



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

Distr.
GENERAL

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/36
20 de noviembre de 2024

ESPAÑOL
ORIGINAL: INGLÉS

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) del orden del día provisional¹

ENMIENDAS AL PROGRAMA DE TRABAJO DEL PNUMA PARA EL AÑO 2024

¹ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/1

COMENTARIOS Y RECOMENDACIÓN DE LA SECRETARÍA DEL FONDO

1. El PNUMA solicita al Comité Ejecutivo aprobar la suma de USD 7.457.150, más gastos de apoyo al organismo de USD 290.780, para las enmiendas al programa de trabajo para el año 2024 que se indican en el cuadro 1. La presentación se adjunta al presente documento.

Cuadro 1: Modificaciones del programa de trabajo del PNUMA 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			
Bahamas	Renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (fase IX)	180.000	180.000
Barbados	Renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (fase IX)	310.003	310.003
Belice	Renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (fase XII)	203.224	203.224
Bhután	Renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (fase X)	180.000	180.000
Botsuana	Renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (fase VII)	207.127	207.127
Brunei Darussalam	Renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (fase IX)	185.472	185.472
República Centroafricana	Renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (fase VII)	180.000	180.000
Côte d'Ivoire	Renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (fase XI)	281.758	281.758
Fiji	Renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (fase XIV)	180.000	180.000
Guinea	Renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (fase XIII)	180.000	180.000
Honduras	Renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (fase XI)	180.000	180.000
Jamaica	Renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (fase XII)	180.000	180.000
Kirguistán	Renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (fase XII)	306.903	306.903
Lesotho	Renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (fase XII)	180.000	180.000
Malawi	Renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (fase XIV)	180.000	180.000
Islas Marshall	Renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (fase IX)	180.000	180.000
Mauritania	Renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (fase IX)	180.000	180.000
Mozambique	Renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (fase XI)	214.088	214.088
Nepal	Renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (fase XII)	180.000	180.000
San Cristóbal y Nieves	Renovación de proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (fase IX)	180.000	180.000
Seychelles	Renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (fase XI)	180.000	180.000

País	Actividad/Proyecto	Cantidad solicitada (USD)	Cantidad recomendada (USD)
Sierra Leona	Renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (fase X)	227.336	227.336
Uganda	Renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (fase VI)	180.000	180.000
Tanzanía, República Unida de	Renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (fase IX)	180.000	180.000
Vietnam	Renovación de proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (fase XV)	315.239	315.239
Total para A1		5.131.150	5.131.150
A2: Preparación de proyectos para planes de gestión de la eliminación de los HCFC (PGEH)			
Baréin	Preparación de un PGEH (etapa III)	30.000	30.000
Bangladesh ^a	Preparación de un PGEH (etapa III)	15.000	15.000
Dominica ^b	Preparación de un PGEH (etapa II)	20.000	20.000
Timor-Leste	Preparación de un PGEH (etapa III)	30.000	30.000
Subtotal para A2		95.000	95.000
Gastos de apoyo al organismo		12.350	12.350
Total para A2		107.350	107.350
A3: Preparación de proyectos para los planes de aplicación de la Enmienda de Kigali relativa a los HFC (PAK)			
Bahamas ^b	Preparación de un PAK (etapa I)	91.000	91.000
Barbados	Preparación de un PAK (etapa I)	130.000	130.000
Omán ^b	Preparación de un PAK (etapa I)	160.000	160.000
Subtotal para A3		381.000	381.000
Gastos de apoyo al organismo		49.530	49.530
Total para A3		430.530	430.530
A4: Preparación de un inventario nacional de bancos de sustancias controladas agotadas o de desecho y de un plan de recogida, transporte y eliminación de dichas sustancias²			
Bahamas	Preparación de un inventario nacional de bancos de sustancias controladas agotadas o de desecho y de un plan	80.000	80.000
Bhután	Preparación de un inventario nacional de bancos de sustancias controladas agotadas o de desecho y de un plan	70.000	70.000
Brunei Darussalam	Preparación de un inventario nacional de bancos de sustancias controladas agotadas o de desecho y de un plan	90.000	90.000
Eswatini	Preparación de un inventario nacional de bancos de sustancias controladas agotadas o de desecho y de un plan	80.000	80.000
Gambia	Preparación de un inventario nacional de bancos de sustancias controladas agotadas o de desecho y de un plan	80.000	80.000
Maldivas	Preparación de un inventario nacional de bancos de sustancias controladas agotadas o de desecho y de un plan	80.000	80.000
Mongolia	Preparación de un inventario nacional de bancos de sustancias controladas agotadas o de desecho y de un plan	80.000	80.000
Nepal	Preparación de un inventario nacional de bancos de sustancias controladas agotadas o de desecho y de un plan	80.000	80.000
Sri Lanka	Preparación de un inventario nacional de bancos de sustancias controladas agotadas o de desecho y de un plan	90.000	90.000
Timor-Leste	Preparación de un inventario nacional de bancos de sustancias controladas agotadas o de desecho y de un plan	70.000	70.000
Uganda	Preparación de un inventario nacional de bancos de sustancias controladas agotadas o de desecho y de un plan	70.000	70.000
Subtotal para A4		870.000	870.000

² En el presente documento se hace referencia a la preparación de un inventario nacional de bancos de sustancias controladas agotadas o de desecho y de un plan

País	Actividad/Proyecto	Cantidad solicitada (USD)	Cantidad recomendada (USD)
Gastos de apoyo al organismo		113.100	113.100
Total para A4		983.100	983.100
A5: Proyecto de preparación de inventarios regionales/nacionales de bancos de sustancias controladas agotadas o de desecho y de un plan			
13 Países Insulares del Pacífico	Preparación de inventarios regionales/nacionales de bancos de sustancias controladas agotadas o de desecho y de un plan en las Islas Cook, Fiji, Kiribati, las Islas Marshall, Micronesia (Estados Federados de), Nauru, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Islas Salomón, Tonga, Tuvalu y Vanuatu	930.000	930.000
Subtotal para A5		930.000	930.000
Gastos de apoyo al organismo		112.300	112.300
Total para A5		1.042.300	1.042.300
A6: Asistencia técnica para actividades de apoyo (decisión 79/46)			
Antigua y Barbuda	Actividades de apoyo para la reducción de HFC	50.000	50.000
Subtotal para A6		50.000	50.000
Gastos de apoyo al organismo		3.500	3.500
Total para A6		53.500	53.500
Total para A1, A2, A3, A4, A5, A6		7.457.150	7.457.150
Gastos de apoyo a los organismos para A1, A2, A3, A4, A5, A6		290.780	290.780
Gran total		7.747.930	7.747.930

^a Con el PNUD como organismo de ejecución principal

^b Con la ONUDI como organismo de ejecución cooperante

ACTIVIDADES RECOMENDADAS PARA APROBACIÓN GENERAL

A1: Renovación de proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional

Descripción del proyecto

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

Comentarios de la Secretaría

3. La Secretaría analizó las solicitudes de renovación de 25 proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional presentadas por el PNUMA a nombre de los respectivos Gobiernos a la luz de las pautas³ y decisiones relativas a admisibilidad y niveles de financiamiento. Las solicitudes se confrontaron con los planes de trabajo de la fase anterior, con los datos del programa país y del artículo 7, con el último informe de ejecución del PGEH, con el informe de avance presentado por el organismo de ejecución y con las correspondientes resoluciones de la Reunión de las Partes. Se constató que los 25 países han presentado los datos de sus programas país y del artículo 7 para el año 2023, que están conformes a las metas de control previstas en el Protocolo de Montreal y que el consumo anual de HCFC notificado no supera el consumo máximo anual permitido indicado en los acuerdos de sus PGEH con el Comité Ejecutivo. Según lo exige la

³ Decisión 91/63: b) Aprobar el formato revisado para informes finales y solicitudes de prórroga del financiamiento para fortalecimiento institucional y los respectivos indicadores de desempeño, y c) Solicitar a los países del artículo 5, por intermedio de los organismos bilaterales y de ejecución, utilizar el formato revisado a que se refiere el subpárrafo b) anterior para toda solicitud de renovación de proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional (FI) a partir de la primera reunión del Comité Ejecutivo en 2023.

decisión 91/63 b), las solicitudes evaluaban los indicadores de desempeño, los riesgos y sustentabilidad del proyecto y el logro de los objetivos de fortalecimiento institucional.

Recomendación de la Secretaría

4. La Secretaría recomienda la aprobación general de las solicitudes de renovación de proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional de Bahamas, Barbados, Belice, Bután, Botsuana, Brunei Darussalam, República Centroafricana, Côte d'Ivoire, Fiji, Guinea, Honduras, Jamaica, Kirguistán, Lesotho, Malawi, Islas Marshall, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nepal, República Unida de Tanzania, Saint Kitts y Nevis, Seychelles, Sierra Leona, Uganda y Vietnam, Lesotho, Malawi, Islas Marshall, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nepal, República Unida de Tanzania, Saint Kitts y Nevis, Seychelles, Sierra Leona, Uganda y Vietnam, con los niveles de financiación indicados en la sección A1 del cuadro 1 del presente documento. El Comité Ejecutivo podrá estimar oportuno remitir a los respectivos Gobiernos las observaciones contenidas en el anexo II al presente documento.

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

Descripción del proyecto

5. El PNUMA presentó solicitudes para la preparación de nuevas etapas del plan de gestión para la eliminación de HCFC (PGEH) para cuatro países del artículo 5, para un país como organismo de ejecución principal con la ONUDI como organismo de ejecución cooperante; y para dos países como organismo de ejecución designado, y para un país como organismo cooperante con el PNUD como organismo de ejecución principal, tal como se muestra en la sección A2 del cuadro 1.

6. El PNUD, como organismo de ejecución principal de la etapa III del PGEH para Bangladesh, ha solicitado USD 45.000, más USD 3.150 en concepto de gastos de apoyo al organismo, y ha facilitado una descripción de las actividades necesarias para la preparación del proyecto y los costos correspondientes a cada actividad en sus enmiendas al programa de trabajo para 2024⁴; también se incluyen las observaciones de la Secretaría. La ONUDI, como organismo cooperante para la etapa II del PGEH para Dominica, ha solicitado USD 10.000, más USD 700 en concepto de gastos de apoyo al organismo, en las enmiendas a su programa de trabajo para 2024⁵.

