list of public and private stakeholders which likely have a certain amount of used or unwanted ODS than a threshold amount determined together with the Philippine Ozone Desk (POD) based on the total consumption of the country. The POD's Country Programme (CP) data in the previous years give an estimated amount of unused ODS. The methodology would also include data collection on equipment using controlled substances (data on number of units and share of refrigerants in each type using production figures, sales figures, etc.) for an identified time frame, including estimating the amounts of controlled substances installed in the existing systems. This may need to be validated in the field with information from service shops such as the number of equipment serviced, whether the refrigerants are recovered, recycled, or when contaminated, collected. When this data is collected, there needs to be an understanding of the calculation process that will be used to determine the quantity of controlled substances contained in the equipment inventory (i.e., determine average initial charge/system, recharge amounts, what is left in the equipment during time of servicing, age of equipment, average leakage rates). Further information on the methodology development would be dragged during the research phase.

III. Project Objectives

This project aims at making an inventory of unused or unwanted quantities of refrigerants and developing a national action plan including priorities for sound refrigerant management: identification of key stakeholders, establishment of a working group to assess unused or unwanted refrigerant, RAC equipment at the end of its life cycle, and emissions of unused or unwanted to the atmosphere; training on good practices for refrigerant management; and identification of priorities for improving future refrigerant management.

The national stakeholders would include the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)'s Environmental Management Bureau (EMB) (main beneficiary and counterpart), the Department of Finance (DOF), Department of Trade and Industry (DTI). Where relevant, this project will carry out the project activities in consultation with the government units responsible for Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants.

The activities proposed under this project aim to lay the foundation for the future formulation of a comprehensive refrigerant management plan. Service workshops, owners of RAC equipment installation, the RAC association, importers, non-governmental organizations, and others will need to share the same vision and collectively contribute to the identification of priorities for refrigerant management. The timeline for development of the quality infrastructure and a national plan for refrigerant waste management depends on the available financial resources. In particular, the consultation on the Basel Convention will be given as a priority in case that export for destruction is identified as the most cost-effective disposal option.

IV. Budget

The country did not benefit of 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 and cost-effective destruction funding window offered by MLF. For that reason, the government has decided to take this opportunity to address the ODS bank inventories preparation, herewith submitting a proposal for activities to facilitate an inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances and a plan for the collection, transport and disposal of such substances contained in document. Based on the decision of the Executive Committee 91/66 in UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/72, the funding for the preparation of national inventories of banks of waste-controlled substances and national action plan (US \$) is US\$ 100,000.00, understanding the country's HCFC baseline is 162.87 ODP tonnes.

The proposed amount would be divided into the activities below.

20. 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 on HFC consumption in manufacturing/servicing sector	1) Desk research on domestic regulations and programme supporting sound management of refrigerant and other controlled substance including	UNIDO

	Identification of key stakeholders (government and private sector (i.e., waste management operators, collection centres, or waste aggregators, appliance retailers, refrigeration associations, recycling centres (once established), service centres) 2) Update on HFC consumption in assembling/servicing sectors; 3) Workshop with relevant stakeholders on the acquired desk research information.	
HFC sectoral consumption information	4) Establishment of a methodology of the inventory/action plan, linked to other HCFC phase down activities, endorsed by POD;	UNIDO
Analysis of types of equipmentt using HFCs	5) Study on quantities of unused or unwanted refrigerants from the identified types and sources of equipment, this is to be used for further identification of national priorities for sound refrigerant management; 6) Coordinating and sharing the vision among the governmental stakeholders by establishing a working group, if relevant, as a subgroup of the National Ozone Committee, to assess unused or unwanted refrigerant, RAC equipment at the end of life cycle, and refrigerant emissions to the atmosphere	UNIDO
Others, specify.	7) Drafting the inventory of unused or unwanted quantities of refrigerants and a national action plan including a preliminary economic feasibility study on destruction activities for relevant private/public sector stakeholders. In case business plan is needed – to include plan of its development into a national plan.	UNIDO

