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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF
THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL
Ninety-sixth Meeting
Montreal, 26-30 May 2025
Items 9(c) and 9(d) of the provisional agenda¹

UNDP'S WORK PROGRAMME FOR 2025

¹ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/96/1

Pre-session documents of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol are without prejudice to any decision that the Executive Committee might take following issuance of the document.

COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATION OF THE FUND SECRETARIAT

1. UNDP is requesting approval from the Executive Committee of US \$1,644,458, plus agency support costs of US \$116,312 for its 2025 work programme listed in table 1. The submission is attached to the present document.

Table 1: UNDP's work programme for 2025

Country	Activity/Project	Amount requested (US \$)	Amount recommended (US \$)
SECTION A: ACTIVITIES RECOMMENDED FOR BLANKET APPROVAL			
A1: Renewal of institutional strengthening projects			
Bangladesh	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (phase XI)	344,448	344,448
Brazil	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (phase X)	930,010	930,010
Subtotal for A1		1,274,458	1,274,458
Agency support costs		89,212	89,212
Total for A1		1,363,670	1,363,670
A2: Project preparation for a Kigali HFC implementation plan (KIP) investment project			
Philippines	Preparation of a KIP investment project in the foam manufacturing sector	80,000	80,000
Subtotal for A2		80,000	80,000
Agency support costs		5,600	5,600
Total for A2		85,600	85,600
A3: Preparation of a pilot project to maintain and/or enhance the energy efficiency of replacement technologies and equipment in the context of HFC phase-down under decision 91/65²			
Ghana	Preparation for a pilot project to maintain and/or enhance energy efficiency in stand-alone commercial refrigeration	30,000	30,000
Subtotal for A3		30,000	30,000
Agency support costs		2,100	2,100
Total for A3		32,100	32,100
A4: Technical assistance to prepare a verification report on HCFC consumption			
Haiti	Verification report for stage II of the HPMP	30,000	30,000
Republic of Moldova	Verification report for stage III of the HPMP	30,000	30,000
Subtotal for A4		60,000	60,000
Agency support costs		5,400	5,400
Total for A4		65,400	65,400
SECTION B: ACTIVITIES RECOMMENDED FOR INDIVIDUAL CONSIDERATION			
B1: Preparation of an energy-efficiency revolving fund for end users (decision 95/87)			
Global (Colombia, Ghana and Jordan)	Preparation of a revolving fund for end users in the tourism sector	200,000	*
Subtotal for B1		200,000	*
Agency support costs		14,000	*
Total for B1		214,000	*
Total for A1, A2, A3, A4, B1		1,644,458	1,444,458
Agency support costs for A1, A2, A3, A4, B1		116,312	102,312
Grand total		1,760,770	1,546,770

* Recommended for individual consideration

² Herein referred to as preparation for a pilot project to maintain and/or enhance energy efficiency

SECTION A: ACTIVITIES RECOMMENDED FOR BLANKET APPROVAL

A1: Renewal of institutional strengthening projects

Project description

2. UNDP submitted requests for the renewal of the institutional strengthening (IS) projects for the countries listed in section A1 of table 1. The description for these projects is presented in annex I to the present document.

Secretariat's comments

3. The Secretariat reviewed the requests for the renewal of the two IS projects against the guidelines³ and relevant decisions regarding eligibility and funding levels. The requests were cross-checked against the original work plans for the previous phase, country programme (CP) and Article 7 data, the latest report on implementation of their HCFC phase-out management plans (HPMPs), the agency's progress report, and any relevant decisions of the Meetings of the Parties. It was noted that the two countries have submitted their 2023 CP and Article 7 data, are in compliance with the control targets under the Montreal Protocol, and that the reported annual HCFC consumption does not exceed the annual maximum allowable consumption indicated in their HPMP Agreements with the Executive Committee. Furthermore, both requests submitted included an assessment of performance indicators, project risk and sustainability, and achievement of the institutional strengthening objectives, in accordance with decision 91/63(b).

Secretariat's recommendation

4. The Secretariat recommends blanket approval of the institutional strengthening renewal requests for Bangladesh and Brazil at the levels of funding indicated in section A1 of table 1 of the present document. The Executive Committee may wish to express to the aforementioned Governments the comments presented in annex II to the present document.

A2: Project preparation for a Kigali HFC implementation plan investment project

Project description

5. UNDP submitted a request for the preparation of a stage I KIP investment project in the polyurethane (PU) foam sector for one country, as shown in section A2 of table 1.

6. UNDP, as the designated implementing agency, provided a description of the activities required for the preparation of the KIP investment project in the Philippines. The project preparation request included activities related to data collection on the consumption of HFCs and alternatives in the potential beneficiary enterprises, a supply chain assessment, consultation with the enterprises and site visits, finalization of the KIP investment project proposal, and stakeholder validation.

Secretariat's comment

7. In reviewing the request, the Secretariat considered the guidelines for the preparation of KIPs as contained in decision 87/50; the activities proposed for project preparation and their connection with enabling activities and other HFC-related projects in the country. The Secretariat noted the country had

³ Decision 91/63 (b): to approve the revised format for terminal reports and requests for the extension of institutional strengthening funding and the corresponding performance indicators; and (c) to request Article 5 countries, through the bilateral and implementing agencies, to use the revised format referred to in subparagraph (b) above for all requests for institutional strengthening renewal as of the first meeting of the Executive Committee in 2023.

ratified the Kigali Amendment; and that the Government had provided an endorsement letter to support the project preparation; and that the funding requested is in accordance with decision 87/50.