7. El PNUMA, en su calidad de organismo de ejecución designado/principal, facilitó una descripción de las actividades de apoyo a las solicitudes de preparación de proyectos para la etapa II del PGEH para Dominica y para la etapa III de los PGEH para Bahrein y Timor-Leste, que incluía: la justificación de la financiación solicitada para la preparación de proyectos; un informe sobre el avance en la ejecución de las etapas anteriores de los respectivos PGEH; y la lista de actividades que se realizarían durante la preparación del proyecto y los presupuestos correspondientes utilizando el formato para las solicitudes de preparación de proyectos para los PGEH.

Comentarios de la Secretaría

8. La Secretaría analizó las solicitudes a la luz de las pautas para financiar la preparación del PGEH en países del artículo 5 contenidas en la decisión 71/42; de los avances logrados durante las etapas previas de los PGEH, incluyendo el estado de ejecución de los tramos a la fecha del presente documento, y de lo contemplado en la decisión 84/46 e)⁶. La Secretaría señaló que la financiación solicitada se ajusta a la decisión 71/42 y que las cuatro solicitudes se ajustan a la decisión 82/45 que permite la presentación de

⁴ Documento UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/35

⁵ Documento UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/37

⁶ La inclusión de la etapa III de los PGEH en el plan administrativo sólo se permite para aquellos países con una etapa II aprobada de los PGEH con objetivos de reducción por debajo de los objetivos de cumplimiento para 2025.

solicitudes de preparación de proyectos para la siguiente fase del PGEH dos años antes de la fecha de finalización de la fase anterior del PGEH.

9. La Secretaría señaló además que los países han presentado sus datos del artículo 7 y del programa país para 2023, que los países cumplen los objetivos de control en virtud del Protocolo de Montreal y que su consumo anual de HCFC notificado no supera el consumo anual máximo permitido indicado en los acuerdos de sus PGEH con el Comité Ejecutivo.

10. El PNUMA confirmó que la etapa II del PGEH para Dominica y la etapa III de los PGEH para Bahrein y Timor-Leste eliminarán el 100 % de la base de comparación para HCFC en esos países para el 1 de enero de 2030.

Recomendaciones de la Secretaría

11. La Secretaría recomienda la aprobación general de la preparación de proyectos para la etapa II del PGEH para Dominica y la preparación de proyectos para la etapa III de los PGEH para Bahrein y Timor-Leste con el nivel de financiación que figura en la sección A2 del cuadro 1.

A3: Preparación de proyectos para planes de aplicación de la Enmienda de Kigali relativa a los HFC (PAK)

Descripción del proyecto

12. El PNUMA presentó solicitudes para la preparación de la etapa I de un PAK para tres países del artículo 5, para un país como organismo de ejecución designado; y para dos países como organismo de ejecución principal con la ONUDI como organismo cooperante. Estas solicitudes constan en la sección A3 del cuadro 1.

13. El PNUMA, como organismo de ejecución principal/designado para Bahamas, Barbados y Omán, ha facilitado una descripción de las actividades necesarias para la preparación de la etapa I de los PAK para estos países y los costos correspondientes de cada actividad utilizando el formato de solicitud de preparación de proyectos para un PAK.

14. La ONUDI, como organismo de ejecución cooperante para Bahamas y Omán, ha solicitado USD 69.000, más USD 4.830 en concepto de gastos de apoyo al organismo⁷.

Comentarios de la Secretaría

15. La Secretaría analizó las solicitudes a la luz de las pautas de financiamiento para la preparación de PAK contenidas en la decisión 87/50, de las actividades propuestas para la preparación de proyectos y de su nexo con las actividades de apoyo y demás proyectos relativos a los HFC en los países en cuestión.

16. Las propuestas de Bahamas, Barbados y Omán incluían datos sobre el consumo de HFC y mezclas de HFC de 2021 a 2023 y las actividades de preparación del proyecto incluían una encuesta nacional y la recopilación de datos sobre el consumo de HFC, el análisis del uso de HFC y alternativas; una revisión de las iniciativas, políticas y normativas nacionales pertinentes relacionadas con la eliminación progresiva de los HFC; una evaluación de las necesidades en el sector de los servicios de refrigeración y aire acondicionado (RAC); la preparación de planes de comunicación y actividades de sensibilización; la elaboración de una estrategia global de eliminación progresiva de los HFC; y actividades de integración de la perspectiva de género. Las actividades de preparación en Omán también incluyeron evaluaciones de los centros de reutilización y reciclaje de refrigerantes y de los sectores de servicio de aire acondicionado móvil,

⁷ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom//95/37

extinción de incendios y fabricación de espumas y equipos de RAC; evaluaciones de las capacidades adicionales necesarias para el departamento de aduanas y la oficina nacional del ozono y una revisión de las normas de eficiencia energética.

17. La Secretaría señaló que los tres países habían ratificado la Enmienda de Kigali⁸; que los Gobiernos habían proporcionado cartas de apoyo para respaldar la preparación del proyecto; y que la financiación solicitada se ajusta a la decisión 87/50 c). El PNUMA indicó que, en el caso de Bahamas y Omán, la preparación del proyecto para la estrategia global de los PAK se basaría en las actividades realizadas en el marco de las actividades de apoyo para la eliminación de los HFC que habían contribuido a la ratificación de la Enmienda de Kigali en estos países; mientras que Barbados no había recibido financiación previa para actividades de apoyo y que la preparación del PAK sería la primera actividad de apoyo a la eliminación de los HFC en el país.

Recomendación de la Secretaría

18. La Secretaría recomienda la aprobación general de la preparación del proyecto para la etapa I del plan de aplicación de la Enmienda de Kigali para los HFC (PAK) para Bahamas, Barbados y Omán con los niveles de financiación que se muestran en la sección A3 del cuadro 1.

A4: Preparación de un inventario nacional de bancos de sustancias controladas agotadas o de desecho y de un plan de recogida, transporte y eliminación de dichas sustancias

Descripción del proyecto

19. El PNUMA presentó solicitudes para la preparación de un inventario nacional de bancos de sustancias controladas agotadas o de desecho y planes para 11 países como organismo de ejecución designado, tal y como se muestra en la sección A4 del cuadro 1.

Comentarios de la Secretaría

20. Al examinar estas solicitudes, la Secretaría tuvo en cuenta los criterios para la preparación de un inventario nacional de bancos de sustancias controladas agotadas o de desecho y el plan indicado en la decisión 91/66, así como las actividades propuestas para la preparación de proyectos y su conexión con los planes nacionales de eliminación o reducción (es decir, los PGEH o los PAK) de los países. La Secretaría comprobó además que las solicitudes se ajustan a lo dispuesto en la decisión 91/66.

21. El PNUMA, como organismo de ejecución designado, proporcionó una descripción de las actividades necesarias para la preparación de un inventario nacional de bancos de sustancias controladas agotadas o de desecho y un plan para Bahamas, Bhután, Brunei Darussalam, Eswatini, Gambia, Maldivas, Mongolia, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Timor-Leste y Uganda utilizando los formularios de presentación de propuestas de proyectos pertinentes.

22. Las actividades de las solicitudes de financiación para los 11 países incluían la revisión de los datos disponibles; la preparación del inventario nacional, el plan de acción y el informe final; consultas y validación de las partes interesadas; una revisión y análisis de las normativas y políticas existentes, incluidas las políticas de gestión de residuos; la previsión de las cantidades de SAO y HFC agotadas o de desecho que podrían requerir recuperación, regeneración, reciclado o eliminación en el futuro y una revisión de los centros de recuperación y reciclado y otros centros implicados en la gestión de residuos; una evaluación de la viabilidad y los costos de las opciones de eliminación existentes (reciclado, recuperación, destrucción) y una evaluación de la viabilidad económica de los centros de recuperación y las plantas de destrucción y la

⁸ Fecha de ratificación de la Enmienda de Kigali: Bahamas, 30 de mayo de 2023; Barbados, 19 de abril de 2021; y Omán, 8 de noviembre de 2024.

elaboración de un modelo empresarial o de financiación para garantizar la sostenibilidad a largo plazo de las operaciones de recogida o eliminación; y actividades de integración de la perspectiva de género. Además de estas actividades, se incluyeron actividades de supervisión, evaluación y ejecución de proyectos para 10 países y la identificación de laboratorios y capacidad para analizar la composición de las SAO agotadas o de desecho y los HFC para siete países.

Recomendación de la Secretaría

23. La Secretaría recomienda la aprobación general de la preparación de un inventario nacional de bancos de sustancias controladas agotadas o de desecho y de un plan de recogida, transporte y eliminación de dichas sustancias para Bahamas, Bután, Brunei Darussalam, Eswatini, Gambia, Maldivas, Mongolia, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Timor-Leste y Uganda con el nivel de financiación que figura en la sección A4 del cuadro 1.

A5: Proyecto de preparación de inventarios regionales/nacionales de bancos de sustancias controladas agotadas o de desecho y de un plan

Descripción del proyecto

24. El PNUMA presentó una solicitud para la preparación de inventarios regionales o nacionales de bancos de sustancias controladas agotadas o de desecho y un plan para 13 Países Insulares del Pacífico como organismo de ejecución designado, tal y como se muestra en la sección A5 del cuadro 1.

Comentarios de la Secretaría

25. Al examinar esta solicitud, la Secretaría tuvo en cuenta los criterios para la preparación de un inventario nacional de bancos de sustancias controladas agotadas o de desecho y el plan indicado en la decisión 91/66, así como las actividades propuestas para la preparación de proyectos y su conexión con los planes nacionales de eliminación o reducción (es decir, los PGEH o los PAK) de los países.

26. El PNUMA explicó que el enfoque regional había sido un mecanismo eficaz para compartir buenas prácticas/experiencias entre los Países Insulares del Pacífico para la ejecución exitosa del PGEH para las Islas Cook, Kiribati, las Islas Marshall, los Estados Federados de Micronesia, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Samoa, las Islas Salomón, Tonga, Tuvalu y Vanuatu y explicó además que el inventario regional de bancos de sustancias controladas agotadas o de desecho y el plan regional para los Países Insulares del Pacífico incluirían también a Fiji, que no había sido incluida en proyectos regionales anteriores, pero que, como uno de los mayores países consumidores de HFC de la región, tendría un papel importante en la elaboración y aplicación de un plan regional para la gestión ecológica de sustancias controladas agotadas o de desecho.

