



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

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ESPAÑOL
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COMITÉ EJECUTIVO DEL FONDO MULTILATERAL
PARA LA APLICACIÓN DEL
PROTOCOLO DE MONTREAL

Nonagésima quinta reunión

Montreal, 4 - 8 de diciembre de 2024

Punto 9 c) y d) del orden del día provisional¹

ENMIENDAS AL PROGRAMA DE TRABAJO DEL PNUD PARA 2024

¹ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/1

COMENTARIOS Y RECOMENDACIÓN DE LA SECRETARÍA DEL FONDO

1. El PNUD solicita la aprobación del Comité Ejecutivo de USD 2.622.345 más unos gastos de apoyo al organismo de USD 183.564 para sus enmiendas al programa de trabajo para 2024, indicadas en el cuadro 1. La presentación se adjunta al presente documento.

Cuadro 1: Enmiendas al programa de trabajo del PNUD para 2024

País	Actividad/Proyecto	Cantidad solicitada (USD)	Cantidad recomendada (USD)
SECCIÓN A: ACTIVIDADES RECOMENDADAS PARA APROBACIÓN GENERAL			
A1: Renovación de proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional			
Ghana	Renovación de proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (fase XVI)	368.559	368.559
Haití	Renovación de proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (fase VI)	264.960	264.960
Irán (República Islámica del)	Renovación de proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (fase XV)	459.735	459.735
Nigeria	Renovación de proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (fase XIII)	688.896	688.896
Sri Lanka	Renovación de proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (fase XV)	355.195	355.195
Subtotal para A1		2.137.345	2.137.345
Gastos de apoyo al organismo		149.614	149.614
Total para A1		2.286.959	2.286.959
A2: Preparación de proyectos para los planes de gestión de eliminación de los HCFC (PGEH)			
Angola	Preparación de un PGEH (etapa III)	40.000	40.000
Bangladesh ^a	Preparación de un PGEH (etapa III)	45.000	45.000
Nigeria ^b	Preparación de un PGEH (etapa IV)	50.000	50.000
Subtotal para A2		135.000	135.000
Gastos de apoyo al organismo		9.450	9.450
Total para A2		144.450	144.450
A3: Preparación de inventarios nacionales de bancos de sustancias controladas usadas o no deseadas y planes para la recolección, transporte y eliminación de dichas sustancias ²			
Indonesia	Preparación de un inventario nacional de bancos de sustancias controladas usadas o no deseadas y un plan	100.000	100.000
Subtotal para A3		100.000	100.000
Gastos de apoyo al organismo		7.000	7.000
Total para A3		107.000	107.000
SECTION B: ACTIVIDADES RECOMENDADAS PARA CONSIDERACIÓN INDIVIDUAL			
B1: Preparación de proyectos para los planes de ejecución de Kigali para los HFC (KIP)			
China	Preparación de un KIP (etapa I) (aplazado de la 94 ^a reunión)	250.000	*
Subtotal para B1		250.000	*
Gastos de apoyo al organismo		17.500	*
Total para B1		267.500	*
Total para A1, A2, A3, B1		2.622.345	2.372.345
Gastos de apoyo al organismo para A1, A2, A3, B1		183.564	166.064
Total general		2.805.909	2.508.409

^a PNUMA como organismo de ejecución cooperante

^b El Gobierno de Alemania como organismo bilateral cooperante

* Recomendado para consideración individual

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

SECCIÓN A: ACTIVIDADES RECOMENDADAS PARA APROBACIÓN GENERAL

A1: Renovación de proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional

Descripción del proyecto

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

Comentarios de la Secretaría

3. La Secretaría analizó las solicitudes de renovación de los cinco proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional en nombre de los respectivos Gobiernos a la luz de las directrices³ y decisiones relevantes sobre criterios de admisibilidad y niveles de financiación. Las solicitudes se contrastaron con los planes de trabajo originales de la etapa anterior, los datos del programa de país y con arreglo al Artículo 7, el último informe de ejecución de los planes de gestión de eliminación de los HCFC (PGEH), el informe sobre la marcha de las actividades presentado por el organismo interviniente y las correspondientes decisiones de las Reuniones de las Partes. Se tomó nota de que los seis países han presentado sus datos de programa de país para 2023 y que han dado cumplimiento a los objetivos de control en virtud del Protocolo de Montreal y que han notificado un consumo anual de HCFC que no excede el máximo anual permitido indicado en sus Acuerdos con el Comité Ejecutivo en el marco de los PGEH. Además, todas las solicitudes incluyeron 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 las solicitudes de renovación de fortalecimiento institucional de Ghana, Haití, República Islámica del Irán, Nigeria, y Sri Lanka, con el nivel de financiación indicado en la sección A1 del cuadro 1 del presente documento. De estimarlo necesario, el Comité Ejecutivo podrá remitir a los respectivos Gobiernos las observaciones formuladas en el anexo II al presente documento.

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

Descripción del proyecto

5. El PNUD presentó solicitudes para la preparación de la etapa III del PGEH para dos países que operan al amparo del Artículo 5, para un país como organismo de ejecución designado, y para el otro país, como organismo de ejecución principal con el PNUMA como organismo cooperante; y una solicitud para la preparación de la etapa IV de un plan de gestión de la eliminación de los HCFC con el Gobierno de Alemania como organismo cooperante, como se muestra en la sección A2 del cuadro 1.

6. El PNUMA en su calidad de organismo cooperante para Bangladesh, incluyó una solicitud de USD 15.000, más los gastos de apoyo al organismo de USD 1.950 en sus enmiendas al programa de trabajo para 2024,⁴ mientras que el Gobierno de Alemania, en su calidad de organismo bilateral de cooperación

³ 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.

⁴ Documento UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/36

para Nigeria, presentó una solicitud de USD 20.000, más USD 2.600 en concepto de gastos de apoyo al organismo en el marco de la cooperación bilateral.⁵

7. El PNUD, en su calidad de organismo designado/de ejecución principal, presentó una descripción de las actividades para apoyar la solicitud de preparación de proyectos para la etapa III del PGEH para Angola y Bangladesh y para la etapa IV del PGEH para Nigeria, que incluyen: la justificación de la financiación solicitada para la preparación de proyectos; un informe sobre la marcha de las actividades relativo a la ejecución de los tramos anteriores del PGEH respectivo; y la lista de actividades que se llevarán a cabo durante la preparación de proyectos y los presupuestos correspondientes, utilizando el formato para solicitudes de preparación de proyectos para los PGEH.

Comentarios de la Secretaría

8. En su examen de esta solicitud, la Secretaría tuvo en cuenta las directrices para la financiación de la preparación de PGEH para países que operan al amparo del Artículo 5 establecidas en la decisión 71/42, la marcha de las actividades relativas a las etapas anteriores del PGEH, incluido el grado de ejecución de los tramos alcanzado en el momento de redactar el presente documento; y la decisión 84/46 e).⁶ La Secretaría tomó nota de que la financiación solicitada está en línea con la decisión 71/42.

9. La Secretaría señaló que tanto la etapa II como la III del plan de gestión de la eliminación de los HCFC para Nigeria están en curso y que ambas etapas se completarán el 31 de diciembre de 2026.⁷ Además, la Secretaría señaló que las tres solicitudes de preparación se ajustan a la decisión 82/45, que permite la presentación de solicitudes de preparación de proyectos para la etapa siguiente del plan de gestión de la eliminación de los HCFC dos años antes de la fecha de finalización de la etapa anterior del PGEH.

10. La Secretaría tomó nota además de que los tres países han presentado sus datos con arreglo al Artículo 7⁸ y los datos de país, de que los países cumplen los objetivos de control previstos en el Protocolo de Montreal y de que su consumo anual de HCFC notificado no supera el consumo máximo anual admisible indicado en sus Acuerdos de gestión de eliminación de HCFC con el Comité Ejecutivo.

11. El PNUD confirmó que la etapa III de los planes de gestión de eliminación de HCFC para Angola y Bangladesh y la etapa IV del plan de gestión de eliminación de HCFC para Nigeria eliminarán el 100% de los HCFC del nivel básico de referencia en esos países para el 1 de enero de 2030.

Recomendaciones de la Secretaría

12. La Secretaría recomienda la aprobación general de la preparación de proyectos para la etapa III de los planes de gestión de la eliminación de los HCFC para Angola y Bangladesh y la preparación de proyectos para la etapa IV del plan de gestión de la eliminación de los HCFC para Nigeria al nivel de financiación que figura en la sección A2 del cuadro 1.

⁵ Documento UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/32

⁶ La inclusión de la etapa III de los PGEH en los planes administrativos tan solo se permite para países que tuvieran aprobada la etapa II de los PGEH con objetivos de reducción inferiores a los objetivos de cumplimiento para 2025.

⁷ La etapa II se prorrogó con arreglo a la decisión 93/36 a) xiv) y la etapa III se aprobó en la decisión 91/46.

⁸ La Secretaría confirmó que el Gobierno de Angola ha presentado sus datos con arreglo al Artículo 7 relativos a los HCFC para 2023, aunque al 15 de noviembre de 2024 no se habían publicado en el sitio web de la Secretaría del Ozono.

A3: 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

13. El PNUD presentó solicitudes para la preparación de un inventario nacional de bancos de sustancias controladas usadas o no deseadas y un plan para un país como organismo de ejecución designado, como se indica en la sección A3 del cuadro 1.

Comentarios de la Secretaría

14. Al examinar esta solicitud, la Secretaría tuvo en cuenta los criterios para la preparación de un inventario nacional de bancos de sustancias controladas usadas o no deseadas contenidos en la decisión 91/66; las actividades propuestas para la preparación de proyectos y su conexión con el plan nacional (p.ej., PGEH y KIP que está en fase de preparación) en el país. La Secretaría observó que cada solicitud de financiación es conforme a la decisión 91/66.