21. Funding for the activities described in 2 above

Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
1) Desk research on domestic regulations and programme supporting sound management of refrigerant and other controlled substance including Identification of key stakeholders (government and private sector (i.e., waste management operators, collection centres, or waste aggregators, appliance retailers, refrigeration associations, recycling centres (once established), service centres)	10,000	UNIDO
2) Update on HFC consumption in assembling/servicing sectors	15,000	UNIDO
3) Workshop with relevant stakeholders on the acquired desk research information	5,000	UNIDO
4) Establishment of a methodology of the inventory/action plan, linked to other HCFC phase down activities, endorsed by POD	5,000	UNIDO
5) Study on quantities of unused or unwanted refrigerants from the identified types and sources of	32,000	UNIDO

equipment, this is to be used for further identification of national priorities for sound refrigerant management;		
6) Coordinating and sharing the vision among the governmental stakeholders by establishing a working group, if relevant, as a subgroup of the National Ozone Committee, to assess unused or unwanted refrigerant, RAC equipment at the end of life cycle, and refrigerant emissions to the atmosphere	8,000	UNIDO
7) Drafting the inventory of unused or unwanted quantities of refrigerants and a national action plan including a preliminary economic feasibility study on destruction activities for relevant private/public sector stakeholders. In case business plan is needed – to include plan of its development into a national plan	25,000	UNIDO
TOTAL	100,000	
22. How will the Multilateral Fund gender policy be considered during project preparation?		
Female engineers and technicians will be encouraged to participate in organized workshops. When possible, female consultants would be encouraged to work on the data survey and organize workshops.		

PROJECT CONCEPT – SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

**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 an inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances and a plan for the collection, transport, and disposal of such substances
Country:	São Tomé and Príncipe
Lead implementing agency:	UNIDO
Meeting where request is being submitted	97th meeting of the Executive Committee
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	
Funding requested:	
Agency	Funding requested (US \$)
UNIDO	80,000

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	X	☐
Project included in the bilateral/IA business plan?	☐	X
If NO , please provide explanation: The project was not included in UNIDO's business plan but was reflected in UNEP's business plan for 2025-2027. It is now included in the proposed amendments to UNIDO's work programme for 2025.		

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 project will prepare a comprehensive national inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances (ODS and HFCs) and develop a plan for their collection, transport, and disposal. The inventory will be prepared in line with the guidelines in UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/66, applying equipment-based and/or chemical consumption methodologies to estimate current and future banks of controlled substances. This process will involve an initial desk review, detailed field surveys, sectoral data collection, and consultations with key stakeholders to ensure accuracy and completeness. The inventory will provide a clear picture of the quantities and locations of these substances. Building on the inventory, the project will develop a national action plan outlining strategies for the environmentally sound collection, transport, and disposal of ODS and HFCs. The plan will examine options such as recovery, local recycling, reclamation, and destruction technologies, as well as the potential for exporting substances for destruction. It will also address the regulatory and policy framework needed

to support these activities. The project will link with ongoing national initiatives, such as the HPMP, and leverage existing programmes in the refrigeration servicing sector by integrating them into a broader national strategy. By building on these efforts, the project aims to establish a coherent and comprehensive approach to the management of ODS and HFC banks that will serve as a foundation for future initiatives.

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	An initial desk study will be conducted using existing data from national surveys on controlled substance consumption, including those prepared for the HPMP and ODS alternatives survey. Additional sources will include information from equipment importers, waste management operators involved in recovery and recycling, and activities related to the collection, dismantling, and recovery of refrigerants and other substances from end-of-life equipment. A review of relevant policies and regulations on recovery, recycling, reclamation, and waste management will also be undertaken to identify the measures needed to support environmentally sound practices. Building on the desk study, a national survey will be carried out to collect data from the assembly and servicing sectors and to quantify the stock of ODS and HFCs in both in-use and banked equipment. The survey will follow the methodologies outlined in UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/6 and other applicable guidelines, such as the equipment-based approach and the chemical consumption approach. It will involve collecting data from key stakeholders, including importers, distributors, service companies, the RAC association, and end-users.	UNIDO
Analysis of data collected	The collected data will be analysed using the selected methodology to estimate the quantities of unwanted ODS and HFCs across different sectors. The analysis will examine the types and volumes of substances, their sectoral distribution, geographic location, and the potential for recovery and reclamation.	UNIDO
Preparation of inventory report/national plan	Based on the analysed data, a national inventory of ODS and HFC banks will be prepared. This inventory will detail the types and quantities of substances, their locations, and their current status (in use, stockpiled, or awaiting disposal). It will serve as the foundation for a comprehensive plan addressing the collection, transport, and disposal of unwanted controlled substances. The plan will outline strategies for recycling, recovery, reclamation, and cost-effective destruction of ODS and HFCs, supported by associated economic feasibility studies and business and business models. It will also present policy recommendations, taking into account regulations developed under the HPMP. These will cover, among other areas, the transboundary movement of waste-controlled substances. In addition, the plan will address infrastructure requirements and explore potential funding mechanisms. The final report — comprising both the national inventory and the plan — will incorporate lessons learned and recommendations for future	UNIDO