27. Los inventarios regionales/nacionales y la preparación del plan incluirían una combinación de actividades nacionales y regionales, las primeras a cargo de cada país y las segundas dirigidas por el PNUMA y centradas en consultas entre países para tener una interpretación común de las actividades previstas y los resultados esperados. La Secretaría señaló que la financiación solicitada para la preparación de un inventario nacional regional de bancos de sustancias controladas agotadas o de desecho y un plan regional para 13 Países Insulares del Pacífico se ajustaba a la financiación máxima disponible. El consumo de base de HCFC en estos países, la financiación máxima admisible y los niveles de financiación propuestos para los componentes regional y nacional se muestran en el cuadro 2.

Cuadro 2. Consumo de base de HCFC para la financiación de los Países insulares del Pacífico

País	Base de comparación para HCFC (toneladas PAO)	Financiación máxima admisible en virtud de la decisión 91/66 (USD)	Financiación regional y nacional propuesta para la preparación (USD)
Islas Cook	0,10	70.000	24.000
Kiribati	0,10	70.000	54.000
Fiji	5,73	80.000	13.000
Islas Marshall	0,20	70.000	19.000
Micronesia (Estados Federados de)	0,20	70.000	27.000
Nauru	0,00	70.000	13.000
Niue	0,00	70.000	13.000
Palau	0,20	70.000	18.000
Samoa	0,30	70.000	24.000
Islas Salomón	2,00	80.000	24.000
Tonga	0,10	70.000	24.000
Tuvalu	0,10	70.000	13.000
Vanuatu	0,30	70.000	24.000
Regional	n.a.	n.a.	640.000
Total	9,33	930.000	930.000

28. Las actividades de preparación para el componente regional incluyen la formulación de una estrategia, una política y un plan de acción nacionales y regionales sobre la gestión de sustancias controladas agotadas/de desecho basados en el contexto de cada país; la recopilación de datos, el análisis de encuestas y la estimación del inventario; una evaluación de las prácticas, la infraestructura, las políticas, los marcos institucionales y los retos existentes en materia de gestión de sustancias controladas de desecho en la región; previsión de las cantidades de SAO/HFC agotadas o de desecho que podrían requerir recuperación/reciclado/recuperación o destrucción en el futuro; elaboración de un modelo empresarial/financiero adaptado al contexto de cada país; evaluación de la conformidad técnica de los hornos de cemento existentes en Fiji; y dos talleres temáticos sobre funcionamiento, gestión y eliminación de sustancias controladas agotadas o de desecho para apoyar la toma de decisiones y sobre la estrategia regional y los planes de acción para los Países Insulares del Pacífico. Las actividades del componente nacional incluyen la recopilación de datos a nivel nacional para la estimación del inventario y para la evaluación de la infraestructura, las políticas nacionales, los marcos institucionales y los retos; consultas con las partes interesadas y reuniones bilaterales; y gestión del proyecto, supervisión, informes de avance, informe final nacional y evaluación.

Recomendación de la Secretaría

29. La Secretaría recomienda la aprobación general de la preparación de inventarios regionales/nacionales de bancos de sustancias controladas agotadas o de desecho y el plan de recogida, transporte y eliminación de dichas sustancias para las Islas Cook, Kiribati, Fiji, las Islas Marshall, los Estados Federados de Micronesia, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Samoa, las Islas Salomón, Tonga, Tuvalu y Vanuatu con el nivel de financiación que figura en la sección A5 del cuadro 1.

A6: Asistencia técnica para actividades de apoyo (decisión 79/46)

Antecedentes

30. De conformidad con la decisión 79/46⁹, el PNUMA presentó una solicitud de financiación para la realización de actividades de apoyo para la reducción de los HFC en Antigua y Barbuda¹⁰, como se indica en la sección A6 del cuadro 1.

31. Las actividades de apoyo consisten en un análisis de la política y la legislación existentes en materia de ozono y clima y de los ajustes necesarios para aplicar la Enmienda de Kigali; dos consultas con las partes interesadas para facilitar el proceso de ratificación a nacional; la redacción y finalización de un paquete legislativo para la ratificación de la Enmienda de Kigali; una revisión exhaustiva del sistema de licencias y cuotas y la actualización del sistema de licencias y de los códigos del sistema armonizado específicos de cada país para los HFC y sus alternativas; la exploración del control de los productos y equipos basados en HFC y el apoyo a las intervenciones políticas; una evaluación de las necesidades de capacitación para el sector de servicio y mantenimiento de equipos de RAC; asistencia técnica en la recopilación de datos sobre HFC y la presentación de informes; un seminario nacional sobre la transición a alternativas de bajo PCA y ecoenergéticas y la gestión de su ciclo de vida; y actividades de sensibilización, incluida la producción de hojas informativas sobre la Enmienda de Kigali y la eficiencia energética.

Comentarios de la Secretaría

32. La Secretaría examinó la solicitud para las actividades de apoyo y llegó a la conclusión de que cumplían todos los requisitos de la decisión 79/46, como se indica a continuación:

- (a) El PNUMA presentó una carta de acuerdo del Gobierno de Antigua y Barbuda;
- (b) La propuesta de proyecto incluía una descripción de las actividades de apoyo, los arreglos institucionales, el desglose de los costos y el calendario de ejecución; y
- (c) La ejecución del proyecto durará 18 meses.

33. La financiación solicitada para Antigua y Barbuda era coherente con la decisión 79/46 c), y se calculó sobre la base del consumo básico de referencia de HCFC del país.

34. La Secretaría señaló que la etapa II del PGEH de Antigua y Barbuda, para la que se habían aprobado fondos de preparación en la 73ª reunión de 2014, aún no se había presentado. La Secretaría solicitó al PNUMA que proporcionara información actualizada sobre el estado de la preparación del proyecto para la etapa II del PGEH y si se han adoptado medidas para garantizar la finalización oportuna de las actividades de apoyo para la Enmienda de Kigali, tras su aprobación. El PNUMA informó de que, aunque con retraso, la preparación del proyecto avanza ahora a buen ritmo y que está previsto presentar la etapa II del PGEH en la 96ª reunión. Además, se ha creado un Comité de Supervisión Independiente del Ozono (OIOC) en cada país para supervisar y apoyar los proyectos del Protocolo de Montreal en el país y se ha reforzado la capacidad de la oficina nacional del ozono (ONO) mediante la contratación del personal pertinente. Para mejorar la finalización a tiempo del proyecto, el equipo del Programa de Asistencia al Cumplimiento (PAC) del PNUMA aplicó las experiencias adquiridas de proyectos anteriores y el PAC del PNUMA mantendrá

⁹ El Comité Ejecutivo decidió, entre otras cosas, aprobar actividades de apoyo sobre la base de que los países dispondrían de flexibilidad para emprender una serie de actividades para cumplir sus obligaciones iniciales en virtud de la Enmienda de Kigali; las actividades de apoyo podrían consistir, entre otras cosas, en las siguientes: facilitar y apoyar la pronta ratificación de la Enmienda de Kigali; iniciar acuerdos de apoyo institucional; examinar los sistemas de concesión de licencias; presentar datos sobre los HFC; y actividades de demostración ajenas a la inversión.

¹⁰ Antigua y Barbuda aún no ha ratificado la Enmienda de Kigali.

una comunicación más estrecha con la ONO y el OIOC sobre la ejecución con el fin de identificar y abordar los posibles retrasos con antelación.

Recomendación de la Secretaría

35. La Secretaría recomienda la aprobación general de la solicitud de actividades de apoyo a la reducción de los HFC para la Antigua y Barbuda, con el nivel de financiación indicado en la sección A6 del cuadro 1.

Annex I

INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECT PROPOSALS¹

Bahamas (the): Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
Phase I:	May-96	56,500
Phase II:	Apr-03 & Apr-04	43333
Phase III:	Nov-06	60,000
Phase IV:	Jul-10	59950
Phase V:	May-14	60,000
Phase VI:	Dec-16	85,000
Phase VII:	Dec-19	85,000
Phase VIII:	Jun-22	85,000
	Total:	534,783
Amount requested for renewal (phase IX) (US \$):		180,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase IX (US \$):		180,000
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase IX to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		180,000
Date of approval of the country programme:		1996
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:		2011
Date of approval of Kigali HFC implementation plan:		n/a
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes/CO ₂ -eq tonnes):		
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)		0.0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		4.8
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		0.2
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)		227,203
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)		2.44
(c) Annex E, (methyl bromide)		0.00
	Total:	2.44
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (CO ₂ -eq tonnes) as per Article 7		152,602
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2023
Amount approved for projects (as at May 2024) (US \$):		2,305,247
Amount disbursed (as at December 2023) (US \$):		2,004,350
ODS to be phased out (as at May 2024) (ODP tonnes):		136.9
ODS phased out (as at December 2023) (ODP tonnes):		101.6

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	870,425
(b) Institutional strengthening:	534,783
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	900,039
Total:	2,305,247
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	95,000

¹ Data as at December 2023 are based on document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/17.

Progress report

2. Under phase VIII of the institutional strengthening (IS) project for the Bahamas, the country maintained its compliance with the Montreal Protocol and supported the introduction of measures to support the implementation of the Kigali Amendment. The NOU carried out tasks including: ODS legislation and regulation to control and monitor ODS consumption and measures towards controlling HFCs; data collection, analysis, and submission; consultations and coordination with other national agencies/stakeholders; coordination of HPMP implementation activities; awareness-raising and information exchange; and regional cooperation and participation in Montreal Protocol meetings.

Plan of action

3. Phase IX of the IS project will continue to support activities to phase out HCFCs, implement the HFC phase-down and promote Montreal Protocol and Kigali Amendment activities. The NOU will review the composition of the Ozone Steering Committee to ensure that it can respond to the HPMP and the HFC phase-down, considering the efforts towards gender mainstreaming and taking energy efficiency into consideration. During the phase, the NOU will: continue to strengthen coordination within the NOU; continue to implement the licensing and quota system for HCFCs, the licensing system for HFCs and finalize the quota system for HFCs; continue to coordinate and monitor programme activities under the HPMP; work closely with stakeholders in the refrigeration servicing sector including capacity development; and implement public awareness campaigns through social and print media. The NOU will also maintain its timely data reporting, promote gender mainstreaming and active participation in the meetings related to the Montreal Protocol and the promotion of women's participation in the refrigeration servicing sector.