15. El PNUD, en calidad de organismo de ejecución designado, proporcionó una descripción de las actividades requeridas para la preparación de un inventario nacional de bancos de sustancias controladas usadas o no deseadas y un plan para Indonesia haciendo uso de los formularios de presentación pertinentes para la propuesta de proyecto.

16. Las actividades relativas a la solicitud de financiación para Indonesia incluyeron la preparación del inventario nacional, el plan de acción y el informe final; evaluaciones normativas para identificar las necesidades de control de las SAO no deseadas y los bancos de HFC; consultas con las partes interesadas; recopilación y análisis de datos sobre las cantidades de refrigerantes sin utilizar o no deseados provenientes de los tipos y fuentes de equipos identificados y verificación; la determinación de un modelo de costos y una financiación sostenibles para la aplicación; y consideraciones relativas a la integración de la perspectiva de género.

Recomendación de la Secretaría

17. La Secretaría recomienda la aprobación general para la preparación de un inventario nacional de bancos de sustancias controladas usadas o no deseadas y un plan para la recolección, el transporte y la eliminación de dichas sustancias para Indonesia con el nivel de financiación indicado en la sección A3 del cuadro 1.

SECCIÓN B: ACTIVIDADES RECOMENDADAS PARA CONSIDERACIÓN INDIVIDUAL

B1: Preparación de proyectos para el plan de ejecución de Kigali para los HFC (KIP)

Descripción del proyecto

18. En la 94ª reunión, el PNUD presentó una solicitud para la preparación de la etapa I de un KIP para China, en calidad de organismo de ejecución designado, por un monto de USD 250.000, más USD 17.500 en concepto de gastos de apoyo al organismo. Tras discusiones bilaterales entre algunos miembros, el Comité Ejecutivo acordó aplazar hasta la 95ª reunión el examen del proyecto de preparación de la etapa I del KIP para China.⁹ En consecuencia, la solicitud de financiación presentada en la 94ª reunión se ha incluido en el presente documento, como se muestra en la sección B1 del cuadro 1.

⁹ Párrafo 121 del document0 UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/94/67

Comentarios de la Secretaría (Los comentarios y la recomendación de la Secretaría se extrajeron del programa de trabajo del PNUD para 2024 (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/94/18) dado que no se ha presentado nueva información al respecto)

19. En el examen de esta solicitud, la Secretaría tuvo en cuenta las orientaciones para la preparación del KIP que figuran en la decisión 87/50, las actividades propuestas para la preparación de proyectos y su conexión con las actividades de apoyo, y otros proyectos relacionados con los HFC en el país.

20. El PNUD, como organismo de ejecución designado, describió las actividades necesarias para la preparación de la estrategia general para el KIP de China utilizando el formato para las solicitudes de preparación de proyectos para un KIP. La presentación incluía datos sobre el consumo de HFC y mezclas de HFC para 2022. Las actividades de preparación del proyecto incluían un análisis histórico de la producción, la importación, la exportación y el uso de HFC; un estudio y análisis sectorial; investigación sobre tecnologías alternativas a los HFC a nivel nacional e internacional; una evaluación de tecnologías alternativas; investigación reglamentaria y política; y el desarrollo de una estrategia global de eliminación de HFC y validación de las partes interesadas. La Secretaría señaló que el Gobierno de China aceptó la Enmienda de Kigali¹⁰ y proporcionó una carta de apoyo indicando su intención de tomar medidas para la eliminación de los HFC. La Secretaría señaló además que, debido a que su nivel básico de referencia de HCFC es superior a 2.000 toneladas PAO¹¹, el nivel de financiación se hará caso por caso, de conformidad con la decisión 87/50 c).

21. A petición de que se aclarara la cuestión (en ese momento), el PNUD, en nombre del Gobierno de China, señaló la prioridad del país de iniciar una revisión minuciosa de los enfoques generales para los sectores y subsectores, y que, con información más detallada, el Gobierno tenía previsto presentar a la 95ª reunión la preparación de proyectos para los planes del sector manufacturero.

Recomendación de la Secretaría

22. El Comité Ejecutivo podría considerar oportuno la aprobación de la preparación del proyecto para una estrategia general de la etapa I del plan de ejecución de Kigali para los HFC para China por un importe de USD 250.000, más los costos de apoyo al organismo de USD 17.500 para el PNUD.

¹⁰ Fecha de aceptación de la Enmienda de Kigali: 17 de junio de 2021

¹¹ El nivel básico de referencia de HCFC de China es de 57.818,7 toneladas de PAO.

Annex I

INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECT PROPOSALS¹

Ghana: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile			
Implementing agency:			UNDP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):			
Phase I:	Oct-92		207,016
Phase II:	Oct-96		120,910
Phase III:	Nov-98		112,181
Phase IV:	Dec-00		120,910
Phase V:	Nov-02		156,211
Phase VI:	Jul-04		149,241
Phase VII:	Nov-06		149,457
Phase VIII:	Nov-08		149,408
Phase IX:	Dec-10		147,742
Phase X:	Jul-12		148,837
Phase XI:	May-14		130,116
Phase XII:	May-16		186,878
Phase XIII:	Dec-18		189,862
Phase XIV:	Dec-20		190,324
Phase XV:	Dec-22		262,906
	Total:		2,421,999
Amount requested for renewal (phase XVI) (US \$):			368,559
Amount recommended for approval for phase XVI (US \$):			368,559
Agency support costs (US \$):			25,799
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase XVI to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):			394,359
Date of approval of country programme:			1992
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:			2010
Date of approval of Kigali HFC implementation plan:			2023
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes/CO ₂ -eq tonnes):			
(a)	Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)		0.0
(b)	Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		57.3
(c)	Annex E, (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		0.0
(d)	Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)		1,805,702
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)		14.81
(c)	Annex E, (methyl bromide)		0.00
	Total:		14.81
(d)	Annex F (HFCs) (CO ₂ -eq tonnes) as per Article 7		715,052
Year of reported country programme implementation data:			2023
Amount approved for projects (as at May 2024) (US \$):			7,542,346
Amount disbursed (as at December 2023) (US \$):			6,285,338
ODS to be phased out (as at May 2024) (ODP tonnes):			787.9
ODS phased out (as at December 2023) (ODP tonnes):			455.3

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	2,670,729
(b) Institutional strengthening:	2,421,999

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

(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	2,449,618
Total:	7,542,346
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	150,000

Progress report

2. During phase XV of the institutional strengthening (IS) project, Ghana undertook a number of important initiatives. Amongst other activities, the national ozone unit (NOU): ensured the operation of the quota system and import controls; trained customs officers; collected data, checked and reported the required information on a timely basis; ensured consultation with key stakeholders at the national level, particularly through a steering committee and industry associations; supervised and monitored project implementation, particularly as related to the refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) servicing sector; raised awareness at the national level, through seminars and Ozone Day activities, including efforts to increase the participation of females in the refrigeration and cooling sector through career guidance counsellors; and participated in regional and international meetings related to the Montreal Protocol. Regulation L.I. 1812 was amended to include additional provisions for the control of HFCs and HFC-based equipment. In order to promote hydrocarbon safety and discourage retrofitting with hydrocarbons, warning stickers were developed, printed and distributed to be displayed on the compressors of converted units. Ghana continued implementation of the HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP) and has initiated work on stage I of the Kigali HFC implementation plan (KIP).

Plan of action

3. Over the next three years of phase XVI, Ghana intends to continue with activities and initiatives to facilitate the fulfilment of its Montreal Protocol commitments, focusing efforts to sustain HCFC reductions and implementing activities agreed under stage II of the HPMP to achieve the 67.5 per cent reduction in HCFCs by 2025, and the first stage of its KIP to fulfil its commitments regarding HFC consumption. Specifically, the plan of action will focus on strengthening the regulatory environment for the safe use of hydrocarbons and management of controlled substances and their alternatives; ensuring continued import controls and implementation of the licensing system including for the control of HFC imports; monitoring dealers and warehouses; controlling brands of refrigerants to ensure availability of genuine refrigerants; cooperating with neighbouring countries to combat illegal trade; continuing networking and stakeholder engagement; monitoring of ongoing projects and ensuring sustainability of completed ones; and pursuing awareness-raising to keep Montreal Protocol on the public agenda to generate collective responsibility among all stakeholders. Furthermore, Ghana will ensure successful implementation of stage II of the HPMP and stage I of the KIP.

Sustainability and risk assessment

4. The involvement of major national and local stakeholders in the project planning and implementation ensures the sustainability of the project interventions. Lack of adequate collaboration with stakeholders would result in delays in project implementation which is considered as a major risk to the project. The collaboration and cooperation that exists among stakeholders serves as a mitigation measure to manage the risk, especially through the leadership provided by the national steering committee.