	projects, and will be submitted to the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol.	
Stakeholder consultation	Key stakeholders will be engaged throughout the project to ensure their input and ownership. Engagement will include workshops and meetings with government agencies, industry representatives, the RAC association, and other relevant parties. Stakeholder consultations will help define objectives, refine methodologies, validate data, and ensure that the proposed action plan is both practical and widely supported.	UNIDO
3. Funding for the activities described in 2 above		
Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
Data collection	\$35,000	UNIDO
Analysis of data collected	\$13,000	UNIDO
Preparation of inventory report/national plan	\$17,000	UNIDO
Stakeholder consultation	\$15,000	UNIDO
TOTAL	\$80,000	
4. How will the Multilateral Fund gender policy be considered during project preparation?		
The NOU has recognized the importance of gender equality, women's empowerment, and women's participation in the implementation of international and national programmes. Under the HPMP, efforts are being made to mainstream gender and collect gender-disaggregated data where relevant. These efforts will be sustained and further strengthened during this project. The project will, for example, integrate gender considerations across all activities. This includes ensuring balanced gender representation in stakeholder consultations, promoting gender equality within the project team, and assessing the differentiated impacts of substance disposal practices on men and women. In addition, gender-disaggregated data will be collected and analyzed to ensure that the project's benefits are equitably shared across genders.		

PROJECT CONCEPT – TUNISIA

**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 an inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances and a plan for the collection, transport, and disposal of such substances
Country:	Republic of Tunisia
Lead implementing agency:	UNIDO
Meeting where request is being submitted	97th meeting of the Executive Committee
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	
Funding requested:	
Agency	Funding requested (US \$)
UNIDO	90,000

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: Endorsement for proceeding with this project took place after the submission of the BP 2025.		

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
Tunisia has implemented several actions under the framework of the HPMP and the preparation for the HFC phase-down plan related to the study of HCFCs and HFCs consumption, and the establishment of a recovery, recycling and reclamation system in the country. Although these activities have identified the most important substances consumed in Tunisia, the most relevant consuming sectors and the basic elements of a Tunisian RRR system, additional research and strategic analysis is required to design an appropriate action plan for the life-cycle management of used and unwanted controlled substances. For this reason, funding is requested for the current project, which will include the preparation of a comprehensive national inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances, and the development of a plan for the collection, transport and disposal of such substances. The approach will follow the guidelines contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/66, using the equipment-based or chemical consumption

methodology for data collection and analysis to estimate current and future banks of controlled substances. This will involve an initial desk review, detailed field surveys, data collection from various sectors and consultations with key stakeholders to ensure accurate and comprehensive data collection for the preparation of the inventory. The inventory aims to provide a clear understanding of the quantities and locations of these used or unwanted substances, as well as their potential for recovery, recycling and reclamation. In addition to the inventory, the project will develop a national action plan outlining strategies for the effective collection, transport and disposal of used or unwanted substances. This plan will consider various options for environmentally sound management, including local recycling, reclamation and destruction technologies, as well as the possibility of exporting these substances for destruction. The plan will also address the regulatory and policy framework needed to support these activities. The project will link with ongoing national activities, such as the HPMP and the KIP, and leverage existing programmes in the refrigeration servicing sector by integrating them into the broader national strategy. By building on these existing efforts, the project aims to create a coherent and comprehensive approach to the management of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances that will serve as a basis for future initiatives.