Sustainability and risk assessment

4. The NOU is located within the Department of Environmental Services within the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources. The NOU works closely with the Director of the Department. The NOU submits relevant information and project reports to the Director, who then forwards them to the attention of the Permanent Secretary and the Honorable Minister. The work programme of the NOU is incorporated within the Ministry. The Ozone Steering Committee provides an interagency coordinating body for the implementation of activities. The NOU also consults with the refrigeration servicing sector and the training institute to support relevant activities which are incorporated within their programmes. These include, for example, training of technicians at the tertiary level and the training of Customs officers. These factors contribute to the sustainability of the IS project and the framework to assess risk ahead of time and plan for suitable interventions in advance. Additionally, UNEP requires interim reports as part of the SSFA with the Country. These reports allow the country to identify, in advance, any issues that it is experiencing or where the activities are not progressing as planned, providing an early indication of where UNEP may support, assess and intervene where necessary.

Barbados: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile			
Implementing agency:			UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):			
Phase I:	Dec-94		152,494
Phase II:	Nov-98		101,700
Phase III:	Apr-04 & Jul-05		116,440
Phase IV:	Jul-10		114,240
Phase V:	Dec-12		117,000
Phase VI:	Nov-15		149,760
Phase VII:	Dec-18		149,760
Phase VIII:	Jun-22		149,760

Summary of the project and country profile	
Total:	1,051,154
Amount requested for renewal (phase VIII) (US \$):	310,003
Amount recommended for approval for phase VIII (US \$):	310,003
Agency support costs (US \$):	0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase VIII to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):	310,003
Date of approval of country programme:	1994
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:	2013
Date of approval of Kigali HFC implementation plan:	n/a
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes/CO ₂ -eq tonnes):	
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)	0.0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)	3.7
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)	0.1
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)	295,419
Latest reported ODS consumption (2023) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:	
• Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)	0.00
• Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)	0.47
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)	0.00
Total:	0.47
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (CO ₂ -eq tonnes) as per Article 7	163,309
Year of reported country programme implementation data:	2023
Amount approved for projects (as at May 2024) (US \$):	2,349,189
Amount disbursed (as at December 2023) (US \$):	1,921,986
ODS to be phased out (as at May 2024) (ODP tonnes):	34.8
ODS phased out (as at December 2023) (ODP tonnes):	27.5

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	230,184
(b) Institutional strengthening:	1,051,154
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,067,851
Total:	2,349,189
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	0

Progress report

6. Phase VIII of the institutional strengthening (IS) project for Barbados made significant progress in its implementation, including the participation and support of key national stakeholders and the assistance provided by UNEP. The IS project enabled the country to maintain compliance with the Montreal Protocol. The activities during the phase included: implementation of ODS legislation and regulation to control and monitor ODS consumption and take measures towards controlling HFCs; data collection, analysis, and submission; consultations and coordination with other national agencies and stakeholders; coordination of HPMP implementation activities as scheduled; awareness-raising and information exchange; and regional cooperation and participation in Montreal Protocol meetings.

Plan of action

7. Under phase IX, Barbados will continue to support activities to phase out HCFCs, phase down HFCs, and promote low-GWP, energy-efficient alternatives. With the Kigali Amendment ratified along with an approved funding for KIP project preparation, the ODS and HFC Management Programme will

support the development and strengthening of the institutional arrangements for successful KIP implementation. The Programme will continue to work with its key stakeholders to ensure the successful implementation of all MULTILATERAL FUND-funded projects at various policy levels to support the implementation of project activities. The following actions will be undertaken during the new phase: continue to strengthen coordination within the ODS and HFC Management Programme; continue to implement the licensing and quota system for HCFCs and begin the implementation of a licensing and quota system for HFCs; continue to coordinate and monitor program activities under the HPMP; work closely with stakeholders in the refrigeration servicing sector including training and capacity development; and implement public awareness campaigns through virtual and print media. During the phase, the ODS and HFC Management Programme will continue to maintain its timely data reporting and will maintain active participation in the meetings related to the Montreal Protocol and the promotion of women's participation in the refrigeration servicing sector.

Sustainability and risk assessment

8. The ODS and HFC Management Programme functions within the Ministry of Environment and National Beautification, Green and Blue Economy and reporting procedures established by the Ministry with oversight from the office of the Permanent Secretary. The national work programme is incorporated within the Ministry's portfolio and is also provided with in-kind support from the Government of Barbados. This integration contributes to the sustainability of the IS project and the framework to assess risk ahead of time and plan for suitable interventions in advance. Additionally, the Programme provides interim progress reports to UNEP as part of its collective agreement. These reports allow the ODS and HFC Management Programme to identify, in advance, any issues that it is experiencing or where the activities are not progressing as planned, providing an early indication where UNEP may support, assess, and intervene where necessary.

Belize: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile			
Implementing agency:			UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):			
Phase I:	Nov-99		100,005
Phase II:	Jul-03		76,700
Phase III:	Jul-05		76,700
Phase IV:	Nov-07		76,700
Phase V:	Nov-09		76,700
Phase VI:	Apr-12		76,700
Phase VII:	May-14		76,700
Phase VIII:	May-16		98,176
Phase IX:	Jun-18		98,176
Phase X:	Jul-21		98,176
Phase XI:	Dec-22		135,483
Total:			990,216
Amount requested for renewal (phase XII) (US \$):			203,224
Amount recommended for approval for phase XII (US \$):			203,224
Agency support costs (US \$):			0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase XII to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):			203,224
Date of approval of country programme:			1999
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)	0.0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)	2.8
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)	0.0
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)	502,263
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)	0.69
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)	0.00
Total:	0.69
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (CO ₂ -eq tonnes) as per Article 7	383,298
Year of reported country programme implementation data:	2023
Amount approved for projects (as at May 2024) (US \$):	3,051,642
Amount disbursed (as at December 2023) (US \$):	2,302,631
ODS to be phased out (as at May 2024) (ODP tonnes):	26.5
ODS phased out (as at December 2023) (ODP tonnes):	24.7

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	520,442
(b) Institutional strengthening:	990,216
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,540,985
Total:	3,051,642
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	0

Progress report

10. Phase XI of the institutional strengthening (IS) project for Belize has been successful in its implementation through the participation and support of key national stakeholders and the assistance provided by UNEP, enabling the country to maintain compliance with the Montreal Protocol. The activities during this phase included: implementation of ODS legislation and regulation to control and monitor ODS consumption and take measures towards controlling HFCs; data collection, analysis, and submission; consultations and coordination with other national agencies and stakeholders; coordination of HPMP implementation activities as scheduled; awareness-raising and information exchange; and regional cooperation and participation in Montreal Protocol meetings.

Plan of action

11. Through the implementation of phase XII, the Government of Belize will continue to support activities to phase out HCFCs, phase down HFCs, and promote low-GWP, energy-efficient alternatives. The NOU will continue to work with its operational National Steering Committee to ensure the successful implementation of all Multilateral Fund-funded projects at various policy levels. The following actions will be undertaken during the new phase: continue to strengthen coordination within the NOU; continue to implement the licensing and quota system for HCFCs and begin the implementation of a licensing and quota system for HFCs; continue to coordinate and monitor program activities under the HPMP; work closely with stakeholders in the refrigeration servicing sector, including training and capacity development; and implement public awareness campaigns through virtual and print media. The NOU will also continue to maintain its timely data reporting and active participation in the meetings related to the Montreal Protocol and the promotion of women's participation in the refrigeration servicing sector.

Sustainability and risk assessment

12. The NOU functions within the Department of Environment in the Ministry of Sustainable Development, Climate Change, and Disaster Risk Management under the direct supervision of the Chief Environmental Officer with oversight from the office of the Permanent Secretary. The work programme of the NOU is incorporated within this department and Ministry and is also provided with in-kind support from the Government of Belize. This integration contributes to the sustainability of the IS project and the framework to assess risk ahead of time and plan for suitable interventions in advance. Additionally, the NOU provides interim progress reports to UNEP as part of its collective agreement. These reports allow the NOU to identify, in advance, any issues that it is experiencing or where the activities are not progressing as planned, providing an early indication where UNEP may support, assess, and intervene where necessary.

Bhutan: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile			
Implementing agency:			UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):			
Phase I:	Jul-04 and Jul-05		130,000
Phase II:	Nov-07		60,000
Phase III:	Jul-09		60,000
Phase IV:	Jul-11		60,000
Phase V:	Dec-13		60,000
Phase VI:	May-15		59,369
Phase VII:	Jul-17		84,664
Phase VIII:	May-19		82,593
Phase IX:	Nov-21		85,000
Total:			681,627
Amount requested for renewal (phase X) (US \$):			180,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase X (US \$):			180,000
Agency support costs (US \$):			0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase X to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):			180,000
Date of approval of country programme:			2005
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:			2011
Date of approval of Kigali HFC implementation plan:			n/a
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes/CO ₂ -eq tonnes):			
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)			0.0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)			0.3
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)			0.0
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)			13,105
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)			0.02
(c) Annex E, (methyl bromide)			0.00
Total:			0.02
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (CO ₂ -eq tonnes) as per Article 7			2,313
Year of reported country programme implementation data:			2023
Amount approved for projects (as at May 2024) (US \$):			1,778,678
Amount disbursed (as at December 2023) (US \$):			1,583,233
ODS to be phased out (as at May 2024) (ODP tonnes):			0.40
ODS phased out (as at December 2023) (ODP tonnes):			0.20

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	160,230
(b) Institutional strengthening:	681,627
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	936,821
Total:	1,778,678
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	50,000

Progress report

14. Under phase IX, the institutional strengthening (IS) project for Bhutan has made progress on all planned activities. Bhutan has strictly implemented the quota and licensing system for HCFCs and the licensing system for HFCs, enforced the control measures to sustain the ODS phase-out and undertook measures to monitor illegal trade in ODS and HFCs, and equipment containing them. Bhutan also: submitted country programme and Article 7 data reports; maintained high awareness of key players and organized several meetings and awareness-raising activities including celebration of the World Ozone Day; and regularly briefed Customs officers on the Montreal Protocol provisions and amendments including the Kigali Amendment. The country worked with UNEP to conduct and implement the components of the HPMP, and the NOU and relevant authorities actively participated in all relevant Montreal Protocol meetings during the reporting period.