Haiti: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile			
Implementing agency:			UNDP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):			
Phase I:	Nov-02		50,000
Phase I (years 2 and 3):	Jul-04		100,000
Phase II:	Nov-06		100,000
Phase III:	Nov-09 & Apr-10		70,863
	Jul-10		17,064*
Phase IV:	Nov-15		54,329
Phase V:	Jun-22		136,960
	Total:		529,216
Amount requested for renewal (phase VI) (US \$):			264,960
Amount recommended for approval for phase VI (US \$):			264,960
Agency support costs (US \$):			18,547
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase VI to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):			283,507
Date of approval of country programme:			2000
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:			2012
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)			0.20
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)			3.63
(c) Annex E, (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)			0.00
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)			149,322
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)			0.74
(c) Annex E, (methyl bromide)			0.00
	Total:		0.74
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (CO ₂ -eq tonnes) as per Article 7			83,633
Year of reported country programme implementation data:			2023
Amount approved for projects (as at May 2024) (US \$):			1,682,111
Amount disbursed (as at December 2023) (US \$):			1,461,016
ODS to be phased out (as at May 2024) (ODP tonnes):			147.8
ODS phased out (as at December 2023) (ODP tonnes):			147.8

*Additional emergency assistance for institutional strengthening approved at the 61st meeting

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	267,751
(b) Institutional strengthening:	529,216
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	885,145
Total:	1,682,111
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	0

Progress report

6. During phase V of the IS project, the political instability in the country affected the progress of Montreal Protocol related activities. However, the IS project assisted the country to remain in compliance with the Montreal Protocol and carry out tasks that included: meetings with ministries and institutions to promote ratification of the Kigali Amendment; online meetings with staff of the HPMP project; facilitating the visit of a UNDP consultant who met with the NOU staff regarding the preparation of stage II of the

HPMP and efforts to ratify the Kigali Amendment; training refrigeration technicians in the informal sector on good refrigeration practices including safe handling of hydrocarbons; training customs officers including practical sessions on refrigerant identification; commemoration of International Ozone Day; and reporting of ODS consumption data to both the Fund and Ozone Secretariats. Following the departure of the assistant national ozone officer a new assistant was recruited in September 2024.

Plan of action

7. Phase VI of the IS project will allow the NOU to continue activities to ensure that Haiti maintains the 35 percent reduction in HCFCs achieved in 2020, and to achieve the 67.5 percent reduction target by 2025. Activities planned include the continued application of national legislation and steps to ensure the availability of the necessary personnel and administrative arrangements to support the implementation of the Montreal Protocol in Haiti. During phase VI, the NOU will continue to collect and report ODS consumption data to the Ozone and Fund Secretariats in a timely manner; build the capacity of customs officials; strengthen the capacity of technicians to enable the transition to energy-efficient low-GWP alternatives; and support the national refrigeration association. The NOU will also focus on developing a public awareness and education campaign appropriate to the country's special circumstances, as well as strengthening relationships with national stakeholders. Challenges to be addressed include the ratification of the Kigali Amendment, the development of the licensing and quota system for HFCs, and initiating activities to implement the HFC phase-down. The NOU intends to seek a more active presence in the regional network and meetings of the Montreal Protocol.

Sustainability and risk assessment

8. During implementation of phase V of the IS project, efforts have been made to ensure training of customs officials and RAC technicians to ensure awareness-raising to assure sustainability of knowledge and skills. However, the complex political and social situation that has prevailed in Haiti increased the risk of not fulfilling the activities planned under the project. In particular there was a lack of stakeholder participation due to the aforementioned challenges. Nevertheless, UNDP continues to work closely with the NOU to continue their efforts to successfully implement the Montreal Protocol in Haiti.

Iran (Islamic Republic of): Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile			
Implementing agency:			UNDP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):			
	Phase I:	Oct-92	226,226
	Phase II:	Nov-97	150,821
	Phase III:	Dec-00	150,793
	Phase IV:	Nov-02	194,478
	Phase V:	Dec-04 & Nov-05	185,039
	Phase VI:	Nov-06 & Nov-07	186,361
	Phase VII:	Nov-08	186,091
	Phase VIII:	Jul-10	186,524
	Phase IX:	Jul-12	185,657
	Phase X:	May-14	185,585
	Phase XI:	Dec-16	237,641
	Phase XII:	Dec-18	237,134
	Phase XIII:	Dec-20	237,641
	Phase XIV:	Dec-22	327,945
		Total:	2,877,936
Amount requested for renewal (phase XV) (US \$):			459,735
Amount recommended for approval for phase XV (US \$):			459,735

Summary of the project and country profile	
Agency support costs (US \$):	32,181
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase XV to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):	491,916
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)	8.7
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)	380.5
(c) Annex E, (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)	26.7
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)	Not available
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)	93.66
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)	0.00
Total:	93.66
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (CO ₂ -eq tonnes) as per Article 7	Not available
Year of reported country programme implementation data:	2023
Amount approved for projects (as at May 2024) (US \$):	90,975,558
Amount disbursed (as at December 2023) (US \$):	77,956,693
ODS to be phased out (as at May 2024) (ODP tonnes):	7461.2
ODS phased out (as at December 2023) (ODP tonnes):	7095

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	82,600,037
(b) Institutional strengthening:	2,877,936
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	5,497,586
Total:	90,975,558
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	0

Progress report

10. The Islamic Republic of Iran, under phase XIV of the IS project, has successfully sustained ODS phase-out through effective enforcement of regulation, monitoring and collaboration with key stakeholders. The NOU implemented various activities for awareness and training of stakeholders and submitted Article 7 and country programme data. The NOU supported implementation of the activities under stage II of the HPMP and the initiation of activities under stage III of the HPMP. The NOU also led discussions with the aim of making progress towards ratification of the Kigali Amendment.

Plan of action

11. Under phase XV, the Islamic Republic of Iran plans to continue its efforts to fulfil its obligations under the Montreal Protocol and eliminate ODS consumption according to the agreed schedule. The country will continue implementation of ODS phase-out activities through enforcement of policies, strategies, control measures, technical assistance, and monitoring mechanisms to sustain the compliance with the provisions of the Montreal Protocol. The IS project supports the Ozone Layer Protection Unit to cooperate nationally with the established network of Ozone Cells in provinces to implement ODS policy and control measures and carry out other awareness-raising and training activities. Consideration of the Kigali

Amendment by the Parliament will be facilitated through the next phase of the IS project.

Sustainability and risk assessment

12. Phase XV of the IS project will be implemented following UNDP's National Implementation Modality which gives the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran complete ownership of project results. The UNDP country office and Bangkok Regional Hub will provide technical and implementation support to the Government and UNDP will co-chair the country's project steering committee. The Government, through the NOU, will continue to be the project implementing partner, co-chairing the project steering committee and having full accountability over the project intended results and outputs. Risks are identified using the UNDP Enterprise Risk Management categories and relevant risk tools may be applied for each component. Project risks can be identified during project implementation by the NOU (as implementing partner) and can be updated at any time through the project steering committee. Hence, initially, the project is categorised as moderate risk as the project concern of areas where UNDP strikes a balance between the potential upside benefits and downside risks of a decision and explores new solutions and options for delivery. In the context of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the geopolitical and macro-economic circumstances including currency fluctuation, inflation, and economic downturn could affect the implementation speed of NOU activities. Similarly, these macro factors could also affect the progress of government regulatory activities. These risks will continue to be managed through effective coordination mechanism amongst various agencies, supported and linked to the Project Board.

Nigeria: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile			
Implementing agency:			UNDP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):			
	Phase I:	Mar-93	339,000
	Phase II:	Jul-01	225,038
	Phase III:	Jul-03	279,392
	Phase IV:	Apr-06	279,290
	Phase V:	Apr-08	275,451
	Phase VI:	Dec-10	277,341
	Phase VII:	Dec-12	278,200
	Phase VIII:	Nov-14	272,242
	Phase IX:	May-16	356,096
	Phase X:	Dec-18	356,096
	Phase XI:	Dec-20	356,096
	Phase XII:	Dec-22	491,412
	Total:		3,785,655
Amount requested for renewal (phase XIII) (US \$):			688,896
Amount recommended for approval for phase XIII (US \$):			688,896
Agency support costs (US \$):			48,223
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase XIII to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):			737,119
Date of approval of country programme:			1997
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:			2010
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)			32.9
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)			344.88
(c) Annex E, (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)			2.9
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)			15,187,779
Latest reported ODS consumption (2023) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:			
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)			0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)			103.66

Summary of the project and country profile	
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)	0
Total:	103.66
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (CO ₂ -eq tonnes) as per Article 7	22,809,651
Year of reported country programme implementation data:	2023
Amount approved for projects (as at May 2024) (US \$):	55,615,152
Amount disbursed (as at December 2023) (US \$):	43,951,902
ODS to be phased out (as at May 2024) (ODP tonnes):	6310.5
ODS phased out (as at December 2023) (ODP tonnes):	6235.6

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	46,362,548
(b) Institutional strengthening:	3,785,655
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	5,466,949
Total:	55,615,152
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	250,000

Progress report

14. Nigeria has successfully implemented phase XII of the IS project. The NOU ensured implementation and enforcement of the licensing and quota system for all Montreal Protocol controlled substances; facilitated timely data collection and reporting of consumption; supported implementation of HCFC phase-out and HFC phase-down activities; and also strengthened coordination between national agencies and stakeholders to support the objectives of the Montreal Protocol. Additionally, Nigeria contributed to regional and global knowledge building on Montreal Protocol activities; promoted awareness among multiple stakeholder groups on the subject of ozone protection; and facilitated the integration of the Multilateral Fund gender policy into its Montreal Protocol activities. The country successfully completed preparatory activities for the submission of stage I of the Kigali HFC implementation plan.

Plan of action

15. Through the implementation of phase XIII, the NOU of Nigeria aims to further strengthen coordination with relevant stakeholder groups to facilitate a common understanding of Montreal Protocol activities at the national level. The country aims to explore opportunities for the utilization of digital tools to enhance data collection, management and reporting to the Multilateral Fund and Ozone Secretariats. Furthermore, the country aims to explore increased collaboration with other countries in the region through joint activities and participation in regional and global programmes to facilitate knowledge sharing and cooperation. Therefore, over the next three years, Nigeria's action plan will continue with activities and initiatives designed to facilitate the fulfilment of the country's commitments to the Montreal Protocol including its Kigali Amendment, strengthen the HCFC and HFC import quota/licensing systems, promote awareness on the Montreal Protocol activities and encourage the adoption of ODS alternatives. The NOU will prioritize gender mainstreaming in the implementation of all activities. Nigeria shall also in the next three years prioritise the successful initiation of stage I of the country's KIP.