8. The Secretariat further observed that the request for project preparation of the KIP investment project in the foam manufacturing sector identified a potential 15 small and medium-sized manufacturing enterprises, with an average consumption of 14.21 metric tonnes (14,673 CO₂-equivalent tonnes) of HFC-245fa, mostly in rigid foam applications. Funding for the preparation of the overarching strategy for stage I of the KIP for the Philippines was approved at the 91st meeting at the amount of US \$220,000, plus agency support costs for UNDP and this is the first request for the preparation of a KIP investment project received for the country. The Secretariat advised UNDP that the maximum funding limit for the preparation of investment projects for 15 or more enterprises, under stage I of the KIP is US \$150,000, while the maximum funding for the preparation of KIP investment projects for the Philippines is US \$200,000.⁴ UNDP confirmed that the country is requesting US \$80,000 for this preparation project. With the approval of this request, the country will have remaining eligibility of US \$120,000 for the preparation of investments projects for stage I of the KIP.

9. On inquiry, UNDP confirmed that the foam manufacturing sector project will be submitted as part of stage I of the KIP to be submitted at the 97th meeting.

Secretariat's recommendation

10. The Secretariat recommends blanket approval for the preparation of an investment project in the foam manufacturing sector under stage I of the Kigali HFC implementation plan for the Philippines at the level of funding shown in section A2 of table 1.

A3: Preparation of a pilot project to maintain and/or enhance the energy efficiency of replacement technologies and equipment in the context of HFC phase-down (decision 91/65)

Project description

11. UNDP submitted one request for the preparation of a pilot project to maintain and/or enhance the energy efficiency of replacement technologies and equipment in Ghana, as the designated implementing agency, as shown in section A3 of table 1. The submission was made in line with decision 91/65.

12. The objective of this pilot project is to replace existing HFC condensing units based on R-404A and R-507A in four commercial cold stores with R-290 monoblock (to replace small and medium capacity units) and CO₂ condensing units (for large capacity) to demonstrate these alternatives as environmentally friendly and energy-efficient alternatives to HFC-based condensing units.

13. The preparation project will develop a pilot project to replace two HFC condensing units in the southern region and two in the northern region. The preparation activities include assessing the suitability of converting cold stores to HC monoblock and CO₂ units, estimating subsector size, selecting the beneficiaries based on set criteria, consulting with a technical expert for the design of the pilot project, meeting with potential beneficiaries and stakeholders, and finalizing the project proposal. The funding requested would cover the recruitment of international and national consultants (US \$25,600), as well as travel and other expenses (US \$4,400).

Secretariat's comments

14. The Secretariat has reviewed the project proposal according to the criteria set out in decision 91/65 and noted that the request would fall under paragraph (b)(i)c. for assembly and installation activities of

⁴ Decision 87/50(f)

large commercial and industrial refrigeration, air-conditioning, and heat-pump equipment.⁵ The pilot project would introduce energy-efficient and low-global-warming-potential (GWP) technologies to commercial cold store end users and disseminate results and lessons learned on operating and maintenance of the equipment among other end users, thus addressing challenges related to market acceptance. This would contribute to greater penetration of energy-efficient and low-GWP refrigerant-based technologies in the country.

15. The Secretariat noted that, under the KIP for Ghana approved at the 93rd meeting,⁶ a component was included for conducting two pilot projects to demonstrate R-290 monoblock technology in the stand-alone commercial refrigeration subsector. On inquiring about the difference between the proposed project and the one approved under the KIP, UNDP explained that the pilot projects approved under the KIP focused on demonstrating the R-290 monoblock technology for very small commercial refrigeration facilities, such as refrigerated display cabinets in supermarkets. The proposed project targets much larger commercial HFC-based cold stores and aims to demonstrate alternative technologies, specifically R-290 and CO₂ for larger facilities, and promote the benefits of energy-efficient and low-GWP technologies. This approach would not only address the high HFC consumption, but also provides valuable insights on product performance, operations and maintenance for other users and for countries with similar climatic conditions.

16. The Secretariat inquired about the need of a preparation project considering UNDP has implemented similar projects without preparation funding, and that such data would also be available from the KIP survey. UNDP clarified that the preparation project is needed to assess the subsector size, identify suitable cold stores for conversion, educate end users on the HFC phase-down, and to further develop a project proposal covering the selected cold stores, an elaborated implementation plan, the expected HFC reduction from the pilot project, and the energy-saving benefits for the beneficiaries.

17. The Secretariat noted that UNDP submitted a request for US \$61,000 for this preparation project, for activities as mentioned in paragraph 13. However, on further discussion, considering the scope of activities and data available from KIP survey, UNDP agreed to adjust the request to US \$30,000 for developing this pilot project.

Secretariat's recommendation

18. The Secretariat recommends blanket approval for the preparation of a pilot project to maintain and/or enhance the energy efficiency of replacement technologies and equipment in the context of HFC phase-down in Ghana at the level of funding shown in section A3 of table 1.

A4: Technical assistance to prepare a verification report on HCFC consumption

Project description

19. In line with decision 61/46(c),⁷ the Secretariat drew a sample of 12 low-volume consuming (LVC) Article 5 countries for the purpose of verifying compliance with their HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP) Agreements. The selected countries are listed in table 5 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/96/16 on the overview of issues identified during project review. UNDP as lead/designated implementing agency, is requesting funding for the verification of stage II of the HPMP

⁵ Projects involving technical assistance for the assembly and installation of equipment that would result in the adoption of technologies to maintain and/or enhance energy efficiency while converting from HFCs and demonstrate replicability and scalability in the country or region would be considered in priority.

⁶ Decision 93/62

⁷ The Secretariat was requested to provide, at the first meeting of each year, a list representing 20 per cent of countries with an HCFC consumption baseline of up to 360 metric tonnes, and with an approved HPMP, to approve funding for them for the purposes of verification of that country's compliance with the HPMP agreement for that year.

for Haiti (subject to approval of stage II of the HPMP, submitted at the present meeting) and stage III of the HPMP for the Republic of Moldova.