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	An initial desk study of already available data from national surveys on consumption of controlled substances undertaken in the preparation of the HPMP and the KIP, ODS alternatives survey, equipment importers, recovery and recycling activities from waste management operators, and on the collection, dismantling and recovery of the waste refrigerants and other substances from end-of-life equipment will be prepared. A review of the relevant policies and regulations related to recovery, recycling and reclamation and management of wastes will also be conducted to identify those that would be needed to support the environmentally sound management of these wastes. A national survey will then be conducted to collect specific data to quantify the stocks of ODS and alternatives, taking into account both equipment in use and in bank. The national survey will be carried using methodologies outlined UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/6 and other guidelines, such as the equipment based approach or the chemical consumption approach, depending on the results of the initial desk study. The survey will involve collecting information from stakeholders such as importers, distributors, service companies, RAC association and end-users.	UNIDO
Analysis of data collected	The data collected will be analysed based on the methodology selected to estimate the quantities of used and unwanted controlled substances in different sectors. The analysis will consider the types and quantities of substances, their distribution across	UNIDO

	sectors, their location and the potential for recovery and reclamation.	
Preparation of inventory report/national plan	Based on the analysed data, a national inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances will be prepared. The national inventory will provide a detailed account of the types and quantities of substances, their locations and their current status (in use, stockpiled or awaiting disposal). The inventory will serve as a basis for the development of a comprehensive plan for the collection, transport and disposal of unwanted controlled substances. The plan will outline strategies for the recycling, reclamation and cost-effective destruction of ODS and alternatives. The plan will also include recommendations for policy measures, infrastructure requirements and potential funding mechanisms. The final report, consisting of the national inventory and plan, will also consider lessons learned and recommendations for future projects. The final report will be submitted to the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol.	UNIDO
Stakeholder consultation	Key stakeholders will be engaged throughout the project to ensure their input and buy-in. This will include workshops and meetings with government agencies, industry representatives, the RAC association and other relevant parties. Stakeholder consultations will help define the objective, refine methodologies, validate data and ensure that the proposed action plan is practical and widely supported.	UNIDO

3. Funding for the activities described in section 2 above

Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
Data collection	\$40,000	UNIDO
Analysis of data collected	\$15,000	UNIDO
Preparation of inventory report/national plan	\$20,000	UNIDO
Stakeholder consultation	\$15,000	UNIDO
TOTAL	\$90,000	

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

The NOU has recognised the importance of gender equality, women's empowerment and women's participation in the implementation of international and national programmes. During the implementation of the HPMP, efforts have been made to mainstream gender and collect gender disaggregated data where relevant. These efforts will be continued and deepened during the implementation of this project. The project will for example ensure that gender considerations are integrated throughout its implementation. This includes ensuring balanced gender representation in stakeholder consultations, promoting gender equality in the project team, and considering the different impacts of substance disposal practices on men and women. Additionally, gender-disaggregated data will be collected and analysed to ensure that the project benefits all genders equitably.

PROJECT CONCEPT – CHILE

**MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL**

**FUNDING REQUEST FOR THE PREPARATION OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY PILOT
PROJECT UNDER DECISION 91/65**

Part I: Project information

Project title:	Preparatory assistance for a strategic refrigeration sector project on MEPS, technology demonstration pilots, and financial mechanisms for replicability in Chile	
Country:	Chile	
Lead implementing agency:	UNIDO	
Implementation period for stage RPR EE:	24 months	
Duration of PRP implementation (i.e., time (in months) from the approval of PRP to submission of the project proposal (please specify): 12 months		
Funding requested:		
Agency	Sector	Funding requested (US \$)*
UNIDO	Servicing	30,000 USD

*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 the specifying roles of respective agencies (where more than one IA is involved)	☒	☐

A. Information required for PRP funding request for investment projects/sector plans as part of Energy Efficiency Funding Window

1. Agency:	UNIDO
2. Sector:	Refrigeration
3. HFC consumption in item #2 reported under country programme data?	☒ Yes , please specify reported amount and year: <u>2024</u> ☐ No
4. Does the enterprise commit to phase out the HFC consumption associated with the proposed investment project, if approved by the Executive Committee?	☐ Yes , please provide support letter <u> </u> ☐ No ☒ N/A
5. If the project preparation is requested in advance of the KIP, did the Government provide a written commitment that the consumption associated with these investment projects, once approved, will be deducted from the country's starting point, once established?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☒ N/A