Sustainability and risk assessment

16. The safety issues associated with ozone-friendly and low-GWP alternatives to HCFCs in the servicing sector such as flammability, toxicity and high pressure need to be well explained to technicians and end users to avoid fatal accidents during use.

Sri Lanka: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile			
Implementing agency:			UNDP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):			
	Phase I:	Mar-94	174,788
	Phase II:	Nov-97	116,526
	Phase III:	Nov-99	116,526
	Phase IV:	Jul-02	148,457
	Phase V:	Jul-04	144,095
	Phase VI:	Nov-06	142,718
	Phase VII:	Jul-08	128,658
	Phase VIII:	Jul-10	143,620
	Phase IX:	Jul-12	142,263
	Phase X:	May-14	143,440
	Phase XI:	May-16	183,603
	Phase XII:	Dec-18	183,497
	Phase XIII:	Dec-20	183,603
	Phase XIV:	Dec-22	253,372
	Total:		2,205,166
Amount requested for renewal (phase XV) (US \$):			355,195
Amount recommended for approval for phase XV (US \$):			355,195
Agency support costs (US \$):			24,864
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase XV to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):			380,059
Date of approval of country programme:			1994
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:			2010
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)			3.0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)			13.9
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)			4.1
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)			1,170,234
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)			8.58
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)			0.00
Total:			8.58
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (CO ₂ -eq tonnes) as per Article 7			1,156,405
Year of reported country programme implementation data:			2023
Amount approved for projects (as at May 2024) (US \$):			8,531,388
Amount disbursed (as at December 2023) (US \$):			6,173,378
ODS to be phased out (as at May 2024) (ODP tonnes):			108
ODS phased out (as at December 2023) (ODP tonnes):			99.3

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	1,822,167
(b) Institutional strengthening:	2,205,166
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	4,504,054
Total:	8,531,388
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	150,000

Progress report

18. During phase XIV of the IS project, Sri Lanka continued implementation of activities to ensure sustainability of ODS phase-out to ensure the country's compliance with the Montreal Protocol obligations and expanded the quota and licensing systems to include HFCs in compliance with the Kigali Amendment. Nine NOU staff received training on the operationalization of the HFC quota system. The NOU also implemented a number of gender-sensitive/gender-responsive activities for the awareness and training of stakeholders including encouraging young women to train for the RAC sector. The NOU worked with other national agencies and stakeholders to ensure monitoring of ODS phase-out, coordinate the implementation of stage II of the HPMP, and the preparation of the project proposal for the KIP. IS activities allowed for coordinated efforts and complementary actions to support the enforcement of sector bans for methyl bromide and HCFC-141b, and assisted the monitoring of the national compliance targets and national policies to ensure coordinated actions under stage II of the HPMP.

Plan of action

19. Under phase XV, Sri Lanka will continue its efforts to fulfil its obligations under the Montreal Protocol and its Kigali Amendment and include activities to continue implementation of stage II of the HPMP and start the implementation of stage I of the KIP. The activities of the IS project will include: coordination mechanisms to allow complementary work between the HPMP implementation team, which is under the IS project as Sri Lanka is a low-volume-consuming (LVC) country in terms of the HPMP, and the future project management unit (PMU) for stage I of the KIP as Sri Lanka is classified as a non-LVC country under the Kigali Amendment; continued management, monitoring and enforcement of measures on controlled substances to ensure sustainability of the ODS phase-out and HFC phase-down; monitoring the implementation of the HPMP, and strengthening institutional engagement to support the achievement of compliance targets; continue implementation and enforcement of the Montreal Protocol's related legal framework; continued the awareness outreach activities for involvement of all stakeholders in sustaining ODS phase-out and HFC phase-down.

Sustainability and risk assessment

20. Phase XV of the IS project will continue to be implemented following UNDP's National Implementation Modality which allows the Government of Sri Lanka total ownership of project results. In terms of implementation risks, the UNDP country office will provide support to the Government by providing the Enterprise Resources Planning (ERP) System, the financial rules and regulations for the project's execution, and information technology tools required to deliver the project tasks. UNDP will apply its financial and procurement rules and regulations which are expected to address any risks related to delays in project execution. UNDP will co-chair the project steering committee together with the Government of Sri Lanka, through its NOU, as the project implementing partner. Sri Lanka has full accountability over the project intended results and outputs. Risks are identified using UNDP's risk matrix and relevant risk screening tools where and when applicable. Based on UNDP's categorization system, Sri Lanka's IS project is assessed as low risk.

Annex II

DRAFT VIEWS EXPRESSED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ON RENEWAL OF INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECTS SUBMITTED TO THE 95TH MEETING

Ghana

1. The Executive Committee reviewed the report submitted with the request for the renewal of the institutional strengthening project for Ghana (phase XVI) and noted with appreciation that Ghana submitted Article 7 and country programme data for 2022 and 2023 to the Ozone and Fund Secretariats, respectively, indicating that the country achieved its HCFC reduction targets for both years. The Committee further noted Ghana's progress in phasing out ODS consumption during the project period, through the enforcement of ODS import controls through the licensing and quota system, awareness creation, and the provision of training to customs officers and refrigeration technicians, while taking actions to increase the participation of women in the refrigeration and cooling sectors. The Committee acknowledged the efforts of the Government of Ghana to reduce HCFC and HFC consumption and is therefore hopeful that, within the next three years, the Government of Ghana will continue implementation of the HCFC phase-out management plan, the Kigali HFC implementation plan, and the institutional strengthening project with success in order to achieve the 67.5 per cent reduction in HCFC consumption required by 1 January 2025, sustain the freeze in HFC consumption achieved on 1 January 2024 and aim towards the 10 per cent reduction by 1 January 2029.

Haiti

2. The Executive Committee reviewed the report presented with the request for renewal of the institutional strengthening project for Haiti (phase VI) and noted with appreciation that Haiti 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 phase-out schedule. The Committee further noted that despite the challenging conditions in the country, Haiti is effectively phasing out ODS consumption through the implementation of its licensing and quota systems, as well as the adoption of low-GWP alternatives, and the country is on track to achieve its HCFC phase-out targets. The Committee acknowledged the efforts of the Government of Haiti to reduce HCFC consumption and to make progress towards the ratification of the Kigali Amendment and is therefore hopeful that, within the next three years, the Government of Haiti will continue implementation of the HCFC phase-out management plan and the institutional strengthening project with success in order to achieve the 67.5 per cent reduction in HCFC consumption required by 1 January 2025 and to ratify the Kigali Amendment.

Iran (Islamic Republic of)

3. The Executive Committee reviewed the report submitted with the request for the renewal of the institutional strengthening project for the Islamic Republic of Iran (phase XIV) and noted with appreciation that the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran 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 and has achieved the reduction targets in accordance with the country's Agreement with the Executive Committee for both years. The Committee noted that continued the enforcement of control measures to sustain ODS phase-out, including the update of rules and regulations and improvements to the HCFC licensing and quota system. The Executive Committee acknowledged the efforts of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to implement stage II of the HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP), prepare stage III of the HPMP, and make progress towards the ratification of the Kigali Amendment, and is therefore hopeful that, within the next three years, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran will continue the implementation of Multilateral Fund activities at both the policy

and project levels to enable it to comply with the next control measures of the Montreal Protocol and submit the instrument of ratification of the Kigali Amendment.

Nigeria

4. The Executive Committee reviewed the report presented with the request for the renewal of the institutional strengthening project for Nigeria (phase XIII) and noted with appreciation that Nigeria reported Article 7 and country programme data for 2022 and 2023 to the Ozone and Fund Secretariats, respectively indicating that the country achieved its HCFC reduction targets under the Montreal Protocol and the country's Agreement with the Executive Committee. The Committee noted that the national ozone unit of Nigeria facilitated engagement with key stakeholders to increase national collaboration and awareness on the country's Montreal Protocol obligations and to strengthen collection and reporting of data on controlled substances. The Committee acknowledged the efforts of the Government of Nigeria to reduce HCFC and HFC consumption and is therefore hopeful that, within the next three years, the Government of Nigeria will continue implementation of stage III of the HCFC phase-out management plan and the institutional strengthening project with success and will start the implementation of stage I of the Kigali HFC implementation plan, to achieve and sustain compliance with the control measures of the Montreal Protocol.

Sri Lanka

5. The Executive Committee reviewed the report submitted with the request for the renewal of the institutional strengthening project for Sri Lanka (phase XV) and noted with appreciation that Sri Lanka 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, has achieved its HCFC reduction targets in accordance with the country's Agreement with the Executive Committee, and has sustained the phase-out of other ODS. The Committee noted that the Government of Sri Lanka has deployed actions towards gender mainstreaming in line with the Multilateral Fund policy on gender mainstreaming and the creation of coordination mechanisms that will allow the harmonization of work among different teams and units implementing the HCFC phase-out management plan, the institutional strengthening project, and the future Kigali HFC implementation plan. The Committee acknowledged the efforts of the Government of Sri Lanka to reduce HCFC and HFC consumption and is therefore hopeful that, within the next three years, the Government of Sri Lanka will continue the implementation of Multilateral Fund activities at both the policy and project levels to enable it to comply with the next control measures of the Montreal Protocol.