Secretariat's comments

20. The Secretariat noted that the funding requests were consistent with the funds approved for similar verifications in previous meetings and it further noted that the verification reports must be submitted at least 10 weeks prior to the applicable Executive Committee meetings where the next funding tranche for the HPMP is being sought.

Secretariat's recommendation

21. The Secretariat recommends blanket approval for technical assistance for the preparation of the verification report for stage III of the HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP) for the Republic of Moldova and stage II of the HPMP for Haiti at the level of funding shown in section A4 of table 1, on the understanding that the verification reports must be submitted at least 10 weeks prior to the applicable Executive Committee meetings where the next funding tranches for the HPMPs are being sought.

SECTION B: ACTIVITIES RECOMMENDED FOR INDIVIDUAL CONSIDERATION

B1: Preparation of an energy efficiency revolving fund for end users (decision 95/87)

Project description

22. UNDP submitted a project preparation request for a global project to create an energy efficiency revolving fund (EERF) for end users covering three countries to accelerate the transition to energy-efficient and sustainable cooling in the tourism sector, as shown in section B1 of table 1. The submission was made in line with decision 95/87(g).⁸

23. An overview of the three countries proposed for the implementation of the EERF is given in table 2 below.

Table 2: Overview of the countries proposed for the implementation of the EERF

Particulars		Colombia	Ghana	Jordan
Endorsement letter from Government		Yes	Yes	*Yes
HFC baseline (CO ₂ -equivalent tonnes)		8,652,982	1,805,702	2,808,101
HFC consumption in the servicing sector in 2023**	mt	2,417	380	549
	CO ₂ -equivalent tonnes	5,137,270	715,041	960,561
Meeting when KIP was approved		95	93	93
Prior experience implementing energy efficiency revolving funds		Yes	Yes	Yes
Sectors proposed to be covered through the revolving fund ***		Refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) applications in hotels and resorts, small and medium-sized enterprises in cooling services, tourism supply chains, technicians and service providers, and supermarkets and retail enterprises		
Requested preparatory funding (US \$)		200,000		

* An official communication was received.

** CP implementation report

*** The sector details and prioritization would be undertaken during project preparation.

⁸ To provide funding, for the preparation of no more than five projects, of no more than US \$100,000 per project, on the understanding that those proposals would be submitted to the 96th meeting and that only up to two projects would be selected for the funding window referred to in subparagraph (f).

24. UNDP's Montreal Protocol Unit will take the lead in project implementation in close collaboration with their Sustainable Finance Hub (SFH). The SFH will provide extensive technical and operational support and has experience in designing, implementing and conducting financial oversight. Since the project would involve financing beneficiaries through national financial institutions, UNDP would sign relevant agreements through their country office with the national financial institutions identified for project implementation and would not be directly involved in lending transactions.

Secretariat's comments

25. On the choice of undertaking the project in the three countries, noting that decision 95/87(g) specifies that no more than US \$100,000 per project can be proposed, UNDP explained that the revolving fund is a new mechanism and that UNDP had approached a few countries to carefully manage expectations. For all three countries, the Governments and the country offices expressed interest in participating in the project. Both Colombia and Jordan have revolving funds relating to energy efficiency and this existing platform, the proposed revolving fund project, once approved, would result in faster implementation and increased adoption of energy-efficient lower-/low-GWP refrigerant technologies in different applications. In the case of Ghana, the project aims to build on the experiences and relationships created through the AGORA⁹ project, which included signing agreements with national commercial banks and financial institutions for financing sustainable cooling solutions (i.e., low-GWP refrigerant-based energy-efficient products and improving end-of-life of equipment).

26. The Secretariat requested additional information relating to the experience of UNDP in handling non-grant instruments (e.g., debt instruments) for supporting projects at the national level. UNDP explained that if the funds are approved under the project, their country offices would sign relevant legal agreements with the relevant national financial institution(s) and that financial transaction processes would be handled by the country office with the national financial institution. The arrangements for financial flows with the national financial institution(s) and risk management processes would be designed to ensure that the funds are secured and returned after appropriate use by the revolving fund. UNDP will oversee the project implementation with support from their national and regional teams involved in project implementation and explained that they would apply the policies and procedures defined under harmonized approach to cash transfers to assess risks and define mechanisms for mitigating those risks.

27. On the availability of instruments involving returnable funds to UNDP such as revolving funds, UNDP explained that it could adopt instruments on a reimbursable grant agreement that include clauses for the capital transfer provision and a payment schedule for funds returned from the recipient institution back to UNDP. In addition, a standard loan agreement applicable to the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) could be used when UNCDF is involved in the implementation of this revolving fund in a concerned country. UNCDF can provide capacity-building support, technical backstopping for credit management and risk assessment and operational support for performance management for the revolving fund.

28. The Secretariat requested an additional explanation on how the potential risk of delays in implementing a multi-country project would be addressed given the different administrative and operational processes that may exist in different countries for the operationalization of such a revolving fund. UNDP informed that they have rich experience in expeditious and timely implementation of multi-country projects under the Global Environment Fund. Further, on the timing of project submission, UNDP explained that after approval of preparatory funding, the time taken for project submission would be about 12 months, and it is expected that it would take another 12 months to begin implementation of the revolving fund. On details of how the funding, once approved, would be allocated across countries, UNDP explained that these details

⁹ 'Abating Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Obsolete RAC Equipment In Ghana and Nigeria' (AGORA) is a project implemented by UNDP in partnership with UNEP's United for Efficiency.

would be presented after the project is fully developed following detailed consultations and analysis of information available from the three countries during the project preparation process.