Plan of action

15. During the upcoming phase, the NOU will continue its collaboration with Customs and importers to monitor and crosscheck data and enforce the import/export licensing system for all Montreal Protocol controlled substances. In addition, the NOU will continue tasks including: maintaining awareness of all key stakeholders including the Customs administration on all issues pertaining to the Montreal Protocol and trade controls; of importers on controls and reporting procedures for all controlled substances; and of specific sectors and the general public on topics such as the Montreal Protocol and Kigali Amendment implications, sound consumer choices, safe use of sector-specific low-GWP alternatives, and celebrating the World Ozone Day. The NOU will ensure that new funding requests are submitted timely and that active approved projects are well coordinated and will also ensure enhanced policy coordination among government actors within the existing steering committee, making sure that all relevant actors are actively engaged with new areas of work related to the Kigali Amendment and special funding windows. Finally, the NOU will work on identifying areas and sectors with major gender gaps and work with stakeholders on reducing those gaps.

Sustainability and risk assessment

16. The IS project can be successfully implemented in Bhutan under conditions of stable funding from the Multilateral Fund. Stakeholders, relevant associations, ministries and agencies actively participate in the development of recommendations and amendments to laws and regulations, as well as public awareness and promotional activities. There is also a steering committee consisting of the major stakeholders for Montreal Protocol activities. Risks include turnover of NOU staff and government officials who handle the Montreal Protocol portfolio. Increased high-level commitment for a stable NOU will ensure the smooth management of implementation of the projects and sustainability of the ODS phase out and HFC phase-down.

Botswana: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
Phase I:	Jul. 1994	101,926
Phase II:	Dec. 2003	78,173
Phase III:	Nov. 2007	78,173
Phase IV:	Dec. 2012	78,173
Phase V:	May-16	34,105
Phase VI:	Dec-22	138,085
	Total:	508,635
Amount requested for renewal (phase VII) (US \$):		207,127
Amount recommended for approval for phase VII (US \$):		207,127
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase VII to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		207,127
Date of approval of country programme:		1994
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:		2015
Date of approval of Kigali HFC implementation plan:		n/a
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes/CO ₂ -eq tonnes):		
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)		0.0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		11.0
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		0.2
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)		389,992
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)		4.79
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)		0.00
	Total:	4.79
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (CO ₂ -eq tonnes) as per Article 7		185,236
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2023
Amount approved for projects (as at May 2024) (US \$):		2,730,978
Amount disbursed (as at December 2023) (US \$):		2,036,884
ODS to be phased out (as at May 2024) (ODP tonnes):		12.1
ODS phased out (as at December 2023) (ODP tonnes):		9.9

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	790,800
(b) Institutional strengthening:	508,635
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,431,543
Total:	2,730,978
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	150,000

Progress report

18. During the implementation of phase VI of the institutional strengthening (IS) project in Botswana, progress was made in implementing the Montreal Protocol, focusing on activities such as policy amendments, capacity-building, and enforcement measures. Some key achievements included: the successful adoption of the Kigali Amendment provisions in the “Draft controlled substances Regulations”, as a name change to “ODS Regulations of 2014”, meant to reflect the inclusion of HFCs which are not

ODS; enhanced coordination among stakeholders; and timely submission of country programme and Article 7 data. Challenges encountered during this phase included delays in project development which are documented and with solutions proposed for future implementation.

Plan of action

19. Activities planned for the upcoming phase are aimed at maintaining compliance with the Montreal Protocol, such as further amendments to national regulations, continued capacity-building for Customs officers and technicians, strengthened public awareness campaigns, timely implementation of project activities, timely data reporting, and improved stakeholder coordination through the Ozone Steering Committee. Key objectives include achieving the targets set for the phase-out of HCFCs and the phase-down of HFCs, enhancing stakeholder engagement, and integrating gender mainstreaming into project activities.

Sustainability and risk assessment

20. Key risks include challenges in hiring qualified national consultants, potential delays in project implementation, and the need for higher government buy-in. To mitigate these risks, the assessment recommends measures such as retaining funds for direct procurement of consultants by the implementing agency and conducting high-level engagement workshops. Continuous capacity-building and stakeholder support will also be done to sustain project outcomes and ensure compliance with the Protocol.

Brunei Darussalam: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile			
Implementing agency:			UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):			
Phase I:	Nov-98		90,400
Phase II:	Jul-04		70,000
Phase III:	Jul-12		70,000
Phase IV:	Nov-14		70,000
Phase V:	May-16		89,600
Phase VI:	Dec-18		89,600
Phase VII:	Dec-20		89,600
Phase VIII:	Dec-22		123,648
	Total:		692,848
Amount requested for renewal (phase IX) (US \$):			185,472
Amount recommended for approval for phase IX (US \$):			185,472
Agency support costs (US \$):			0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase IX to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):			185,472
Date of approval of country programme:			1998
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)			0.0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)			6.1
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)			0.0
(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)			3.04
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)			0.00
Total:			3.04
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (CO ₂ -eq tonnes) as per Article 7			343,383
Year of reported country programme implementation data:			2023

Summary of the project and country profile	
Amount approved for projects (as at May 2024) (US \$):	2,226,499
Amount disbursed (as at December 2023) (US \$):	1,932,155
ODS to be phased out (as at May 2024) (ODP tonnes):	70.4
ODS phased out (as at December 2023) (ODP tonnes):	67.8

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	148,838
(b) Institutional strengthening:	692,848
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,384,813
Total:	2,226,499
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	150,000

Progress report

22. During phase VIII of the institutional strengthening (IS) project, Brunei Darussalam complied with its ODS phase-out obligations and continued enforcing its HCFC licensing and quota system through the Application Permit system. All imports are recorded in the recently launched Brunei Darussalam National Single Window System. Starting from 1 January 2024, the NOU implemented an HFC quota system to supplement the HFC licensing system to ensure compliance with obligations after the ratification of the Kigali Amendment through mutual agreement with the Royal Customs and Excise Department and HFC importers to ensure that Brunei Darussalam will meet initial obligations after the ratification. Brunei Darussalam also submitted its country programme and Article 7 data reports in a timely manner. In addition, the NOU continued the enforcement of the labelling system for HCFC cylinders; actively coordinated the implementation of stage II of the HPMP and completed the enabling activities for HFC phase-down; organized several public awareness activities to raise awareness of the public and end users on the HCFC phase-out; celebrated World Ozone Day; actively joined the regional and global meetings on the Montreal Protocol; and promoted gender inclusion.

Plan of action

23. With the continued support of the IS project phase IX, the NOU will carry out the following activities: enforcement of the licensing and quota system for HCFC and HFC import/export through the electronic system; conduct regular data collection and reconciliation for HCFC and HFC import-export statistics to ensure timely submission of accurate Article 7 and country programme data; continued implementation of the labelling requirement for HCFC cylinders; work with other relevant stakeholders to enact specific regulations on control of ODS; continued and enhanced information dissemination to target groups including celebration of the World Ozone Day; promotion of international and regional cooperation on the implementation of the Montreal Protocol; and ratification of the Kigali Amendment.

Sustainability and risk assessment

24. The IS project can be successfully implemented in Brunei Darussalam under conditions of stable funding from the Multilateral Fund. Stakeholders, relevant associations, ministries and agencies actively participate in the development of recommendations and amendments to laws and regulations, as well as public awareness and promotional activities. The NOU is continuously guided by key inline Ministries, the refrigeration and air-conditioning sector and other relevant agencies. Brunei Darussalam has adopted the Harmonized System (HS) code 2022 in May 2023. This will improve the identification and recording of HFC imports in the Customs system and strengthen monitoring of HFC imports.

Central African Republic: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile			
Implementing agency:			UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):			
	Phase I:	Nov-95	51,528
	Phase II:	Nov-98	34,352
	Phase III:	Nov-02	39,520
	Phase IV:	Apr-05	60,000
	Phase V:	Apr-09	60,000
	Phase VI:	Dec-12	60,000
	Total:		305,400
Amount requested for renewal (phase VI) (US \$):			180,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase VI (US \$):			180,000
Agency support costs (US \$):			0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase VI to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):			180,000
Date of approval of country programme:			1995
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 A, Group I (CFCs) (average 1995-1997)			11.2
(b) Annex A, Group II (halons) (average 1995-1997)			0.0
(c) Annex B, Group II (carbon tetrachloride) (average 1998-2000)			0.0
(d) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)			0.0
(e) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)			12.0
(f) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)			0.0
(g) 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 A, Group I (CFCs)			0.00
(b) Annex A, Group II (halons)			0.00
(c) Annex B, Group II (carbon tetrachloride)			0.00
(d) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)			0.00
(e) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)			6.05
(f) Annex E (methyl bromide)			0.00
Total:			6.05
(g) Annex F (HFCs) (CO ₂ -eq tonnes) as per Article 7			Not available
Year of reported country programme implementation data:			2023
Amount approved for projects (as at May 2024) (US \$):			1,082,340
Amount disbursed (as at December 2023) (US \$):			1,082,340
ODS to be phased out (as at May 2024) (ODP tonnes):			11.4
ODS phased out (as at December 2023) (ODP tonnes):			6.7

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	168,979
(b) Institutional strengthening:	305,400
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	607,961
Total:	1,082,340
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	0

Progress report

26. Due to the country's security and administrative instability from 2013 to 2020, the Central African Republic's NOU demonstrated resilience in implementing phase VI of the institutional strengthening project. During the period, the NOU gathered import data on ODS and submitted comprehensive country program and Article 7 data. Annual meetings with stakeholders were conducted to ensure efficient coordination. In collaboration with various government agencies and associations of refrigeration technicians, the NOU prepared to establish a national ozone steering committee. This committee will oversee the implementation of the Montreal Protocol. The National Ozone Focal Point organized technical meetings involving the Technical Commission of the National Assembly and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, with the aim of completing the ratification by December 2024. Despite these challenges, the National Ozone Bureau, within the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, showed a strong commitment to the Montreal Protocol. This commitment is evidenced by state-funded training for 42 customs officers on controlling and identifying ODS and related equipment, and for 80 refrigeration technicians on best practices and safety in using HCFCs. Ongoing efforts focus on raising awareness about HCFC alternatives, relevant legislation, and regulatory frameworks. Although the HPMP for the Central African Republic was not implemented and UNEP returned the funds to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat, the country is now preparing for the operationalization of the National Ozone Bureau and the submission of the phase I, tranche 1 request for the HPMP. Additionally, the Central African Republic actively participated in observing International Ozone Day, engaged in Protocol-related meetings, and is working on integrating the Multilateral Fund gender mainstreaming policy into the country's project implementation.