**95th Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund
for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol**

(4-8 December 2024)

**UNDP
2024 WORK PROGRAMME AMENDMENT**

2024 WORK PROGRAMME AMENDMENT

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document constitutes UNDP's 2024 Work Programme Amendment and is being submitted for consideration of the Executive Committee (ExCom) at its 95th Meeting. The list of submissions for all funding requests (including investment projects) that will be submitted by UNDP to the 95th 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 95th 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
Ghana	INS	Several Ozone unit support	36	394,359	27,605	421,964
Haiti	INS	Institutional Strengthening Renewal (Phase VI)	36	283,507	19,846	303,353
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	INS	Institutional Strengthening Renewal (Phase XV)	36	491,917	34,434	526,351
Nigeria	INS	Institutional Strengthening Renewal (Phase XIII)	36	737,119	51,598	788,717
Sri Lanka	INS	Institutional Strengthening Renewal (Phase XV)	36	380,059	26,604	406,663
Total (5 requests)				2,286,961	160,087	2,447,048

Preparation funding request for HPMP stage III

UNDP is submitting the following funding request for the preparation of stage III of HPMP to the 95th ExCom meeting as Lead Agency. Annex 2 contains the submissions.

Country	Type	Title	Duration (months)	Amount	Agency Fee	Total
Angola	PRP	Stage III HPMP Preparation	12	40,000	2,800	42,800
Bangladesh	PRP	Stage III HPMP Preparation	12	45,000	3,150	48,150

Total (2 requests)	85,000	5,950	90,950
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Preparation funding request for HPMP stage IV

UNDP is submitting the following funding request for the preparation of stage IV of HPMP to the 95th ExCom meeting as Lead Agency. Annex 2 contains the submissions.

Country	Type	Title	Duration (months)	Amount	Agency Fee	Total
Nigeria	PRP	Stage IV HPMP Preparation	12	50,000	3,500	53,500
Total (1 requests)				50,000	3,500	53,500

Project preparation (PRP) requests for national inventories of banks for used and/or unwanted controlled substances and a plan for the collection, transport and disposal of such substances

Pursuant to the ExCom decision 91/66, UNDP is submitting the following requests 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. Annex 3 contains the submissions.

Country	Type	Title	Duration (months)	Amount	Agency Fee	Total
Indonesia	PRP	Preparation of inventories of banks of used/unwanted controlled substances	24	100,000	7,000	107,000
Total (1 requests)				100,000	7,000	107,000

III. SUMMARY OF FUNDING REQUESTS (WORK PROGRAMME)

The table below summarizes the funding requests for non-investment activities and proposals being submitted to the 95th ExCom Meeting as part of UNDP's Work Programme Amendment for 2025:

Country	Type	Title	Duration (months)	Amount	Agency Fee	Total
Ghana	INS	Several Ozone unit support	36	394,359	27,605	421,964
Haiti	INS	Institutional Strengthening Renewal (Phase VI)	36	283,507	19,846	303,353
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	INS	Institutional Strengthening Renewal (Phase XV)	36	491,917	34,434	526,351
Nigeria	INS	Institutional Strengthening Renewal (Phase XIII)	36	737,119	51,598	788,717
Sri Lanka	INS	Institutional Strengthening Renewal (Phase XV)	36	380,059	26,604	406,663

Angola	PRP	Stage III HPMP Preparation	12	40,000	2,800	42,800
Bangladesh	PRP	Stage III HPMP Preparation	12	45,000	3,150	48,150
Nigeria	PRP	Stage IV HPMP Preparation	12	50,000	3,500	53,500
Indonesia	PRP	Preparation of inventories of banks of used/unwanted controlled substances	24	100,000	7,000	107,000
Total (1 requests)				2,521,961	176,537	2,698,498

ANNEX 1

List of all UNDP submissions for funding to the 95th ExCom Meeting

No.	Country	Type	Description	Funding Request to the 95th ExCom (US\$)		
				Amount	Agency Fee	Total
1	Angola	PRP	Stage III HPMP Preparation	40,000	40,000	40,000
2	Bangladesh	PRP	Stage III HPMP Preparation	40,000	40,000	40,000
3	Bhutan	PHA	Stage I HPMP - 4th Tranche	19,000	1,710	20,710
4	Colombia	KIP	Stage I KIP - 1st tranche	1,382,970	162,127	1,545,097
5	Colombia	INV	Sectoral Project for the elimination of HFC-134a, HFC-404A, and HFC-507A consumption in the manufacture of self-contained commercial refrigeration equipment	874,200	78,678	952,878
6	Colombia	INV	Assembly and installation of distributed refrigeration systems and remote units under 50 kW with flammable refrigerants (HC and very low GWP HFCs).	555,960	50,036	605,996
7	Colombia	DEM	Pilot project to maintain and/or enhance energy efficiency in the context of HFC phase-down	525,000	47,250	572,250
8	Costa Rica	PHA	Stage II HPMP - 3rd Tranche	295,200	20,664	315,864
9	Costa Rica	TAS	Introduction of alternatives to HCFCs with low or zero GWP and for maintaining energy efficiency in the refrigeration servicing sector:	120,000	10,800	130,800
10	Costa Rica	KIP	Stage I KIP - 1st tranche	446,028	57,984	504,012
11	Costa Rica	DEM	Pilot project to maintain and/or enhance energy efficiency in the context of HFC phase-down	250,000	22,500	272,500
12	El Salvador	PHA	Stage II HPMP - 2nd Tranche	261,353	18,295	279,648
13	Georgia	PHA	Stage II HPMP - 2nd tranche	236,000	16,520	252,520
14	Georgia	TAS	Introduction of alternatives to HCFCs with low or zero GWP and for maintaining energy efficiency in the refrigeration servicing sector: ^o	100,000	7,000	107,000
15	Ghana	PHA	Stage II HPMP - 2nd Tranche	253,103	17,717	270,820
16	Ghana	INS	Institutional Strengthening Renewal (Phase XVI)	394,359	27,605	421,964
17	Ghana	INV	Greening Supermarkets in Ghana: piloting low GWP energy efficient cooling system (91/65 EE pilot project)	250,000	22,500	272,500
18	Global	TAS	Core Unit Support	2,372,940	-	2,372,940
19	Haiti	INS	Institutional Strengthening Renewal (Phase VI)	283,507	19,846	303,353
20	India	PHA	Stage III HPMP - 2nd tranche	5,495,933	384,715	5,880,648
21	Indonesia	PRP	Preparation of inventories of banks of used/unwanted controlled substances	100,000	7,000	107,000
22	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	INS	Institutional Strengthening Renewal (Phase XV)	491,917	34,434	526,351
23	Jamaica	PHA	Stage II HPMP - 2nd tranche	166,920	11,684	178,604
24	Jamaica	TAS	Introduction of alternatives to HCFCs with low or zero GWP and for maintaining energy efficiency in the refrigeration servicing sector:	120,000	8,400	128,400
25	Nepal	PHA	Stage II HPMP - 2nd tranche	137,340	12,361	149,701
26	Nigeria	PRP	Stage IV HPMP Preparation	50,000	3,500	53,500
27	Nigeria	INS	Institutional Strengthening Renewal (Phase XIII)	737,119	51,598	788,717

28	Nigeria	KIP	Stage I KIP - 1st tranche	3,026,748	342,942	3,369,690
29	Peru	PHA	Stage III HPMP - 1st tranche	305,120	21,358	326,478
30	Sri Lanka	INS	Institutional Strengthening Renewal (Phase XV)	380,059	26,604	406,663
31	Türkiye	KIP	Stage I KIP - 1st tranche	949,439	114,438	1,063,877
32	Zimbabwe	KIP	Stage I KIP - 1st tranche	47,920	6,230	54,150
Total (32 requests)				20,708,134	1,686,497	22,314,631

Notes:

- a. All amounts in are in US dollars.
- b. 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 HPMP

Angola Stage III PRP request

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:	Request for Project Preparation Proposal for the Third Stage of the HPMP of Angola	
Country:	Angola	
Lead implementing agency:	UNDP	
Implementation period:	December 2024 – December 2025	
Funding requested:		
Agency	Sector	Funding requested (US \$)*
UNDP	Overarching	40,000

*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 II HPMP had been returned / will be returned (Decision 71/42(i))	☒	☐
Specify meeting at which PRP funding balance had been returned/will be returned	83rd meeting	

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

1. Montreal Protocol compliance target to be met in ☐ stage II / ☒ stage III of the HPMP			
Phase-out commitment (%)	100	Year of commitment	2030
☒ Servicing only		☐ Manufacturing only	☐ Servicing and manufacturing
2. Brief background on previous stage of the HPMP			
Please provide a brief background on the previous stage of the HPMP, when it was approved, a brief description of the progress in implementation of the previous stage of the HPMP to demonstrate that substantial progress had been made.			
The Stage II HPMP for Angola was approved at the 79th meeting of the ExCom in July 2017 with a total value of 904,000 US\$. Of the already approved funds (tranche 1 and 2), about US\$ 377,798 has been disbursed as of today which represents more than 42% of the total stage II HPMP funding for Angola. The second tranche request, with a total value of 363,600 US\$, was submitted for consideration and approved at the 88th meeting of the Executive Committee.			