Secretariat's recommendation

29. The Executive Committee may wish to consider approving the preparation of a global project to create an energy efficiency revolving fund for end users in Colombia, Ghana, and Jordan at the amount of US \$200,000, plus agency support costs of US \$14,000 for UNDP.

Annex I

INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECT PROPOSALS¹

Bangladesh: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile			
Implementing agency:			UNDP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):			
	Phase I:	Sept-94	169,500
	Phase II:	Nov-99	113,000
	Phase III:	Dec-01	110,628
	Phase IV:	Dec-04	138,043
	Phase V:	Nov-07	139,457
	Phase VI:	Jul-10	138,525
	Phase VII:	Dec-13	137,628
	Phase VIII:	Dec-16	173,600
	Phase IX:	May-19	178,029
	Phase X:	Nov-21	178,048
		Total:	1,476,457
Amount requested for renewal (phase XI) (US \$):			344,448
Amount recommended for approval for phase XI (US \$):			344,448
Agency support costs (US \$):			24,111
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase XI to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):			368,559
Date of approval of country programme:			1993
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:			2011
Date of approval of Kigali HFC implementation plan:			n/a
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes/CO ₂ -eq tonnes):			
(a)	Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)		0.9
(b)	Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		72.6
(c)	Annex E, (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		0.0
(d)	Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)		5,473,532
Latest reported ODS consumption (2023) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:			
(a)	Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.00
(b)	Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		29.93
(c)	Annex E, (methyl bromide)		0.00
		Total:	29.93
(d)	Annex F (HFCs) (CO ₂ -eq tonnes) as per Article 7		4,586,619
Year of reported country programme implementation data:			2023
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2024) (US \$):			18,442,339
Amount disbursed (as at December 2023) (US \$):			15,429,245
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2024) (ODP tonnes):			750.8
ODS phased out (as at December 2023) (ODP tonnes):			731.2

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	13,097,317
(b) Institutional strengthening:	1,476,457
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	3,868,565
Total:	18,442,339
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	3,131,610

¹ Data as at December 2023 are based on document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/16.

Progress report

2. Under phase X, Bangladesh successfully sustained compliance with the Montreal Protocol through effective enforcement of regulations, monitoring mechanisms, and stakeholder collaboration. The NOU worked closely with key national agencies such as the National Board of Revenue (NBR) – Customs Authority, Ministry of Commerce, foam and the refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) industry to ensure compliance with ODS phase-out regulations. Bangladesh has completely phased out HCFC-141b in the foam sector under stage II of its HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP), and progress continues for the refrigeration servicing sector. Bangladesh also prepared for the submission of stage III of its HPMP and stage I of its KIP after its ratification of the Kigali Amendment. The NOU initiated awareness and capacity-building programmes for customs officials, enforcement agencies, and industry stakeholders to facilitate a smooth transition to low-GWP refrigerants. Bangladesh continued to meet its data reporting obligations under Article 7 and country programme data reporting, ensuring timely submission.

Plan of action

3. In the upcoming phase, Bangladesh will continue implementing strategies to fulfil its obligations under the Montreal Protocol and Kigali Amendment while ensuring a sustainable transition to alternative refrigerants. The Government will focus on the effective enforcement of ODS and HFC control measures through a combination of policy interventions, technical assistance, capacity-building programs, and private sector engagement. The IS project will further build the capacity of the Ozone Layer Protection Unit and enhance coordination with Customs Authority, industry, trade, and local enforcement bodies to ensure effective implementation of ODS and HFC control measures.

Sustainability and risk assessment

4. The IS project will continue to be implemented under the UNDP National Implementation Modality, granting Bangladesh full ownership of project outcomes. The UNDP country office and the Bangkok Regional Hub will provide technical and implementation support, including IT tools, project execution regulations, and financial/procurement guidance, to mitigate project execution risks. UNDP and the Government will co-chair the Project Steering Committee (PSC), with the NOU-DoE as the Implementing Partner, ensuring accountability for achieving project results. The project risk assessment categorizes Bangladesh's IS project as moderate risk due to challenges in policy enforcement, industry transition to low-GWP refrigerants, and financial constraints in adopting alternative technologies. Additionally, macroeconomic factors, currency fluctuations, and potential regulatory delays could impact implementation speed. These risks will be managed through enhanced inter-agency coordination, private sector engagement, and funding mobilization from the MLF. The PSC mechanism will continuously assess risks, and mitigation strategies will be refined as needed to sustain compliance with the Montreal Protocol and Kigali Amendment. Despite these challenges, Bangladesh has demonstrated strong commitment to the Montreal Protocol through institutional strengthening, proactive policy and project implementation, and stakeholder engagement. The continued collaboration between the government, industry, and international partners will ensure sustained compliance with the Kigali Amendment and a successful transition to climate-friendly refrigerants.

Brazil: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile			
Implementing agency:			UNDP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):			
Phase I:	Jun-93		455,503
Phase II:	Mar-98		305,100
Phase III:	Dec-00		305,100
Phase IV:	Jul-04		295,107
Phase V:	Jul-07		323,928
Phase VI:	Apr-10		312,270
Phase VII:	Apr-12		377,178
Phase VIII:	Nov-15		474,834
Phase IX:	Dec-20		480,730
Total:			3,329,750
Amount requested for renewal (phase X) (US \$):			930,066
Amount recommended for approval for phase X (US \$):			930,066
Agency support costs (US \$):			65,105
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase X to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):			995,171
Date of approval of country programme:			1994
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:			2011
Date of approval of Kigali HFC implementation plan:			n/a
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes/CO ₂ -eq tonnes):			
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)			32.4
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)			1,327.3
(c) Annex E, (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)			711.6
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)			79,503,644
Latest reported ODS consumption (2023) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:			
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)			0.0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)			491.6
(c) Annex E, (methyl bromide)			0.0
Total:			491.6
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (CO ₂ -eq tonnes) as per Article 7			37,407,024
Year of reported country programme implementation data:			2023
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2024) (US \$):			156,724,036
Amount disbursed (as at December 2023) (US \$):			137,675,132
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2024) (ODP tonnes):			14,131.7
ODS phased out (as at December 2023) (ODP tonnes):			13,844.8