Plan of action

27. In phase VII of the IS project, the NOU will focus on: continuing information dissemination and awareness activities; planned submission and implementation of HPMP stage I tranche 1; promoting and enforcing the licensing and quota system, and providing importers with annual quota information; sustaining monitoring and evaluation efforts; conducting annual stakeholder workshops to promote low-GWP HCFC alternatives; timely data collection and reporting to the Ozone and Fund Secretariats; and finalization of the Kigali amendment ratification process.

Sustainability and risk assessment

28. The success of the institutional strengthening project in the Central African Republic depends significantly on stable funding from the Multilateral Fund and a favorable political environment. Active involvement from stakeholders, relevant associations, ministries, and agencies is crucial for developing recommendations, amending laws and regulations, and conducting public awareness and promotional activities. The National Ozone Unit is consistently guided by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development and will be further supported next year by the National Ozone Steering Committee. This committee, which will include key line ministries, the refrigeration and air conditioning sector, and other relevant agencies, will operate amidst political risks. Execution risks remain tied to the country's political situation and potential administrative changes within the MEDD and the NOU itself.

Côte d'Ivoire: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile			
Implementing agency:			UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):			
Phase I:	Jul-94		138,436
Phase II:	Nov-98		92,434
Phase III:	Jul-04 and Apr-06		106,340

Summary of the project and country profile			
	Phase IV:	Nov-07	106,340
	Phase V:	Dec-10	106,340
	Phase VI:	Dec-12	106,340
	Phase VII:	Nov-14	106,340
	Phase VIII:	Dec-16	136,011
	Phase IX:	May-19	136,000
	Phase X:	Dec-22	187,839
		Total:	1,222,420
Amount requested for renewal (phase XI) (US \$):			281,758
Amount recommended for approval for phase XI (US \$):			281,758
Agency support costs (US \$):			0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase XI to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):			281,758
Date of approval of country programme:			1994
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)			0.0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)			63.8
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)			8.1
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)			21,289,132
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)			30.25
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)			0.00
Total:			30.25
(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 \$):			6,817,040
Amount disbursed (as at December 2023) (US \$):			4,860,498
ODS to be phased out (as at May 2024) (ODP tonnes):			509.8
ODS phased out (as at December 2023) (ODP tonnes):			221.2

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	2,459,658
(b) Institutional strengthening:	1,222,420
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	3,134,962
Total:	6,817,040
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	150,000

Progress report

30. During phase X of Côte d'Ivoire's institutional strengthening project, the NOU collected import data on ODS and HFC and submitted comprehensive country programme and Article 7 data; conducted annual meetings with stakeholders, including the National Ozone Committee, to ensure efficient coordination; and coordinated training sessions for 90 refrigeration and air conditioning technicians and 28 customs officers. Ongoing efforts focused on raising awareness about HCFC alternatives, relevant legislation, and regulatory frameworks. Additionally, Côte d'Ivoire actively participated in observing World Ozone Days and engaged in Protocol-related meetings.

Plan of action

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

Sustainability and risk assessment

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

Fiji: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
Phase I:	Mar-94	74,456
Phase II:	Nov-99	49,641
Phase III:	Jul-02	57,000
Phase IV:	Dec-04 & Nov-05	60,000
Phase V:	Nov-06	60,000
Phase VI:	Nov-08	60,000
Phase VII:	Jul-10	60,000
Phase VIII:	Jul-12	60,000
Phase IX:	May-14	60,000
Phase X:	Dec-16	85,000
Phase XI:	Dec-18	80,000
Phase XII:	Dec-20	85,000
Phase XIII:	Dec-22	120,000
Total:		911,096
Amount requested for renewal (phase XIV) (US \$):		180,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase XIV (US \$):		180,000
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase XIV to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		180,000
Date of approval of country programme:		1993
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:		2011
Date of approval of Kigali HFC implementation plan:		n/a
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes/CO ₂ -eq tonnes):		
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)		0.00
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		5.73
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		0.70
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)		443,528
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)		2.03
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)		0.00
Total:		2.03
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (CO ₂ -eq tonnes) as per Article 7		329,493

Summary of the project and country profile	
Year of reported country programme implementation data:	2023
Amount approved for projects (as at May 2024) (US \$):	2,631,136
Amount disbursed (as at December 2023) (US \$):	2,064,616
ODS to be phased out (as at May 2024) (ODP tonnes):	33.0
ODS phased out (as at December 2023) (ODP tonnes):	32.2

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	394,875
(b) Institutional strengthening:	911,096
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,325,165
Total:	2,631,136
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	150,000

Progress report

34. During phase, XIII of the NOU maintained compliance with the Montreal Protocol through an effective ODS regulation that supports the HCFC and HFC licensing and quota system. The ODS Unit maintained regular communications with all stakeholders in the public and private sectors and managed all national Montreal Protocol implementation, including the HPMP implementation and KIP preparation. The 2022 and 2023 Article 7 data reports and CP progress reports were submitted and statistics indicated that the HCFC imports were well below the obligations and compliance has been sustained by Fiji. The Government of Fiji has a gender equality policy in place which is implemented under the Ministry of Women, Children and Social Protection. The policy was integrated into the implementation of the Montreal Protocol activities to provide equal opportunities for men and women to be part of the planning and delivery of activities.

Plan of action

35. Phase XIV will continue to build on the results gained to date from the implementation of the current phase. This will be achieved through the following planned activities: enforcement and monitoring of the licensing and quota system for HCFCs and HFCs and verification of compliance with the licenses and quota issued through periodic inspections; collaboration with the Customs Department to effectively enforce the provisions of the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU); engagement of the Steering Committee, RAC Association and other key stakeholders in the planning and implementation of Montreal Protocol activities; continuation of the implementation of the approved on-going Multilateral Fund projects and of the preparation of the Multilateral Fund projects in accordance with the planned submission; raising awareness of the stakeholders on the Montreal Protocol and organization of the World Ozone Day celebration; and active participation in regional and international meetings, workshops and events supporting the work of the Montreal Protocol. Article 7 and the country programme progress reports will be prepared and submitted on a timely basis. Gender mainstreaming will be integrated into the implementation of the institutional strengthening project and other Multilateral Fund-funded projects.

Sustainability and risk assessment

36. The institutional strengthening project can be successfully implemented in Fiji under conditions of stable funding from MLF. Stakeholders, relevant associations, and ministries and agencies actively participate in the development of recommendations and amendments to laws and regulations, as well as public awareness and promotional activities. As Fiji serves as a central hub for exports to Pacific Island

Countries, there is a heightened risk of illegal trade in ODS and HFC through fishing vessels. To combat this, the enforcement mechanisms must be strengthened through enhanced risk management strategies, improved monitoring at ports, and stricter compliance checks. By reinforcing these systems, Fiji can better prevent illegal ODS trade and ensure that its commitments under the Montreal Protocol are upheld.

Guinea: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile			
Implementing agency:			UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):			
	Phase I:	Nov-95	56,500
	Phase II:	Jul-99	37,666
	Phase III:	Jul-01	37,666
	Phase IV:	Dec-03	43,333
	Phase V:	Nov-06	60,000
	Phase VI:	Nov-08	60,000
	Phase VII:	Apr-11	59,879
	Phase VIII:	Jul-13	60,000
	Phase IX:	May-15	59,921
	Phase X:	Nov-17	85,000
	Phase XI:	Jun-20	85,000
	Phase XII:	Jun-22	85,000
	Total:		729,966
Amount requested for renewal (phase XIII) (US \$):			180,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase XIII (US \$):			180,000
Agency support costs (US \$):			0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase XIII to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):			180,000
Date of approval of country programme:			1995
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)			0.0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)			22.6
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)			0.0
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)			1,826,976
Latest reported ODS consumption (2023) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:			
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)			0.0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)			1.1
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)			0.0
Total:			1.1
(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 \$):			2,851,598
Amount disbursed (as at December 2023) (US \$):			2,422,439
ODS to be phased out (as at May 2024) (ODP tonnes):			56.0
ODS phased out (as at December 2023) (ODP tonnes):			53.2

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	578,897
(b) Institutional strengthening:	729,966
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,542,735
Total:	2,851,598
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	0

Progress report

38. Guinea's National Ozone Office (NOO) implemented phase XII of the institutional strengthening project. During the phase, the NOO collected import data on HCFCs and submitted comprehensive country program and Article 7 data; conducted annual meetings with stakeholders, including the National Ozone Committee, to ensure efficient coordination and established an HFC quota and licensing system. The NOO organized training sessions for 90 RAC technicians (55 men and 35 women), 45 Customs officers, 12 gendarmes, and 12 other control agents for monitoring and control. Ongoing efforts focused on raising awareness about HCFC alternatives, relevant legislation, and regulatory frameworks. Additionally, Guinea actively participated in observing World Ozone Day and engaged in Protocol-related meetings.

Plan of action

39. During phase XIII of the IS project, the NOU will concentrate on: continuing information dissemination and awareness activities; coordinating the implementation of stage II tranche 2 of the HPMP and the KIP stage I tranche 1; promoting and enforcing the licensing and quota system, and providing importers with annual quota information; working with Customs to monitor the legal trade of HCFC and HFC; establishing the technician certification program; sustaining monitoring and evaluation efforts; conducting annual stakeholder workshops to promote low-GWP HCFC alternatives; timely data collection and reporting to the Ozone and Fund Secretariats; and continuing its efforts in integrating gender mainstreaming into the implementation of the IS project.