6. Please explain briefly how the investment project would relate to the overarching strategy for the country, and when the final KIP will be submitted (decision 87/50(e))	The project will directly contribute to Chile's strategy to integrate HFC phase-down with national energy efficiency objectives, by embedding MEPS and EnMS into RAC policy, piloting low-GWP efficient systems, and testing financing models for SMEs and agroindustry.
7. Background information Chile has demonstrated strong commitment to the objectives of the Montreal Protocol and Kigali Amendment. It ratified the Kigali Amendment in 2017 and has since made progress in establishing the enabling environment for HFC phase-down while advancing its ambitious energy and climate goals. Through Stage I of its Kigali HFC Implementation Plan (KIP), Chile has committed to reduce HFC consumption by 10 per cent by 2029. Complementing this compliance effort, Chile is implementing a decision 91/65 pilot project to demonstrate the performance of CO₂-based integrated heat pumps in the dairy sector, with potential energy savings of 30–50 per cent compared to conventional systems. At the policy level, Chile has strengthened its domestic framework through the Energy Efficiency Law (2021), which mandates the publication of a National Energy Efficiency Plan every five years and establishes a target to reduce energy intensity by at least 10 per cent by 2030. The updated Long-Term Energy Policy (PELP, 2021) commits the country to a clear decarbonization pathway towards net-zero emissions by 2050, placing energy efficiency at the centre of its strategy. Within the refrigeration sector, Chile has made significant advances through projects supported by the Multilateral Fund and other complementary initiatives. Under a recent UNIDO-led programme draft Minimum Energy Performance Standards (MEPS) for refrigerated vitrines (stand-alone appliances) had been developed, currently under governmental review, and pilot projects applying best-practice guidelines for cold chambers had been implemented. These pilots demonstrated measurable reductions in both energy consumption and refrigerant leakage, confirming the potential of standards, good design, and operational practices to improve efficiency and reduce emissions. Despite this progress, important challenges remain. Chile's HFC consumption has grown at a pace faster than GDP and population growth, indicating a sharp and growing dependence on HFC-based refrigeration and air conditioning systems. The structure of HFC use is highly concentrated in five high-GWP refrigerants — R-507A, R-404A, HFC-134a, R-410A and HFC-227ea — facilitating the design of a targeted phase-down strategy. However, direct drop-in alternatives remain limited in availability and affordability across several key applications. In 2022, commercial refrigeration systems in Chile had substantial installed capacity and consumption of HFCs. Most of this capacity was concentrated on centralized systems used in supermarkets and logistics facilities, which together accounted for the majority of direct emissions. These installations were dominated by R-507A (476.32 tonnes) and R-404A (120.10 tonnes), followed by minor use of R-410A. In contrast, stand-alone commercial units, including small retail and restaurant equipment, relied mainly on R-134a (4.10 tonnes) and R-407C (7.20 tonnes), with smaller charge sizes but high leakage rates. In total, centralized commercial refrigeration systems emitted more than 1.79 million tonnes of CO₂-equivalent, representing over 95 per cent of emissions from the commercial refrigeration subsector. The industrial refrigeration sector, primarily serving food and beverage processing, further adds to the country's HFC footprint. Installed capacity in 2022 reached nearly 850 tonnes of refrigerant, again dominated by R-507A (716.95 tonnes), followed by R-407C (73.80 tonnes) and R-404A (51.17 tonnes). Correspondingly, HFC consumption in this sector reached over 600 tonnes per year, resulting in 2.41 million tonnes of CO₂-equivalent emissions — with R-507A accounting for 93 per cent of the total. These large, high-charge systems often have limited containment and are serviced through conventional maintenance practices, leading to both high leakage rates and low energy efficiency. Overall, commercial and industrial refrigeration together represent more than 60 per cent of Chile's total HFC-related emissions, confirming their critical importance for HFC phase-down and energy-efficiency	

improvement under the KIP. The dominance of R-507A and R-404A underscores the need for sector-specific interventions focused on centralized systems, cold chambers, and agro-industrial applications.

While a few large enterprises in the dairy and meat processing industries have begun transitioning to CO₂ or ammonia technologies, these alternatives remain limited due to high capital costs, safety considerations, and limited technical capacity. The majority of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in retail and agro-industry continue to rely on HCFC- and high-GWP HFC-based systems with poor energy performance.

Chile's refrigeration market is highly fragmented, with many SMEs facing financial and technical barriers to adopting low-GWP technologies, despite often attractive payback periods. The current pipeline of pilot projects and draft MEPS is promising but remains fragmented and not yet anchored in binding policy, scalable financing instruments, or a structured national programme to support widespread replication.