The Stage II of the HPMP in Angola has achieved results such as:

- Review of customs training curriculum incorporating new requirements into the training manual; an international specialist in customs procedures was hired to provide technical support; all customs offices, seven in total, were equipped with refrigerant identifiers.
- Two training sessions for 175 participants and a virtual training seminar for 145 customs officers and other enforcement officers were carried out on import controls and identification of HCFCs
- Two stakeholder workshops on HCFC licensing system quotas and future procedures for registering alternative substances, and one workshop to raise awareness on consumption data and stocks of refrigerants regulated by the Montreal Protocol were held, with an average of 85 participants per workshop.
- Development of the RAC training material, and capacity building of the training institutions. Since 2018, a commitment from Training Centres in six provinces has made it possible to include good practices, refrigerant recovery and recycling (R&R) and safe handling of refrigerants in their curriculum, and classes are offered to approximately 100 students per province every two years (1,200 students in total).
- A train-the-trainer seminar for ten trainers was carried out in 2019; four virtual train-the-trainer sessions, each targeting one to ten trainers from four different provincial vocational schools were carried out in 2020; 390 refrigeration technicians were trained through face-to-face workshops on good practices in refrigeration, R&R, and flammable refrigerants in 2018 and 2019, while during 2020, the respective training was conducted online for 90 technicians.
- Training material and guidelines were developed (in Portuguese) for safety procedures for flammable refrigerants following the safety standards adopted in Brazil.
- Six awareness-raising workshops on substances regulated by the Montreal Protocol were organized with an average of 50 students of RAC servicing per workshop.
- One R&R pilot centre was set up in a laboratory of a training institution (located in Ugie province); 20 refrigerant identifiers were acquired and distributed to the training institutions at the provincial level; and four recovery units and 80 good practices tool kits were acquired and will be distributed to R&R centres and servicing technicians.
- Due to the COVID-19 restriction measures in the country, a virtual seminar was held November 2021 with a live demonstration by the R&R laboratories of the Heating Ventilation and Air-Conditioning Association of Brazil (ABRAVA) to show the operation requirements of a R&R centre.
- During 2022-2023, equipment purchases were made. Delivery of equipment was slowed due to lack of availability of some pieces of equipment and difficulties in freight shipments caused by the invasion of Russia to Ukraine.
- In 2024, the equipment received was distributed to training centres across the country and trainings by international consultants were held.

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

Activity	Description	Implementing agency
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Legal/regulatory framework	NOU is continuously reviewing the regulations and control measures to the HCFC import process to comply with the Montreal Protocol restrictions as mentioned in the consumption audit report of 2021.			UNDP
Refrigeration servicing sector	NOU has been continuously conducting virtual training courses and re-starting the presential training courses for servicing technicians in the different training centres.			UNDP
Others, specify.	RRR component. - NOU is starting the purchase process to acquire the equipment for RRR centres.			UNDP
4. Overview of current HCFC consumption in metric tonnes by substance (last three years)				
Substance	Sector	2021	2022	2023
HCFC-22	RAC servicing	125.00	87.00	69.45
HCFC-123	RAC servicing	0	4.00	0
HCFC-124	RAC servicing	0	0	0
HCFC-141b	RAC servicing	0	0	0
HCFC-142b	RAC servicing	0	0	0
HCFC-141b in imported pre-blended polyols	Manufacturing-Foam PU	0	0	0
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)				
Angola’s consumption of HCFCs has experienced a progressive decrease in the consumption of HCFC-22, which has allowed the country to easily remain in compliance with its Montreal Protocol obligations as regards HCFCs. A negligible quantity of HCFC-141b was used in 2022 in Angola as cleaning agent, but was phased-out in 2023. No funds will be requested for this.				
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	ANGOLA will only have HCFC consumption in its servicing sector after the Stage 2, and HCFC-22 is the main HCFC consumed. The national survey for Stage 3 will thus focus on further analyzing the consumption and trends in the servicing sector and the main actors involved.			UNDP
New information on ODS regulations	It will review the status of ODS regulations and the need to adapt them.			UNDP
Others, specify.	An analysis of the specific phase-out targets by substance and/or subsector will be conducted, in order to meet upcoming obligations.			UNDP
Others, specify.	Assessment of the HPMP strategy and amend it based on the outcome of Stage 2.			UNDP
7. Activities to be undertaken for project preparation and funding				
Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)			Agency
Assessment of current situation and needs of stakeholders (Survey update.	20,000			UNDP

Data analysis, Institutional coordination, etc.)		
Technical support and updating of overall strategy for Stage 2, as well as specific strategy for the Servicing sector (International Consultant).	10,000	UNDP
Stakeholders' meetings (2)	5,000	UNDP
Reporting and monitoring	5,000	UNDP
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 III of the HPMP?		
Stage III HPMP and Stage I KIP will be prepared as complimentary projects, focusing on synergies. The stage III preparation will also take into account how imports of HFC-based equipment will impact the strategy for the servicing sector for the HPMP, being cognizance of similar activities for the servicing sector whether equipment uses HFC or HCFC.		

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

1. Agency:		(select)			
2. Sector:		(select)			
3. HCFC consumption in item #2 reported under Country Programme (CP) data?		☐ Yes, please specify reported amount and year: ☐ No			
4. Information on remaining eligible consumption					
Substance		Remaining eligible consumption (ODP tonnes)			
(select)					
(select)					
(select)					
5. Information on enterprise(s) for which funding is being sought					
Enterprise	Year established	HCFC consumption (ODP tonnes) (last three years)			HCFC phase-out to be achieved
		2016	2017	2018	
6. Activities to be undertaken for preparation of the investment project and funding requested					
Activity		Indicative funding (US \$)			
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TOTAL					



Angola_PR_P_HPMPIII_
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Bangladesh Stage III PRP request

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

Part I: Project Information

Project title:	Stage III HPMP PRP	
Country:	Bangladesh	
Lead implementing agency:	UNDP	
Cooperating agency (1):	UNEP	Click or tap here to enter text.
Cooperating agency (2):	(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.
Cooperating agency (3):	(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.
Implementation period:	Click or tap here to enter text.	
Funding requested:		
Agency	Sector	Funding requested (US \$)*
UNDP	Overarching	45,000
UNEP	Overarching	15,000
(select)	(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.
(select)	(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.

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

Part II: Prerequisites for submission

Item	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	86th meeting	

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

9. 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
10. 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.)			
Stage II HPMP for Bangladesh was approved in 2018 with a total funding level of US\$ 6,334,430; (US\$ 5,356,014 plus agency support costs of US\$ 374,921 for UNDP, and US\$ 534,680 plus agency support costs of US\$ 68,815 for UNEP) for the period of 2018 to 2025. It will assist Bangladesh to phase-out 24.01 ODP tonnes of HCFCs from the remaining HCFC consumption; allow for the ban of the manufacture and import of HCFC-22-based air-conditioners with a cooling capacity of up to 1.5 tonnes of refrigeration; and assist Bangladesh in meeting the Montreal Protocol compliance target of 67.5 per cent reduction by 2025 (Decision 81/23).			

Manufacturing Sector

Stage II of the HPMP included the conversion of five air-conditioning manufacturing enterprises (AC Bazar Industries Ltd., Elite Hi-Tech, Supreme Air Conditioning Co., Unitech Products, and Walton Hi-Tech Industries), to R-290 for equipment with a capacity of less than 1.5 TR and to HFC-32 for those with a capacity of more than 1.5 TR, and of one chiller enterprise, Cooling Point Engineering Services, to HFC-32.

The project officially began after the Technical Assistance Project Proposal (TAPP) was approved by the Ministry of Environment, Forest, and Climate Change (MoEFCC) on 2 June 2021. Following this, the Department of Environment (DoE), under the MoEFCC, and UNDP jointly organized an Inception Workshop to launch the Multi-Lateral Fund project on 31 August 2021. On 29 August 2021, a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) was signed between DOE and the above-mentioned six companies. This agreement enabled the conversion of their air-conditioning manufacturing lines from HCFC-22 to R-290 and R-32 technologies. The project funding is disbursed based on five clearly defined milestone deliverables.

To date, all companies except for Unitech have completed their Milestone 4 deliverables, which include the development of prototypes, completion of training programs, and a safety audit. Unitech Products became operationally closed after project approval due to changes in its ownership; remaining funding is returned to the 94th ExCom (Decision 94/22). Currently, the five companies are working on Milestone 5, which involves the introduction of R-290/R-32 technologies, securing certifications for new products, ensuring the production capacity on new lines, dismantling baseline equipment, and obtaining a certificate of completion verified by a third party. Stage II HPMP has made substantive progress, for instance, Walton has developed air conditioners that show a remarkable 46% increase in energy efficiency compared to previous models.

Throughout the project's implementation, occupational health and safety and gender considerations are prioritized, in line with national and international regulations, standards, and guidelines. Significant efforts were made to enhance women's participation in consultation meetings, address gender inequalities, and build capacity for women in the RAC sector. One notable achievement is the increase in the proportion of women employees from 2% to 7%, highlighting Walton's commitment to gender diversity and empowerment in the workplace.

Servicing Sector

Tranche 1 UNEP component is being finalized while UNEP components in Tranche 3 and 4 have been requested and approved at the 94th meeting. Substantial progresses have been made in capacity building of customs and RAC servicing sector. Work is ongoing in the update of safety standards and in liaising with building sector stakeholders to promote policies that enable the introduction of lower GWP alternatives.