Sustainability and risk assessment

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

Honduras: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile			
Implementing agency:			UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):			
Phase I:	Oct-96		74,580
Phase II:	Dec-00		49,720
Phase III:	Jul-03		57,199
Phase IV:	Apr-05		60,000
Phase V:	Nov-06		60,000
Phase VI:	Apr-09		60,000
Phase VII:	Dec-12		60,000
Phase VIII:	Nov-15		85,000
Phase IX:	May-19		85,000
Phase X:	Jun-22		85,000
	Total:		676,499
Amount requested for renewal (phase XI) (US \$):			180,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase XI (US \$):			180,000
Agency support costs (US \$):			0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase XI to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):			180,000
Date of approval of country programme:			1996

Summary of the project and country profile	
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:	2011
Date of approval of Kigali HFC implementation plan:	2024
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)	19.9
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)	259.4
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)	1,460,674
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)	6.16
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)	0.00
Total:	6.16
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (CO ₂ -eq tonnes) as per Article 7	1,850,102
Year of reported country programme implementation data:	2023
Amount approved for projects (as at May 2024) (US \$):	8,715,532
Amount disbursed (as at December 2023) (US \$):	7,796,781
ODS to be phased out (as at May 2024) (ODP tonnes):	737.5
ODS phased out (as at December 2023) (ODP tonnes):	677.5

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	5,540,944
(b) Institutional strengthening:	676,499
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	2,498,090
Total:	8,715,532
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	150,000

Progress report

42. During phase X of the institutional strengthening project, the NOU worked to achieve a broad consensus on revised national ODS legislation. An operational import/export licensing and quota system for HCFC, including HFCs, is in place. Article 7 and country programme data were submitted to the Fund and Ozone Secretariats, respectively, accurately and in a timely manner. The NOU staff coordinated activities under HPMP stage II, first and second tranches, and prepared and submitted the KIP, first stage, to reduce 10% of HFCs. Several training sessions for Customs officers were organized and conducted. The country encouraged the continued participation of stakeholders in the implementation of the Montreal Protocol at the national level, organized awareness-raising activities and the World Ozone Day celebrations, as well as actively participating in the regional network and events.

Plan of action

43. With the continued support of the institutional strengthening project, Honduras will continue implementing HCFC phase-out and submit the KIP in an effective manner to meet the HCFC phase-out and HFC phase-down targets, while ensuring gender mainstreaming in implementing those projects. In addition, the NOU will continue the coordination with Customs to ensure an effective surveillance of international trade of all Montreal Protocol controlled substances, to fulfill the requirements of the HPMP stage II and the Kigali Amendment and development of national capacities to allow the efficient implementation of all its provisions. The action plan also includes strict monitoring and control of the imports and use of HCFCs/HFCs, as well as facilitating access to and use of alternative substances and

technologies. The NOU will continue public awareness activities, especially with the education sector and with a gender focus during the World Refrigeration Day and World Ozone Day celebrations as well as national events.

Sustainability and risk assessment

44. SERNA and the UTOH integrates the concept of sustainability aspects in all projects that make up the IS project, through the strengthening of alliances and relationships with key stakeholders, including government entities, with whom the regulatory framework for the control of substances subject to restrictions by the Montreal Protocol is being strengthened, development of policies and standards that promote the introduction and sustainability of non HCFC and low-GWP alternative refrigerants and technologies. A wide range of government departments and institutions have been involved in the formulation and implementation of the IS project, HPMP and KIP strategy, and assessment tools used in national reports have also been integrated to identify the environmental, economic, and social effects and benefits for the country. Likewise, greater support should be provided during the sensitization of the new authorities every time there is a change, on the importance of complying with the obligations that the country acquires under the Montreal Protocol, for which UNEP will be available. Honduras is ensuring the incorporation of the gender perspective in the project implementation, and in general, seeks the necessary means to guarantee sustainability and reduce the risks.

Jamaica: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile			
Implementing agency:			UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):			
	Phase I:	Oct-96	74,580
	Phase II:	Nov-99	49,720
	Phase III:	Dec-01	49,720
	Phase IV:	Jul-03	57,200
	Phase V:	Nov-05	60,000
	Phase VI:	Jul-08	60,000
	Phase VII:	Dec-10	60,000
	Phase VIII:	Dec-12	59,774
	Phase IX:	Nov-15	85,000
	Phase X:	Dec-19	85,000
	Phase XI:	Jun-22	85,000
		Total:	725,994
Amount requested for renewal (phase XII) (US \$):			180,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase XII (US \$):			180,000
Agency support costs (US \$):			0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase XII to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):			180,000
Date of approval of country programme:			1996
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)			1.4
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)			16.3
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)			4.9
(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)			0.0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)			1.4
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)			0.0
Total:			1.4
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (CO ₂ -eq tonnes) as per Article 7			Not available

Summary of the project and country profile	
Year of reported country programme implementation data:	2023
Amount approved for projects (as at May 2024) (US \$):	3,809,079
Amount disbursed (as at December 2023) (US \$):	3,462,936
ODS to be phased out (as at May 2024) (ODP tonnes):	178.6
ODS phased out (as at December 2023) (ODP tonnes):	168.4

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	1,407,414
(b) Institutional strengthening:	725,994
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,675,670
Total:	3,809,079
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	150,000

Progress report

46. During phase XI of Jamaica's institutional strengthening project, significant progress was made in its implementation with the participation and support of key national stakeholders and the assistance provided by UNEP and enabled the country to maintain compliance with the Montreal Protocol. The NOU carried out: implementation of ODS legislation and regulation to control and monitor ODS consumption and take measures towards controlling HFCs; data collection, analysis, and submission; consultations and coordination with other national agencies/stakeholders; coordination of HPMP implementation activities as scheduled; awareness raising and information exchange; and regional cooperation and participation in Montreal Protocol meetings.

Plan of action

47. As part of phase XII, the Government of Jamaica will continue to support activities to phase out HCFCs, phase down HFCs, and promote low-GWP, energy-efficient alternatives. The NOU will continue to follow up with key decision makers on the Revised Montreal Protocol Trade Order towards the ratification of the Kigali Amendment. The NOU will also continue to work with its operational ad-hoc stakeholder group to ensure the successful implementation of all Multilateral Fund-funded projects at various policy levels to support the NOU with the implementation of activities. The following actions will be undertaken during the new phase: continue to strengthen coordination within the NOU; continue to implement the licensing and quota system for HCFCs and begin the implementation of a licensing and quota system for HFCs; continue to coordinate and monitor programme activities under the HPMP; work closely with stakeholders in the refrigeration servicing sector including training and capacity development; and implement public awareness campaigns through virtual and print media. During the next phase, the NOU will continue to maintain its timely data reporting and will maintain active participation in the meetings related to the Montreal Protocol and the promotion of women's participation in the refrigeration servicing sector.

Sustainability and risk assessment

48. The NOU functions within the National Environment and Planning Agency. The work programme of the NOU has been incorporated within this agency and line Ministry and is also provided with in-kind support from the Government of Jamaica. This integration contributes to the sustainability of the IS project and the framework to assess risk ahead of time and plan for suitable interventions in advance. Additionally, the NOU provides interim progress reports to UNEP as part of its collective agreement. These reports allow

the NOU to identify, in advance, any issues that it is experiencing or where the activities are not progressing as planned, providing an early indication where UNEP may support, assess, and intervene where necessary

Kyrgyzstan: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile			
Implementing agency:			UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):			
	Phase I:	Jul-02	133,650
	Phase II:	Dec-04	115,830
	Phase III:	Nov-06	115,830
	Phase IV:	Jul-08	115,830
	Phase V:	Jul-10	115,830
	Phase VI:	Dec-12	115,830
	Phase VII:	Nov-14	115,830
	Phase VIII:	Dec-16	148,262
	Phase IX:	Jun-18	148,262
	Phase X:	Dec-20	148,262
	Phase XI:	Dec-22	204,602
		Total:	1,478,018
Amount requested for renewal (phase XII) (US \$):			306,903
Amount recommended for approval for phase XII (US \$):			306,903
Agency support costs (US \$):			0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase XII to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):			306,903
Date of approval of country programme:			2002
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:			2011
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)			4.1
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)			14.2
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)			450,382
Latest reported ODS consumption (2023) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:			
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)			0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)			0
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)			0
Total:			0
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (CO ₂ -eq tonnes) as per Article 7			314,555
Year of reported country programme implementation data:			2023
Amount approved for projects (as at May 2024) (US \$):			5,008,632
Amount disbursed (as at December 2023) (US \$):			4,313,232
ODS to be phased out (as at May 2024) (ODP tonnes):			97.6
ODS phased out (as at December 2023) (ODP tonnes):			88.4

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	883,409
(b) Institutional strengthening:	1,478,018
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	2,647,205
Total:	5,008,632
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	95,000

Progress report

50. During phase XI of the institutional strengthening project, the Ozone Centre of Kyrgyzstan updated the regulatory system to control HCFCs and HFCs and submitted Article 7 and country programme data on time. The country successfully completed the implementation of its accelerated HPMP with allowed servicing tail until 2025 in December 2021. A meeting of the Interdepartmental Coordination Commission on Ozone was held to discuss the draft Action Plan to reduce HFC consumption for 2024-2029 and it was adopted. This plan includes the results of HFCs inventory for the years 2015-2022 and a list of necessary measures to reduce the use of HFCs and improve energy efficiency in the refrigeration sector. The country also met the HFC licensing and quota system freeze targets in 2024, and the Government introduced a quota for the import of HFCs. Workshops were conducted on the state regulation of the import, export, and transit of HFCs and the prevention of illegal trade in HFCs for the officers of the State Customs Service. In addition, seminars on energy efficiency of refrigeration and air-conditioning equipment were held for sellers and importers of refrigeration and air-conditioning equipment. Other seminars were held to raise awareness of equipment importers and sellers, as well as for refrigeration and air conditioning sector specialists on good maintenance practices to improve energy efficiency. The country also piloted minimum energy performance standards (MEPS) for small RAC systems and energy efficiency labelling for small RAC systems up to 3 kW, as well as updating its Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning Building Code. The NOU organized a series of events for World Ozone Day and produced and disseminated a variety of innovative information and awareness materials, as well as keeping the NOU's website up to date. The members of the RAC association were informed about gender policy to promote equal opportunities for female technicians. The NOU actively participates in the informal Prior Informed Consent (iPIC) mechanism and established close cooperation with the Customs Service and Environmental Inspectorate.

Plan of action

51. The next phase will focus on continued coordination and support to the development of National Cooling Plan on HFCs phase-down and implementation of the preparation of the KIP. It will also implement the HFCs phase-down activities project with its national country program. These activities will include the enforcement of the import/export licensing and HFC system, updating national legislation in accordance with the requirements of the Eurasian Economic Union, training and certification of service technicians, training of enforcement officers, public awareness-raising, and upgrading the capacity of technical training institutes. The Ozone Centre will work closely with the industry association and other relevant agencies to address the challenges of the introduction of the ozone layer and climate-friendly alternatives to the local market and the training of technicians on the safe use of flammable, high-pressure and toxic refrigerants. The Ozone Centre will promote gender equality and women's empowerment through planned activities where applicable. The Ozone Center will also continue its work to further develop supportive legislative measures to control HCFC and HFC consumption and update training materials for refrigeration technicians and customs officers. Awareness raising related to the protection of the ozone layer and climate, including activities to mark World Ozone Day will be continued and cooperation with the national RAC association, technical schools and others will further be strengthened. Annual awareness workshops organized for each target group will continue.