Another major constraint is the limited availability of financial mechanisms tailored to the specific needs of the RAC sector, where the performance of systems depends on both equipment and operational practices. While national institutions such as CORFO (Corporación de Fomento de la Producción de Chile) and AgenciaSE (Agencia de Sostenibilidad Energética) offer energy-efficiency credit lines, these do not yet reflect the technical complexity and investment profiles of refrigeration technologies. International experience suggests that instruments such as MiniESCO (simplified ESCO) models for small retail, and ESCO with energy savings insurance (ESI) schemes for agro-industry and public cold chains, could effectively de-risk investments enabling wider replicability for alternative technologies — but these mechanisms have not yet been tested in Chile at scale.

Given these circumstances, there is a strong case for designing a strategic national project that:

Consolidates regulatory progress by adopting and extending Minimum Energy Performance Standards (MEPS) to additional refrigeration equipment and by formalizing refrigeration best practices through ISO 50001-based Energy Management Systems (EnMS);

Expands demonstration pilots beyond the dairy and meat processing sector to include retail vitrines, cold chambers in agro-industry, and public cold-chain facilities. These pilots will specifically test the replacement of equipment, transition to low-GWP refrigerants, and associated changes in system design and control, generating robust evidence on energy efficiency improvements, refrigerant charge reduction, and emission savings.

Develops and tests financing mechanisms tailored to the refrigeration sector, with the aim of unlocking investment by SMEs and agro-industry. These instruments will help enable market transformation at scale by addressing both technical and financial barriers.

The proposed preparatory project will therefore generate the technical, regulatory, financial, and stakeholder evidence needed to design a well-grounded and results-oriented pilot initiative for submission to the Executive Committee, ensuring that Chile's efforts under the KIP and energy efficiency pilot are consolidated into a comprehensive and scalable approach. Such approach can be also applied in other countries.

8. Activities to be undertaken for preparation of the investment project and funding requested

Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Bilateral/implementing agency
Regulatory and policy analysis: Review legal pathway for adoption of vitrine MEPS; scope extension to cold chambers and other RAC equipment; prepare enforcement and surveillance plan; integrate best practices into ISO 50001 EnMS; assess supplier and laboratory	6,000	UNIDO

readiness.		
Sector assessment and pilot design: Conduct sectoral survey and site-level data collection; identify 4–5 candidate sites (retail vitrines, agro cold chambers, CO ₂ -HP); prepare pre-feasibility studies (technical/financial, energy and HFC savings, payback, safety screening); develop a standardized MRV framework aligned with KIP.	11,000	UNIDO
Financing mechanisms design: Develop MiniESCO model for small retail (aggregation, leasing/as-a-service); design ESCO/ESI model for agro/public cold chains; hold consultations with banks and insurers; align financing models with national instruments (CORFO, AgenciaSE).	8,000	UNIDO
Stakeholder engagement and proposal development: Organize two national workshops (regulatory/MEPS and pilots/financing); conduct bilateral consultations with suppliers, retailers, agro-industry, public cold-chain stakeholders; incorporate gender and inclusion analysis; prepare and submit full project proposal with costed components, co-financing commitments, and implementation arrangements.	5,000	UNIDO
TOTAL	30,000	

PROJECT CONCEPT – SOUTH AFRICA

**MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL**

**FUNDING REQUEST FOR THE PREPARATION OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY PILOT
PROJECT**

Part I: Project information

Project title:	Energy Efficiency Project in RAC Sector
Country:	South Africa
Lead implementing agency:	UNIDO
Meeting where request is being submitted	ExCom 97
Implementation period for stage RPR EE:	2026-2027
Duration of implementation (i.e., time (in months)) from the approval of PRP to submission of the project proposal (please specify): 24 Months	
Funding requested:	
Agency	Funding requested (US \$)*
UNIDO	30,000

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

Part II: Prerequisites for submission

Item	Yes	No
Official endorsement letter from Government, indicating roles of respective agencies (where more than one IA is involved)	☒	☐
Project included in the bilateral/IA business plan?	☐	☒
If NO , please provide explanation: Most of the guidelines pertaining to EE Projects were issued in ExCom 93, 94 and 95.		

A. Information required for PRP funding request for the preparation of Energy Efficiency Project Document

1. Brief overview of the the concept, methodology and approach to be taken for the preparation of the EE Project and how it is linked to other activities in the country (i.e., national plans like the KIP)
To develop the EE project, the overview of country's consumption, production, and regulatory framework with regard to MEPS and labelling has been studied. Detailed data collection from the target industries (SMEs and Micro SMEs) has already been carried out by the country under KIP stage-I. Further, data collection for component manufacturing of Heat Exchangers from the industries identified under KIP Stage-I shall be carried out. Based on the analysis of the data, the project parameters shall be decided and action plan will be formulated. The energy performance data provided by the industries and regulator shall be utilized to establish benchmark.