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

Activity	Description	Implementing agency
Customs & Enforcement Capacity Building	Revised the existing custom manual which is now published and integrated in the regular custom training. Delivered 1 custom training in 2023, planned further ToT in October 2024.	UNEP
RSS Capacity Building	Delivered 46 RAC trainings workshop for technicians. A total 2,235 RAC technicians (M 2,226; F:9) trained. One ToT conducted in May 2024. Developed GSP Training Manual in local language. Report with recommendations on the integration of MP into the TVET curriculum under development. The consultant is working on the draft Code of Practice.	UNEP
Sector-based programme	NOU hired a consultant for the review and update of safety standards for flammable refrigerants, first draft completed. Workshop on Green Building, Space Cooling and Indoor Air Quality was jointly organized with ISHRAE in February 2024.	UNEP

Awareness & Outreach		NOU printed and distributed copies of the GSP training manual and custom training manual and is developing further informational materials for distribution. Developed a communication strategy in September 2023.		UNEP
Procurement		Procurement ongoing, earlier bids failed, latest RfP closed, technical evaluation finalized, financial evaluation ongoing.		UNEP
Manufacturing-AC		All the five companies are working on their milestone 5 deliverables which is introduction to R-290/R-32 technology. The deliverables of this milestone include certificates of new products and production capacity on new lines as per proposal, dismantling of baseline equipment, and certificate of completion after verification by third party.		UNDP
12. Overview of current HCFC consumption in metric tonnes by substance (last three years)				
Substance	Sector	2021	2022	2023
HCFC-22	Manufacturing-AC	280	196	40
HCFC-22	RAC servicing	523	600	490
HCFC-123	RAC servicing	2	4	2.3
HCFC-141b in imported pre-blended polyols	Manufacturing-Foam PU	440	320	360
13. 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)				
Bangladesh imports HCFC-123 and HCFC-22 to meet its domestic demand. There is no export of HCFCs from Bangladesh, so the imports are equal to total consumption. Overall, HCFC consumption in Bangladesh for the past five years are stabilized around 46-48 ODP tons between 2019 to 2022, but experiencing a significant drop in 2023 to 30 ODP tons. This significant decrease in HCFC-22 consumption in 2023 compared to 2022 is in line with MYA with ExCom and can be attributed to the successful implementation of a conversion project in the manufacturing sector under HPMP Stage-II project. This project led to a substantial reduction in R-22 usage, aligning with its national commitments to phase out HCFCs under the Montreal Protocol. Consumption of HCFC-123 decreased moderately between 2019 and 2021, more than doubled in 2022, yet resumed to previous levels in 2023. This was mainly due to increased consumption at RAC servicing. The consumption of HCFC-141b in pre-blended polyols had a significant increasing trend from 2019 to 2021, decreased to previous level in 2022. HCFC-141b contained in imported pre-blended polyol has continued to increase during this period due to growth in consumption by some manufacturers of polyurethane (PU) foam. There has been no consumption of HCFC-142b reported since 2019, which was used in the servicing sector. The overall reductions achieved are due to enforcement of the licensing and quota system and technical assistance activities implemented under the HPMP. For 2022 and 2023, the actual import and consumption of HCFCs was 46.86 and 29.93 ODP tonnes, lower than the quota established at 47.14 and 30.38 ODP tonnes respectively. The 2022 and 2023 verification report confirmed that Bangladesh has met the targets under the Multi-Year Agreement and achieved the reduction target from starting point in compliance with ExCom decision.				
14. 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		Review official consumption data and crosscheck with bottomup surveys to validate sector demand.		UNDP
Updated sectoral consumption information		Conduct bottomup surveys to HCFCs consuming sector to validate ODS demand, establish sector profile, end-users		UNDP

	information, training requirements, inventory of HCFCs stocks in equipment, etc.	
Analysis of types of equipmentt using HCFCs	Conduct surveys to estimate inventory of HCFC-based equipment in use in the country and determine future demands for HCFCs in servicing sector.	UNDP
New information on ODS regulations	Compilation of changes in regulatory framework since the last review and provide general overview of existing regulatory framework. Propose activities for necessary framework strengthening considering upcoming completion of phase out.	UNEP
15. Activities to be undertaken for project preparation and funding		
Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
Expert interviews/consultations, stakeholder meetings/workshops, preparation of inputs for HPMP Stage III	15,000	UNEP
Conduct national and sectoral surveys	20,000	UNDP
Mission and Stakeholders Consultations	15,000	UNDP
ProDoc writing and translation	10,000	UNDP
TOTAL		
16. How will activities related to implementation of the Kigali Amendment to phase down HFCs be considered during project preparation for stage III of the HPMP?		
The overarching strategy for Stage III HPMP will focus on supporting Bangladesh to meet the compliance target of 100 percent reduction by 2030. The Government of Bangladesh has consciously chosen a low carbon growth path while undertaking technology transition with the choice of R-290 under HPMP Stage-II. The Stage III strategy will also support Bangladesh to the extent possible considering MLF guidelines to raise stakeholders' awareness on the Kigali Amendment and its future obligations and the relationship with the reduction of HCFC.		
17. How will the Multilateral Fund gender policy be considered during project preparation?		
ExCom Decision 84/92 approved the operational policy on gender mainstreaming in MLF supported Projects and that the policy should be applied to those projects submitted from the 85th ExCom onward. In line with gender mainstreaming policies, the Government of Bangladesh, during Stage II implementation, took into account gender mainstreaming and equity actions to encourage full engagement of female in various steps of the project implementation, such as planning, policy and decision making, brainstorming and advisory, monitoring and evaluation. Under Stage III, gender-sensitive approaches will be considered in the events, trainings and workshops/activities organized under this Tranche. Training Centers will be further guided and advised to encourage female participation. The NOU will continue to collect sex-disaggregated data, where possible, for activities implemented including number of female participants in meeting, training, workshop, capacity building activities and outreach activities etc. When developing outreach and training materials, gender issues will be duly considered. The Agencies and NOU are aware of 92/40 to include the mandatory requirements and performance indicators contained in annex XXII when submitting Stage III HPMP and KIP starting 2025.		



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Nigeria Stage III PRP request

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:	Request for Project Preparation Proposal for the Fourth Stage of the HPMP of Nigeria	
Country:	Nigeria	
Lead implementing agency:	UNDP	
Cooperating agency (1):	Other (Bilateral), specify.	GIZ
Implementation period:	January 2025 – December 2025	
Funding requested:		
Agency	Sector	Funding requested (US \$) *
UNDP	Overarching	50,000
GIZ	Overarching	20,000

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

Part II: Prerequisites for submission

Item	Yes	No
5. Official endorsement letter from Government specifying roles of respective agencies (where more than one IA is involved)	☒	☐
6. Written confirmation – balances from previous PRP funding approved for stage III HPMP had been returned / will be returned (Decision 71/42(i))	☒	☐
Specify meeting at which PRP funding balance had been returned/will be returned	94th meeting	

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

18. Montreal Protocol compliance target to be met in ☐ stage III / ☒ stage IV of the HPMP			
Phase-out commitment (%)	100	Year of commitment	2030
☒ Servicing only		☐ Manufacturing only	☐ Servicing and manufacturing
19. Brief background on previous stage of the HPMP			
Please provide a brief background on the previous stage of the HPMP, when it was approved, a brief description of the progress in implementation of the previous stage of the HPMP to demonstrate that substantial progress had been made.			
Stage I of the Nigeria HPMP was approved at the 62nd Meeting of the Executive Committee. UNDP was the lead implementing agency with UNIDO as the collaborating implementing agency. Stage II of the HPMP for Nigeria was approved at the 81st meeting in June 2018. The third tranche of stage II of the HPMP, with a total budget of US \$2,782,000, consisting of US \$2,600,000, plus agency support costs of US \$182,000 for UNDP was submitted in 2023. The following is a summary of the main activities being implemented in the HPMP Stage II which is under implementation until 2026. - Strengthening policy and regulatory framework - Strengthening customs and import control capacity through trainings - Strengthening RAC training and capacity among technicians and provision of equipment - Refrigerant recovery and reclamation (RRR), and the - Demonstration of low-global-warming-potential (GWP) technologies: - Broadening RAC sector's education scope through revision of training curricula to incorporate CO2 and ammonia.			

It is important to note that while the Stage II of the HPMP is ongoing with UNDP and expected to be completed in 2026, the Stage III is also under implementation with UNIDO, with specific focus on the RAC manufacturing sector as follows:

- Phase-out of HCFC-22 in the commercial refrigeration manufacturing sector
- Phase-out of HCFC-22 in the residential air-conditioning manufacturing sector
- Kpabep scholarship for female manufacturing engineers and technicians

Through these measures, Nigeria's HCFC consumption has been steadily decreasing, attributed to implementation of the phaseout activities in the HPMP, including awareness raising and the reduction in allocated quotas.

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

Activity	Description	Implementing agency
Phase-out of HCFC-22 in the commercial refrigeration manufacturing sector	There are 2 eligible companies in this sector producing air-conditioners with HCFCs that are expected to convert to low GWP refrigerants. The companies are Sacral Industries Ltd and Somotex Nig. Ltd, both in Lagos. Of these two companies, the conversion has been completed at Sacral Industries Ltd, from the use of HCFC-22 to HFC-32 with a phase-out of 10.93 MT of HCFC-22 achieved. However, the conversion at Somotex is still ongoing.	UNIDO
Phase-out of HCFC-22 in the residential air-conditioning manufacturing sector	Under this sector, assistance will be given to the beneficiary companies based on their consumption. A total of 183 companies will be supported to convert from the use of HCFC-22 to mainly Hydrocarbons with an expected HCFC-22 phase out of 239.5 MT. So far, a number of 13 Refrigeration Equipment Manufacturing Technicians have been trained on safe manufacturing/assembling using R-290.	UNIDO
Kpabep scholarship for female manufacturing engineers and technicians	In line with the scholarship programme implementation strategy, a working group was established as a governance scheme for the programme. The group held a series of meetings to discuss and agree on the modality for carrying out the programme. After a series of meetings, the group agreed on the criteria for eligibility to the scholarship and placed adverts for suitable candidates to apply. Over 200 people applied, and the number was screened down to about 50 who were interviewed and 32 finally awarded the scholarship.	UNIDO
Others, specify.	N. A.	(select)

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

Substance	Sector	2021	2022	2023
HCFC-22	RAC servicing	2395.28	2105	1884.72
HCFC-141b	Manufacturing-Foam PU	167.60	0	0
HCFC-141b in Imported Pre-blended Polyol	Manufacturing-Foam PU	19.85	0	0