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	136,831,685
(b) Institutional strengthening:	3,329,750
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	16,562,603
Total:	156,724,036
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	0

Progress report

6. Phase IX was crucial to support Brazil in achieving the commitments under the Montreal Protocol. Funds were allocated to improve the licensing system, to enhance monitoring, to improve actions for controlling imports and exports of controlled substances, to provide training, to streamline agreements with

governmental entities, stakeholders, and partners, to oversee approved projects and their outcomes, to carry out communication and information dissemination activities targeting different audiences, and to involve NOU representatives and partners in national and international strategic meetings.

Plan of action

7. In addition to maintaining the commitments previously made to phase out HCFC consumption, the next IS project (phase X) will support the NOU in defining measures for implementing the commitments made to phase down HFC consumption, pursuant to the guidelines established by the Kigali Amendment. Special attention will be given to the generation of outcome indicators, especially regarding gender integration.

Sustainability and risk assessment

8. Regarding sustainability, the NOU will continue to work on communication actions, together with government and private sector partners, focusing on different target audiences, in order to strengthen the actions oriented to protect the ozone layer and the global climate system. Training is understood as essential for the success of the measures adopted, and therefore, new actions for training and raising awareness of the target audience will be undertaken, in addition to strengthening those already in progress. The issue of energy efficiency of refrigeration and air-conditioning equipment will be further explored in a joint effort involving the participation of the Ministry of Mines and Energy, which is the national agency responsible for the subject. Finally, the environmentally sound disposal of substances controlled by the Montreal Protocol will continue to be strengthened, in line with the National Solid Waste Policy (Law No. 12,205, of August 12, 2010) and its respective sectoral plans.

Annex II

DRAFT VIEWS EXPRESSED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ON RENEWAL OF INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECTS SUBMITTED TO THE 96TH MEETING

Bangladesh

1. The Executive Committee reviewed the report submitted with the request for the renewal of the institutional strengthening (IS) project for Bangladesh (phase XI) and noted with appreciation that Bangladesh reported Article 7 and country programme data for 2022 and 2023 to the Ozone and Fund Secretariats, respectively indicating that the country is in compliance with the Montreal Protocol. The Committee also noted the country's continued effort in enforcement of control measures to sustain ODS phase-out including the update of rules and regulations and an efficient HCFC licensing and quota system. The Committee also noted Bangladesh's proactive approach in ratifying the Kigali Amendment and commended the country's early actions towards phasing down HFCs. The Committee noted Bangladesh's ongoing efforts in ODS phase-out, HFC phase-down, capacity building, and policy enforcement through the support of the IS project and encouraged Bangladesh to continue strengthening data reporting systems and enhancing industry readiness for alternative technologies.

Brazil

2. The Executive Committee reviewed the report submitted with the request for the renewal of the institutional strengthening (IS) project for Brazil (phase X) and noted with appreciation that Brazil reported Article 7 and country programme data for 2022 and 2023 to the Ozone and Fund Secretariats, respectively indicating that the country is in compliance with the Montreal Protocol. The Committee further noted that Brazil has taken steps to phase out HCFC-141b consumption in the foam sector. The Committee acknowledged the efforts taken so far and is therefore hopeful that, within the next three years, the Government of Brazil will continue implementation of stages II and III of the HPMP and IS project activities with success in order to achieve the reduction targets for HCFC and HFC consumption.

**96th Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund
for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol**

(26-30 May 2025)

**UNDP
2025 WORK PROGRAMME**

2025 WORK PROGRAMME

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document constitutes UNDP's 2025 Work Programme and is being submitted for consideration of the Executive Committee (ExCom) at its 96th Meeting. The list of submissions for all funding requests (including investment projects) that will be submitted by UNDP to the 96th ExCom meeting in Annex 1 to this document is provided for information. Project documentation such as tranche requests under multi-year agreements (MYA), investment and demonstration project proposals and other individual proposals are not included in this document and are submitted separately as per normal practice. Only the following (non-investment) submissions are part of this document.

II. FUNDING REQUESTS PART OF THE WORK PROGRAMME

Institutional Strengthening Extensions

UNDP is submitting the requests for funding the extension of institutional strengthening projects to the 96th ExCom Meeting as tabulated below. Relevant terminal reports and requests for extension of funding are being submitted separately.

Country	Type	Title	Duration (months)	Amount	Agency Fee	Total
Bangladesh	INS	Institutional Strengthening Renewal (Phase XI)	36	344,448	24,111	368,559
Brazil	INS	Institutional Strengthening Renewal (Phase X)	36	930,010	65,101	995,111
Total (2 request2)				1,274,458	89,212	1,363,670

Preparation funding requests for HFCs phase down

UNDP is submitting the following funding requests for the preparation of the Stage I KIP Foam Sector Plan to the 96th ExCom meeting. Annex 4 contains the submission.

Country	Type	Title	Duration (months)	Amount	Agency Fee	Total
Philippines (the)	PRP	PU Foam Mfg Sector Plan	12	80,000	5,600	85,600
Total (1 request)				80,000	5,600	85,600

Project preparation (PRP) requests for pilot projects to maintain and/or enhance energy efficiency of replacement technologies and equipment in the context of HFC phase-down

Pursuant to the ExCom decision 91/65, UNDP is submitting the following requests for the preparation of pilot projects to maintain and/or enhance energy efficiency of replacement technologies and equipment in the context of HFC phase-down. Annex 2 contains submission.