Consultations shall be carried out with the manufacturers of the heat exchangers to propose efficiency targets, as per the requirement of guideline 94/61, decision 95/87, and document 95/87.

Based on the commitments provided by the stakeholders, the project document shall be prepared for submission in the 99th ExCom.

2. Description of activities that will be implemented during the preparation of the EE Project and an indication of the estimated costs for the activities described broken down per agency

Activity	Description	Agency
Data Collection for Component Manufacturing (Heat Exchanger)	Data collection of the three (03) industries, identified in KIP Stage-I under component manufacturing section for heat exchanger.	UNIDO
Analysis of data collected	Analysis of data for heat exchanger manufacturer, and propose targets for EE	UNIDO
Stakeholder consultation	Consultation with the industries and finalization of EE targets for different products produced	UNIDO
Others, specify.	Other activities including but not limited to travel, workshops, etc.	UNIDO

3. Funding for the activities described in 2 above

Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
Data Collection for Component Manufacturing (Heat Exchanger)	10,000	UNIDO
Analysis of Data Collected	10,000	UNIDO
Stakeholder Consultation	5,000	UNIDO
Travel, Workshops, etc.	5,000	UNIDO
TOTAL	30,000	

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

Participation from different genders shall be ensured and at least 20% of the total input of female professionals shall be included in the project.

Annex
List of potential industries in Component Manufacturing for EE project

Three (03) Industries in component manufacturing Heat Exchanger (stand-alone), were identified in KIP Stage-I. These three industries could be considered for energy efficiency project and have been listed in the below table.

Sr.	Sub-Sector	Name of Industry
1	Heat Exchanger	HC Heat Exchangers (Pty) Ltd
2	Heat Exchanger	Colcab (Pty) Ltd
3	Heat Exchanger	Macs Cool (Pty) Ltd

The below table provides the summary of annual manufacturing Capacity of Heat Exchangers in the Identified Industries from 2020-2024 as per data provided by the country.

Sr.#	Company	Production in each Year				
		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1	HC Heat Exchangers	19,300	22,630	26,402	30,880	36,560
2	Colcab (Pty) Ltd.	5,666	6,997	9,264	8,794	14,192
3	Macs Cool (Pty) Ltd	714	731	883	934	945
	Total	25,680	30,358	36,549	40,608	51,697

As per initial information gathered through the industrial visit, the industries are in the production of fin and tube heat exchangers (FTHXs).

Country: BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Title: Institutional Strengthening for the implementation of Montreal Protocol in Bosnia and Herzegovina

Project Duration: 36 months (June 2026 – May 2029)

Project Budget: 252,594 (excl. 7% Agency Support Costs)

Implementing Agency: UNIDO

Coordinating Agency: National Ozone Unit (NOU)/ Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Project Summary

Bosnia and Herzegovina is an active member of the ECA Regional Ozone Network for Europe and Central Asia. Bosnia and Herzegovina was member of Bureau MOP and served as vice-president. Bosnia and Herzegovina was a co-opted member of the Executive Committee and participated its meetings. The National Ozone Unit of Bosnia and Herzegovina is responsible for monitoring the implementation of the HCFCs National phase-out plan. The NOU is coordinating the promulgation and enforcement of policy and legislation with a specific focus on HCFCs and HFC management. During the reporting period, the NOU issued for the first time quota for HFC consumption. Under the current phase, the Government of BiH was supported through increased capacity building of the NOU, by achieving a smooth implementation of the HPMP activities, preparation and approval of the KIP Stage I, as well as preparation and submission for approval of an energy efficiency pilot project (decision 91/65) and preparation of ODS inventory and action plan (decision 91/66). The legal procedures for controlling the HCFCs and HFCs (quota system for HCFCs, quota for HFCs and ban on HCFC and its mixtures based equipment) are approved by Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina and are operated smoothly by BiH NOU in cooperation with BiH ITA. Performance indicators set for the current IS phase were fully achieved.