22. 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 HCFC refrigerant with highest consumption in Nigeria is the HCFC 22. This refrigerant is predominantly used in the Refrigeration and Air Conditioning (RAC), of which the highest percentage share (about 80%) is used in the servicing sector, and the remaining (about 20%) in the manufacturing sector. From 2021 to 2023, consumption of this refrigerant has experienced a progressive decline from 2395 MT to 1884.72 MT,

respectively, in line with the country's HCFC reduction targets. HCFC-141b and HCFC-141b in Imported Pre-blended Polyol were both consumed in the Foam manufacturing sector as of 2021 and have recorded zero consumption in the follow up years, in line with the country's reduction targets.		
23. 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	Nigeria has HCFC 22 consumption only in the RAC sector, predominantly in servicing. The national survey for Stage 4 will thus further analyse the consumption and trends in the servicing sector. This will be needed to identify best strategies to be adopted in fully phase out the use of HCFC 22 refrigerants in the Nigerian economy.	UNDP
Analysis of the types of equipment using HCFCs	There shall be an analysis of the equipment being used by key actors in the servicing sector, to identify equipment and training needs as part of measures to promote full phase out of HCFC 22 refrigerants, and the subsequent transition to best alternative refrigerants (Low ODP/GWP) and its new servicing processes,	UNDP
24. Activities to be undertaken for project preparation and funding		
Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
Needs Assessment	20,000	UNDP
Technical expertise for the development of Stage IV document	15,000	UNDP
	20,000	GIZ
Stakeholders' meetings	10,000	UNDP
Reporting and monitoring	5,000	UNDP
TOTAL	70,000	
25. How will activities related to implementation of the Kigali Amendment to phase down HFCs be considered during project preparation for stage IV of the HPMP?		
Stage III HPMP and Stage I KIP will explore opportunities for synergy during the implementation period. Both projects shall prioritize activities geared towards strengthening the capacities of refrigeration technicians through the promotion of new refrigerant alternatives in line with the Kigali Amendment		

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

7. Agency:	(select)		
8. Sector:	(select)		
9. HCFC consumption in item #2 reported under Country Programme (CP) data?	☐ Yes, please specify reported amount and year: ☐ No		
10. Information on remaining eligible consumption			
Substance	Remaining eligible consumption (ODP tonnes)		
(select)			
(select)			
(select)			
11. Information on enterprise(s) for which funding is being sought			
Enterprise	Year established	HCFC consumption (ODP tonnes) (last three years)	HCFC phase-out to be achieved
		2016	2017
		2018	
12. Activities to be undertaken for preparation of the investment project and funding requested			
Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)		
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ANNEX 2

Preparation funding requests for national inventory and Guidelines for banks of controlled substances

MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL

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

Part I: Project information

Project title:	Preparation of national inventory and Guidelines for banks of controlled substances
Country:	INDONESIA
Lead implementing agency:	UNDP
Meeting where request is being submitted	95th ExCom
Implementation period	1 Jan 2025 – 31 Dec 2026
Duration of implementation (i.e., time (in months)) from the approval of PRP to submission of the national inventory and action plan (please specify): 24 months	
Funding requested:	
Agency	Funding requested (US \$)*
UNDP	\$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: UNDP's business plan for 2024-2027 was submitted within the 95th ExCom deadline, UNDP received the request from Government of Indonesia after this deadline.		

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., Guidelines associated with HPMP and/or the KIP), in particular those activities in the refrigeration servicing sector such as recovery, recycling, and reclamation programmes.
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The objective proposed for preparation of national inventory and action plan for the management of End of Life (EOL) controlled substances is to define the measures needed now and into the future to prevent their emission.

This will be achieved through development of Guidelines to support the systematic capture, retention, and ultimately environmentally sound treatment and/or destruction of controlled substances. The overall strategy selected for this to build on the knowledge base developed through implementation of previous MLF programs associated with approved HPMP(s) and also potentially looking how to link with country's Stage 1 KIPs that is under preparation.

Additionally, it applies an approach that prioritizes the capture and retention of EOL controlled substances in the HVAC-R sector and on initially focusing on capture and retain EOL ODS/HFCs at source and managing it in the first instance within the refrigeration servicing sector through build on its existing capacity and capability.

The methodology expected to be applied for implementing this proposal is based on systematically following through a series of steps that start with defining a country specific baseline for relevant to above objective, then undertaking the detailed data collection and associated analysis required to develop a detailed inventory of banked controlled substances in use and estimates of annual generation of what reaches EOL in accessible form.

This process would incorporate the linkages that this work will have with other MLF programs, and including KIPs, as well as national program and policy initiatives on waste management and circular economy promotion. Additionally, each step will include stakeholder engagement for purposes of increasing awareness, identifying issues & obtaining information. The following elaborates on each of these steps.

Step 1 - Defining EOL inventories baseline: This step will involve largely desk study, supported by targeted surveys, to establish the baseline data and information including; i) relevant data from inventories and related studies developed for previous convention driven and MLF funded projects such as refrigerant management plans, the current HPMP, and the Stage I KIP; ii) the current policy and regulatory framework for controlled substances and more broadly related to chemical/hazardous waste management; iii) a profile of the present business structure, existing relevant management capacity and infrastructure particularly in the HVAC-R servicing sector, equipment and chemicals supply/distribution operations, and waste management sector; iv) stakeholder identification and initial awareness engagement. Also undertaken in the stage would be initial identification of issues and challenges that will have to be addressed in subsequent stages.

Step 2 - Preparation of detailed data collection and analysis of national inventory: This step will cover the work required to collect the data and supporting information required and undertake the analytical work that will generate and validate the detailed national inventory of banked controlled substances in use and estimates of annual generation of what reaches EOL in accessible form, as well as any controlled substance stockpiles that may exist. The method for doing so will be based on the hybrid option with bottom-up/equipment based and top-down/chemicals approach, as relevant. The concluding part of this step will be preparation of the National Inventory Report as a principal project deliverable. This will include an analysis of the results in terms of information and capacity gaps including those associated with policies and regulations, financial capacity/incentives and the physical and human resource capacity deficits that need to be addressed in the next plan preparation step.

Step 3: Preparation of a National Guidelines for EOL Disposal: This stage involves the work to develop a Guidance Document, and obtain key stakeholder consensus on it, about procedures for management and disposal of EOL of controlled substances. The key aspects of this planning process will involve: i) development of an overall strategy for implementing action on the issue taking into account the information and priorities identified in the results from the national inventory; ii) developing Guidelines to fill identified gaps in national policy, regulatory, and screen and provide suggestions to improve (if needed) institutional framework required for management of EOL controlled substances; iii) determining the potential scope and scale applicable to the required operational infrastructure envisioned to properly manage this EOL, including indicative costs.

With respect to implementation arrangements, the work will be undertaken over a 24-month project period directly by the NOU staff and national consultants, supported by UNDP country office and regional Hub experts. Monitoring and reporting will be consistent with current MLFS and UNDP procedures.

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	• collection of inventory data required support for the selected controlled substance bank estimate method using hybrid method of a bottom-up/equipment and top-down/chemicals method based on reported consumption, as relevant. • Identify by survey and experience-based references the age profile of the equipment and products in use, typical useful life in use to estimated determine the year over year rate of generation of EOL controlled substances. • Collect data on current refrigeration servicing sector capacity and recovery and recycling performance.	UNDP
Analysis of data collected	• Undertake validation procedures on inventory data collected. • Finalize the bank inventory and EOL data sets in a form that can provide realistic estimates of EOL waste streams available for management. • Based on final inventory and EOL generation data determine priority application sub-sectors and ODS/chemicals in terms of developing management capability considering volume accessibility and environmental impact of emissions. • Evaluate challenges and risks associated with proposed Guidelines implementation. • Identification and analysis of approaches used in the collection and management of EOL. controlled substances undertaken at a national level. • Identify required policy and regulatory measures and financial mechanisms. • Evaluate realistic near and long-term options for treatment/reclaim and destruction including assessment of financial feasibility.	UNDP

	• Develop indicative cost estimate for key plan measures considered. • Evaluate business models and financing options to incentivize and sustainably fund the various operational components of a potential EOL management system, including potential carbon crediting schemes.	
Preparation of inventory report/national plan	• Finalization of the National Inventory Report including printing and presentation • Prepare and finalize the proposed Guidelines including, as well as provide an analysis of implementation challenges and risks.	UNDP
Stakeholder consultation	• As part of the initial base line step, identify key stakeholders and their interests. • Prepare a stakeholder consultation and outreach plan for the project. • Undertake stakeholder and public awareness raising activities, consultations, and outreach at each implementation step in the national inventory to ensure the input, acceptance and commitment participation of all relevant stakeholders and partners and facilitate the collection of accurate data and the development of a robust and widely accepted Guidelines.	UNDP
3. Funding for the activities described in 2 above		
Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
Data collection	40,000	UNDP
Analysis of data collected	25,000	UNDP
Preparation of Inventory Report and Guidelines	20,000	UNDP
Stakeholder consultation	10,000	UNDP
Others (miscellaneous, including translations, printing, etc.)	5,000	UNDP
TOTAL	100,000	
4. How will the Multilateral Fund gender policy be considered during project preparation?		
The project will follow the relevant Policies set by ExCom and will be complemented by UNDP's Gender-related Policy. This will include adoption of mandatory requirements and performance indicators consistent with ExCom decision 92/40 and ExCom document 92/51 applicable to projects submitted at ExCom 94 and thereafter.		

Gender considerations and actions on gender mainstreaming will be assessed during the development of the national inventory and guidelines. The following actions are expected to be carried out: i) consideration of the need and collection of gender-disaggregated data; ii) consultations with gender experts in the development of the action plan, and iii) application of gender related indicators linked to gender-sensitive/responsive activities in the Guidelines-EOL.