Country	Type	Title	Duration (months)	Amount	Agency Fee	Total
Ghana	PRP	Energy Efficiency window with focus on Commercial Refrigeration Preparation	12	30,000	2,100	32,100
Total (1 request)				30,000	2,100	32,100

Project preparation (PRP) requests for the development of an Energy Efficiency Revolving Fund for End-Users

Pursuant to the ExCom decision 95/87 to provide funding for the preparation of a project on the operationalization of an Energy Efficiency Revolving Fund in the context of HFC phasedown UNDP is submitting one PRP request for Colombia, Ghana and Jordan.

Country	Type	Title	Duration (months)	Amount	Agency Fee	Total
Global	PRP	Energy Efficiency Revolving Fund Preparation	12	200,000	14,000	218,000
Total (1 request)				200,000	14,000	214,000

Other requests for non-investment projects

UNDP is requesting the ExCom to approve the funding for the following countries for verification reports for the HPMPs at its 96th meeting.

Country	Type	Title	Duration (months)	Amount	Agency Fee	Total
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Haiti	TAS	HPMP Verification Report	12	30,000	2,700	32,700
Moldova	TAS	HPMP Verification Report	12	30,000	2,700	32,700
Total (2 requests)				60,000	5,400	65,400

III. SUMMARY OF FUNDING REQUESTS (WORK PROGRAMME)

The table below summarizes the funding requests for non-investment activities and proposals being submitted to the 96th ExCom Meeting as part of UNDP's Work Programme for 2025:

Country	Type	Title	Duration (months)	Amount	Agency Fee	Total
Bangladesh	INS	Institutional Strengthening Renewal (Phase XI)	36	344,448	24,111	368,559
Brazil	INS	Institutional Strengthening Renewal (Phase X)	36	930,010	65,101	995,111
Haiti	TAS	HPMP Verification Report	12	30,000	2,700	32,700
Ghana	PRP	Energy Efficiency window with focus on Commercial Refrigeration Preparation	12	30,000	2,100	32,100
Global	PRP	Energy Efficiency Revolving Fund Preparation	12	200,000	14,000	214,000
Philippines	PRP	PU Foam Manufacturing Sector Plan	12	80,000	5,600	85,600
Moldova	TAS	HPMP Verification Report	12	30,000	2,700	32,700
Total (7 requests)				1,644,458	116,312	1,760,770

ANNEX 1

List of all UNDP submissions for funding to the 96th ExCom Meeting

No .	Country	Type	Description	Funding Request to the 96th ExCom (US\$)		
				Amount	Agency Fee	Total
1	Bangladesh	INS	Institutional Strengthening Renewal (Phase XI)	344,448	24,111	368,559
2	Brazil	INS	Institutional Strengthening Renewal (Phase X)	930,066	65,105	995,171
3	Cuba	DEM	Pilot project to improve energy efficiency of replacement technologies in the context of HFC phase-out in Cuba	700,000	63,000	763,000
4	Egypt	KIP	KIP Stage I - 1st tranche	3,548,116	248,368	3,796,484
5	El Salvador	PHA	HPMP Stage II - 2nd Tranche	244,255	17,098	261,353
6	Georgia	TAS	Introduction of alternatives to HCFCs with low or zero GWP and for maintaining energy efficiency in the refrigeration servicing sector:	100,000	7,000	107,000
7	Georgia	KIP	KIP Stage I - 1st tranche	91,000	11,830	102,830
8	Ghana	PRP	Energy Efficiency window with focus on Commercial Refrigeration Preparation	30,000	2,100	32,100
9	Global	PRP	Energy Efficiency Revolving Fund Preparation	200,000	14,000	214,000
10	Haiti	PHA	HPMP Stage II - 1st Tranche	248,000	17,360	265,360
11	Haiti	TAS	Introduction of alternatives to HCFCs with low or zero GWP and for maintaining energy efficiency in the refrigeration servicing sector:	100,000	7,000	107,000
12	Haiti	TAS	HPMP Verification Report	30,000	2,700	32,700
13	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	PHA	HPMP Stage III - 1st Tranche	1,230,230	86,116	1,316,346
14	Lebanon	KIP	KIP Stage I - 1st tranche	2,071,127	144,979	2,216,106
15	Moldova	TAS	HPMP Verification Report	30,000	2,700	32,700
16	Philippines	PRP	PU Foam Manufacturing Sector Plan	80,000	5,600	85,600
17	Sri Lanka	KIP	KIP Stage I - 1st tranche	359,887	25,192	385,079
Total (17 requests)				10,337,129	744,259	11,081,388

Notes:

- All amounts in are in US dollars.
- Special reports due (delays, balances, status reports, etc.) as well as other projects not part of the WPA will be submitted separately.

ANNEX 2

Preparation funding requests for Energy Efficiency Proposals

Energy Efficiency window with focus on Commercial Refrigeration **Project Preparation Fund Request**

Title of Project: Pilot demonstration project to replace HFC condensing units in existing commercial cold stores in Ghana with HC-290 monoblock (aka plug-in) refrigeration units and CO2 Condensing Unit, as alternative environmentally friendly systems with improved energy efficiency.

Objective: Air-cooled HFC condensing unit (CU) operating with R404A and R507A is the dominant refrigeration system in commercial cold stores in Ghana. Many of the units were initially R22 units that were retrofitted to HFC following the implementation of the HPMP campaign advising the cold store operators to phase out the use of R22 in their facilities. After the Kigali amendment kicked in and HFCs became tagged for phase-down, HFC cold stores operators lack clear direction on suitable alternative solution to get their facilities off the HFC CUs due to the lack of CUs operating with suitable non-ODS substitute of low-GWP.