The NOU is further committed to build up capacity at country level in view of compliance with the HCFCs and HFCs consumption phase-out/down targets and it is expected that the ongoing regulatory efforts will be further enhanced by the implementation of new phase of IS. The National Ozone Unit of Bosnia and Herzegovina will be responsible for tracking the promulgation and enforcement of policy and legislation with a specific focus on HCFCs and HFC additional restrictions; special focus will be given to the cooperation with the customs authorities sector in order to prevent illegal trade and to the cooperation with the RAC Association. Next phase will also focus on implementation of the KIP Stage I which was approved in May 2025 and work together with industry and administration on its implementation. The NOU will continue cooperation with climate authorities related to the contribution of F gases controlled consumption in NDC and will continue cooperation with safety standards authorities.

Country:	Albania
Title:	Verification report of national HFC consumption targets
Project Duration:	24 months
Project Budget:	US\$ 15,000 (excl. 9% Agency Support Costs)
Implementing Agency:	UNIDO
Coordinating Agency:	<u>Ministry of Tourism and Environment / National Ozone Unit (NOU)</u>

Project Summary

Funding requirement for the preparation of verification report of national program is being requested in accordance with decision 96/22(d).

The Kigali HFC Implementation Plan, Stage I for Albania was approved in December 2023 at the 93rd Meeting of Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the implementation of the Montreal Protocol. As per the agreement between the country and the Multilateral Fund, the next tranche request under this project is due at the first meeting in 2026. The verification report will be submitted with the 2026 tranche.

Decision 96/22 (d): *The Executive Committee decided: To request relevant bilateral and implementing agencies acting as lead agencies to include in their bilateral cooperation documents and work programme amendments, respectively, to be submitted to the 97th meeting, as applicable, funding for verification reports for stage I of the KIPs for Albania, Congo, Cuba, Kyrgyzstan, Malawi, Mozambique, North Macedonia and Turkmenistan, for submission with their tranches in 2026, noting that Albania was also on the list for verification of HCFC consumption, with the report to be submitted with the request for the tranche of its HCFC phase-out management plan in 2026.*

Country:	Congo
Title:	Verification report of national HFC consumption targets
Project Duration:	24 months
Project Budget:	US\$ 30,000 (excl. 9% Agency Support Costs)
Implementing Agency:	UNIDO
Coordinating Agency:	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development / National Ozone Unit (NOU)

Project Summary

Funding requirement for the preparation of verification report of national program is being requested in accordance with decision 96/22(d).

The Kigali HFC Implementation Plan, Stage I for Congo was approved in December 2023 at the 93rd Meeting of Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the implementation of the Montreal Protocol. As per the agreement between the country and the Multilateral Fund, the next tranche request under this project is due at the first meeting in 2026. The verification report will be submitted with the 2026 tranche.

Decision 96/22 (d): *The Executive Committee decided: To request relevant bilateral and implementing agencies acting as lead agencies to include in their bilateral cooperation documents and work programme amendments, respectively, to be submitted to the 97th meeting, as applicable, funding for verification reports for stage I of the KIPs for Albania, Congo, Cuba, Kyrgyzstan, Malawi, Mozambique, North Macedonia and Turkmenistan, for submission with their tranches in 2026, noting that Albania was also on the list for verification of HCFC consumption, with the report to be submitted with the request for the tranche of its HCFC phase-out management plan in 2026.*

Country:	North Macedonia
Title:	Verification report of national consumption targets
Project Duration:	24 months
Project Budget:	US\$ 30,000 (excl. 9% Agency Support Costs)
Implementing Agency:	UNIDO
Coordinating Agency:	Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning / National Ozone Unit (NOU)

Project Summary

Funding requirement for the preparation of verification report of national program is being requested in accordance with decision 96/22(d).

The Kigali HFC Implementation Plan, Stage I for North Macedonia was approved in December 2023 at the 93rd Meeting of Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the implementation of the Montreal Protocol. As per the agreement between the country and the Multilateral Fund, the next tranche request under this project is due at the first meeting in 2026. The verification report will be submitted with the 2026 tranche.

Decision 96/22 (d): *The Executive Committee decided: To request relevant bilateral and implementing agencies acting as lead agencies to include in their bilateral cooperation documents and work programme amendments, respectively, to be submitted to the 97th meeting, as applicable, funding for verification reports for stage I of the KIPs for Albania, Congo, Cuba, Kyrgyzstan, Malawi, Mozambique, North Macedonia and Turkmenistan, for submission with their tranches in 2026, noting that Albania was also on the list for verification of HCFC consumption, with the report to be submitted with the request for the tranche of its HCFC phase-out management plan in 2026.*