The objective of the project is conduct a pilot through the replacement of existing HFC CUs in several commercial cold stores with HC-290 monoblock units to demonstrate that the HC-290 monoblock unit is an environmentally friendly and energy efficient alternative to the HFC CU in the commercial cold stores. For the few large HFC CUs cold stores with storage capacity in thousands, CO2 CUs is proposed since it will be impracticable to fit the large number of HC monoblock units that will be required to make up their cooling requirement.

The choice of HC monoblock unit for the small to medium capacity cold store (cap. 100 – 800 MT) rests on the fact that, presently, as a result of the charge limitation of HC to minimize the flammability risk, there are presently no HC CUs on the international market of matching cooling capacity to replace the existing HFC CUs in the commercial cold stores. HC CUs that are available today on the market today are mostly in the order of 1-2 hp capacities that are suitable for small walk-in cold store cabinets. It is noted that, although CO2 CU of capacities that match that of the HFC CUs in the cold stores is available today, Ghana first choice of natural refrigerant to replace hazardous synthetic refrigerants is HC. As a result, the NOU has run continuous training for the local RAC technicians to prepare them adequately to service HC RAC installations. This has weighed in favour of recommending HC monoblock units to replace the small to medium cold stores operating with HFC condensing units.

The energy use of the beneficiary cold stores will be measured before and after replacing their existing HFC CUs with HC-290 monoblock and CO2 CU units to establish the improvement in their energy efficiency. Improvement in energy efficiency and their non-ODS and negligible GWP characteristics of the 2 natural refrigerants will help to establish them as suitable replacement options for the HFCs in the cold stores sub-sector.

Funding Window: Energy efficiency window with the focus on commercial refrigeration sector.

Estimated Funding for this project: USD 450,000

Requested PRP funding: USD 30,000

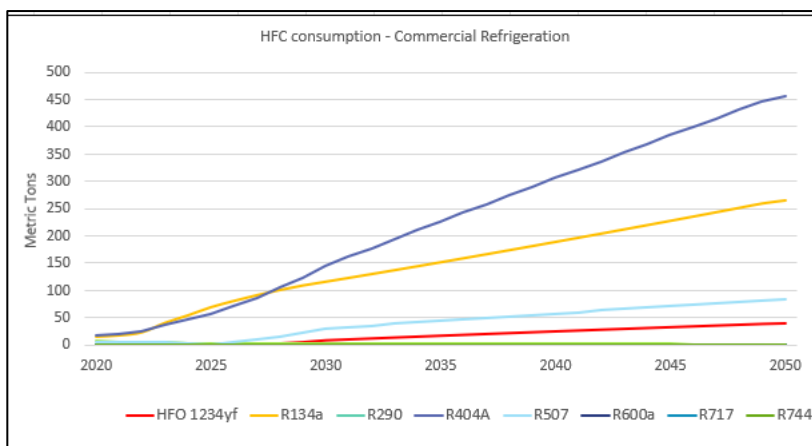
Justification of the project

- i. Sectorial analysis of the Commercial Refrigeration sector

Ghana's Commercial refrigeration equipment comprises stand-alone units, cold rooms as well as condensing unit systems. The popularity of standalone units stems from its versatility in usage. Small vendors often use these to store perishables, also commonly used as beverage coolers, ice cream and frozen food storage which are directly supplied by bottlers and ice cream producers to their distributors. The stand-alone units are also integral to large supermarkets as display cabinets and island freezers. Currently ~49% of stand-alone units use R134A while 17% of them use R404A. In the case of cold rooms and condensing units, R134a, R404A and R407A are commonly used. Since many of the cold rooms use R404A, there is an associated increased quantity of R404A used for servicing purposes.

Figure 1: Projection for HFC use in Commercial refrigeration (BAU) in MT

The projections done for this sector under BAU scenario indicates that R404A and R134a would continue to dominate the sector, especially with the phase out of R22 by 2030. R404A is expected to dominate this sector under BAU scenerio. While the standalone units only contribute a small fraction of the overall refrigerant



use, it will be the cold rooms condensing units that tend to have much higher leakage rates, requiring frequent topping up, that would lead to a significant rise in the use of HFCs in this sector. Recovery practices are not common and thus venting of refrigerants during repairs adds to the refrigerant needs for this sector.

- ii. Project justification

Ghana experiences widespread power shortages due to energy shortfalls. As a result energy efficiency programmes have been identified to solve energy supply challenges and the high cost of power. Consequently, the residential and commercial sectors have been recognized as an important target group for energy efficiency programmes. Reducing the inefficiencies in these sectors an effective way of reducing energy use and related environmental impacts.

The residential and commercial sectors in Ghana accounts for 53% of the total final energy consumption, compared to other countries. Electrical appliances such as refrigerators, freezers and room air conditioners (RACs), and cold store CUs are energy-intensive and are among the most common and the reason it's been identified as a priority sector for transformation in the National

Cooling Plan for energy efficiency programmes and to adopt and implement energy efficiency measures to reduce energy consumption significantly.

The commercial cold stores comprise of the large frozen depots in Tema harbor and the smaller capacity cold stores scattered all over the country including those serving the hotels and large catering institutions. Their cooling units are predominantly condensing units operating largely with R-404A and a few with R-507A. A few cold stores in the regions operate with R-22 condensing units.

Generally, energy demand for the RAC sector in Ghana is estimated to increase steadily from 7.04 TWh in 2015 to 20.9 TWh in 2050 and corresponding GHG emissions can increase from 5.05 mT CO₂eq in 2015 to 12.8 mT CO₂eq, in a BAU scenario. Thus, transitioning to energy efficient RAC technologies using low GWP refrigerants such as hydrocarbons offers great potential savings in electricity use and total RAC GHG emissions.

The use of R134a and R404A in this sector has meant that although currently only 14% of the total HFC refrigerant is used in this sector, the domination of R404A use in this commercial refrigeration sector leads to this sector contributing significantly (21%) to the total CO₂eq emissions of the RAC sector. Current HFC consumption patterns and future projections of Business as Usual (BAU) scenario for Ghana indicates that Ghana's HFC 404A consumption will rapidly exceed the KIP reduction targets post 2030.

As Ghana's focus is on natural refrigerants solutions, the commercial sector would be a suitable candidate for demonstrating R290 and CO₂ refrigeration systems which are slowly becoming global mainstream technology for the commercial refrigeration sector. Both these technologies are currently not available in the local market. The shift from high GWP refrigerants to natural refrigerants in the commercial refrigeration sector will reduce overall demand of these refrigerants, thus aiding reduction in emissions.

Sustainable transformational change in the RAC sector in Ghana can only be achieved through a multipronged approach starting with the creation of an enabling environment that will allow for the smooth transition to zero/low GWP technologies (KIP Stage 1).

The proposed HC-290 and CO₂ pilot demonstration project to replace HFC 404A CU in cold stores will benefit the country from the potential reduction in HFC use that the project can trigger among the existing HFC CU cold stores and thereby help to meet KIP HFC reduction target post 2030.

Potential beneficiaries

The pilot project will benefit a total of four (4) HFC 404A CU cold stores (2 in southern Ghana and 2 in northern Ghana) by serving as a reliable and energy efficient example for them to emulate. Mortuaries in the country also operate with HFC CUs and stand to benefit equally. The nation will also benefit from the potential reduction in HFC use that the project can trigger among the existing HFC CU cold stores and thereby help to meet KIP HFC reduction target post 2030.

The four (4) pilot cold stores that will benefit from the pilot project will recover 194 kg of R404A and lead to annual saving of 0.3% of HFC 404A consumption based on 2022 data. In the Ghana KIP report, commercial cold stores operating with condensing units in the country was estimated to be 513 units in 2022 with significant impact on energy consumption.

Taking a cue from the success and impact of the End User Incentive Program under the HPMP which promoted conversion from R22 to HFC, it is projected that after the successful completion of the pilot project followed by its advocacy campaign to the cold stores nationwide by the NOU, a minimum of eight (8) cold stores per year will be attracted to retire their HFC CU to the natural refrigerant versions leading to increased annual saving of 0.6% of HFC 404A consumption. This

number is expected to grow subsequently to a minimum of sixteen (16) cold stores per year corresponding to increased annual saving of 1.2% of HFC consumption.

The proposed interventions are expected to contribute to a projected range of 20-40% of energy savings. The energy consumption of the 4 pilot cold stores will be logged before and after the replacement with a data logger to serve as evidence for the NOU implement awareness creation campaign to the cold store operators.

Estimated budget

The cooling capacities of the HC CU monoblock units will be suitable for replacing HFC CUs in the small to medium capacity cold stores in the range 100 to 800 MT. Above 800 MT, central ammonia water-cooled plant is increasingly becoming the preferred choice to avoid the high operational cost of energy consumption, refrigerant top-up and frequent breakdowns of the air-cooled CU systems.

The project will aim to carry out the replacement for a total of 4 cold stores, 2 in the southern half of the country and 2 in the northern half. The largest population of cold stores in the country are located in the Tema Fishing harbour representing the southern half and Kumasi central market representing the northern half. The NOU will advertise the opportunity for interested cold store operators to apply to be considered for the demonstration. Selection will be based on first come first served. In addition, cold stores to be considered for the demonstration must meet the requirement of good cold room insulation, efficient doors and good record keeping of their operations. This requirement is necessary to give a realistic measure of energy savings which is projected to be in the range 20-40%.

The estimated budget for the project preparation stage is detailed in the table that follows:

ITEM	WORKING DAYS	RATE (USD)	AMOUNT (USD)
International Consultant	8	700	5,600
Local Consultant	40	500	20,000
Local Travel cost	N/A	N/A	3,400
Miscellaneous	N/A	N/A	1,000
Total			30,000

Activities to be undertaken during the project preparation

1. Conduct analysis of the sub-sector by carrying out the following:
 - i. Conduct assessment of existing cold stores suitability to convert to HC monoblock units and CO2 CU units and interact with the facility operators/owners to educate on the HFC phase-down agenda and the importance of the proposed project opportunity to demonstrate replacement of existing HFC CU systems to the natural refrigerants units. The interaction will also highlight good cold store practices that interested cold stores will have to meet to qualify for consideration such as planned maintenance schedule, good housekeeping and record keeping, especial for refrigerant top-ups.
 - ii. Estimate the size of the sub-sector, evaluate their consumption of refrigerants by type and quantity, assess the general maintenance of the refrigeration equipment and the cold store generally and their economic conditions to meet the requirement for their facility to be considered for the demonstration project.

- iii. Conduct SWOT analysis to gain general understanding of the internal strengths and weaknesses in addition to the external opportunities and threats facing the proposed project for the sub-sector and suggest strategies to deal with the challenges the project can face.
2. Elaborate on strategies and expectations for cold store practices.
- i. Explain the technological differences between the HFC CU and HC Monobloc plus the CO2 CU, highlighting the HC flammability risks if not handled safely.
 - ii. Explain the advantages of running the cold store facility and refrigeration equipment according to the approved procedures (planned maintenance, good housekeeping, good record keeping, especially regarding accurate record of refrigerant top -ups, etc).
3. Elaborate on the executive plan for the project
- i. Explain the HFC phase-down implications of the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol and the obligation for the nation to meet its KIP reduction targets and reporting as required under the Protocol.
 - ii. Explain the energy saving benefit and global warming reduction of the project to the cold store operators and the nation as a whole.



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