Sustainability and risk assessment

52. The current project implementation mode works well and shall be continued. Emphasis shall be given to the sustainability of training and capacity building activities, although continued training and refreshment will be required. The engagement of women in all areas of Montreal Protocol work shall be promoted and equal opportunities be ensured. UNEP does not foresee any particular risk if there is no Government restructuring, elections, civil unrest, or implications of ongoing conflicts in the region.

Lesotho: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile			
Implementing agency:			UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):			
	Phase I:	Oct-96	33,900
	Phase II:	Nov-99	22,600
	Phase III:	Apr-05	26,000
	Phase IV:	Nov-07	60,000
	Phase V:	Dec-10	60,000
	Phase VI:	Dec-12	60,000
	Phase VII:	Nov-14	60,000
	Phase VIII:	Dec-16	85,000
	Phase IX:	Dec-18	85,000
	Phase X:	Jun-20	85,000
	Phase XI:	Jun-22	85,000
		Total:	662,500
Amount requested for renewal (phase XII) (US \$):			180,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase XII (US \$):			180,000
Agency support costs (US \$):			0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase XII to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):			180,000
Date of approval of country programme:			1996
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:			2011
Date of approval of Kigali HFC implementation plan:			n/a
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes/CO ₂ -eq tonnes):			
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)			0.0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)			3.5
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)			0.1
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)			103,221
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)			0.39
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)			0.00
		Total:	0.39
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (CO ₂ -eq tonnes) as per Article 7			27,069
Year of reported country programme implementation data:			2023
Amount approved for projects (as at May 2024) (US \$):			2,358,343
Amount disbursed (as at December 2023) (US \$):			1,715,955
ODS to be phased out (as at May 2024) (ODP tonnes):			6.7
ODS phased out (as at December 2023) (ODP tonnes):			7

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	834,051
(b) Institutional strengthening:	662,500
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	861,792
Total:	2,358,343
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	95,000

Progress report

54. During phase XI of the institutional strengthening project for Lesotho, several activities were completed and stage II of the HPMP began its initial implementation. The Ozone Depleting Substances and

non-ODS regulation of 2024, which includes quotas and licensing as enforcement tools, became fully operational. The licensing and quota system was in the process of conversion to an electronic format. Good service methods and the prevention of illegal trade were the goals of the training provided to technicians and Customs officers.

Plan of action

55. In an effort to phase out ODS entirely and reduce HFCs, the NOU oversees all project activities related to ozone layer protection. During the upcoming phase, the NOU will guarantee that Lesotho continues to be fully compliant with all obligations under the Montreal Protocol and its revisions by cooperating with implementing authorities and stakeholders (Customs, local technical institutes and technicians.). The NOU will provide country program data and Article 7 data reports on the controlled substances in a timely manner. In order to guarantee ODS reduction on time, capacity expansion continues to be the top focus.

Sustainability and risk assessment

56. The Montreal Protocol projects activities are governed by the Prevention of Corruption and Economic Offices Act 2006 together with its regulations such as Money Laundering and Proceeds of Crime 2016. The project goes through auditing by the Government's Auditor General every five years to scrutinise the procedures on funds consumption and its alignment with the guiding contracts. Therefore, the risk remains minimal for the implementation of the projects in Lesotho.

Malawi: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile			
Implementing agency:			UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):			
Phase I:	Mar-94		87,010
Phase II:	Jul-98		58,026
Phase III:	Jul-00		57,969
Phase IV:	Dec-03		66,733
Phase V:	Nov-05		66,733
Phase VI:	Nov-07		66,733
Phase VII:	Nov-09		66,733
Phase VIII:	Apr-12		66,733
Phase IX:	May-14		66,733
Phase X:	May-16		85,418
Phase XI:	Dec-18		85,418
Phase XII:	Jun-20		85,418
Phase XIII:	Jun-22		85,418
	Total:		945,075
Amount requested for renewal (phase XIV) (US \$):			180,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase XIV (US \$):			180,000
Agency support costs (US \$):			0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase XIV to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):			180,000
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:			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)			10.8
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)			112.8
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)			428,435
Latest reported ODS consumption (2023) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:			

Summary of the project and country profile	
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)	0.00
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)	1.88
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)	0.00
Total:	1.88
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (CO ₂ -eq tonnes) as per Article 7	193,561
Year of reported country programme implementation data:	2023
Amount approved for projects (as at May 2024) (US \$):	7,180,204
Amount disbursed (as at December 2023) (US \$):	6,538,643
ODS to be phased out (as at May 2024) (ODP tonnes):	283.4
ODS phased out (as at December 2023) (ODP tonnes):	179.4

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	3,551,864
(b) Institutional strengthening:	945,075
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	2,683,265
Total:	7,180,204
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	150,000

Progress report

58. During phase XIII, the National Ozone Unit of Malawi satisfactorily implemented the required activities under the IS project. The NOU built local capacity in areas such as policy development, regulatory enforcement, and technology transfer. In particular, the NOU implemented the following activities: enforced HCFC licensing and quota system; trained Customs and enforcement officers; developed and submitted stage I of the KIP; compiled and reported ODS and HFC consumption for 2022 and 2023 to the Multilateral Fund and the Ozone Secretariats; and celebrated the annual World Ozone Day in 2023 and 2024.

Plan of action

59. The activities planned for the next phase of the IS project for Malawi will focus on IS activities aimed at promoting HCFC phase out and phase down of HFCs. In the next phase, the NOU will focus on the following activities: strategic public awareness activities through stakeholders' workshop, promotional materials, celebration of World Ozone Day; and monitor program activities under the stage II of the HPMP, stage I of the KIP and continue the enforcement of the Regulations on Controlled substances under Montreal Protocol, as well as carry out the training of relevant personnel connected with the phase out process, among others. The Government will continue with awareness raising programmes, training of refrigeration and air conditioning technicians, Customs officers and implementing a licensing and quota system for HCFCs to meet and sustain the 67.5% reduction in 2025 and sustain the freeze in HFCs consumption.

Sustainability and risk assessment

60. Two employees of the Government of Malawi are tasked with the responsibility of monitoring the project and report on any issues that may affect the continued operation of the project. The project is subjected to periodic internal and external audits to ensure adequate risk management. There are no observed risks that may hinder achieving the project objectives. The compliance obligations are being met.

Marshall Islands (the): Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile			
Implementing agency:			UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):			
Phase I:	Mar-02		33,178
Phase II:	Nov-06 & Nov-07		60,000
Phase III:	Nov-09		60,000
Phase IV:	Jul-11		60,000
Phase V:	Jul-13		57,506
Phase VI:	Nov-17		85,000
Phase VII:	Dec-19		75,000
Phase VIII:	Jun-22		85,000
	Total:		515,684
Amount requested for renewal (phase IX) (US \$):			180,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase IX (US \$):			180,000
Agency support costs (US \$):			0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase IX to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):			180,000
Date of approval of country programme:			2002
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:			2011
Date of approval of Kigali HFC implementation plan:			n/a
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes/CO ₂ -eq tonnes):			
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)			0.0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)			0.2
(c) Annex E, (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)			0.0
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)			10,824
Latest reported ODS consumption (2023) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:			
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)			0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)			0
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)			0
Total:			0
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (CO ₂ -eq tonnes) as per Article 7			31,619
Year of reported country programme implementation data:			2023
Amount approved for projects (as at May 2024) (US \$):			857,892
Amount disbursed (as at December 2023) (US \$):			691,444
ODS to be phased out (as at May 2024) (ODP tonnes):			1.2
ODS phased out (as at December 2023) (ODP tonnes):			0

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	0
(b) Institutional strengthening:	515,684
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	342,208
Total:	857,892
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	50,000

Progress report

62. During phase X of the IS project, the Marshall Islands continued the implementation of its project through several activities, including an effective ODS regulation that supports the HCFC and HFC licensing and quota system. The NOU maintained regular communications with all stakeholders in the public and

private sectors and managed all national Montreal Protocol implementation, including HPMP implementation and KIP preparation. The 2022 and 2023 Article 7 data report and country programme data were submitted and indicated that the country has maintained zero ODS consumption during the reporting period. The NOU organised and delivered the 2023 and 2024 World Ozone Day activities in close collaboration with key stakeholders and participated actively in the regional network meetings. In addition, the NOU promoted gender mainstreaming under all Multilateral Fund-funded projects.

Plan of action

63. Phase IX of the institutional strengthening project will continue to build on the results gained to date. This will be achieved through the following planned activities: enforcement and monitoring of the licensing and quota system for HCFCs and HFCs and verification of compliance with the licenses and quota issued through periodic inspections; collaboration with the Customs Department to effectively enforce the ASCYCUDA; engagement of the key stakeholders in the planning and implementation of Montreal Protocol activities; continuation of the implementation of the approved on-going Multilateral Fund projects and of the preparation of future projects in accordance with the planned submission; raising awareness of the stakeholders on the Montreal Protocol and organization of the World Ozone Day celebration; and active participation in regional and international meetings, workshops and events supporting the work of the Montreal Protocol. Article 7 and country programme reports will be prepared and submitted in a timely fashion. Gender mainstreaming will be integrated into the implementation of the IS project and other Multilateral Fund-funded projects.

Sustainability and risk assessment

64. The successful implementation of the institutional strengthening project in the Marshall Islands is contingent upon stable funding from the Multilateral Fund. However, the recent introduction of the ASYCUDA system, particularly in the long absence of a fully developed Harmonized System (HS) for goods classification in the country, presents potential risks for illegal imports. The system's new installation, coupled with Customs officers still familiarizing themselves with its operation, could lead to errors in accurately capturing import permits. To mitigate these risks, the NOU must maintain close collaboration with Customs, working to streamline processes and enhance the accuracy of data entry and monitoring. This joint effort is essential to ensure effective border control and prevent any gaps that could lead to non-compliance with import regulations. Continuous training and capacity-building initiatives will also be critical in minimizing errors and ensuring the system's long-term success in regulating imports.

Mauritania: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile			
Implementing agency:			UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):			
Phase I:	Sep-94		25,983
Phase II:	Mar-01		29,267
Phase III:	Jul-04		33,670
Phase IV:	Jul-06		59,113
Phase V:	Apr-09		60,000
Phase VI:	Jun-18		85,000
Phase VII:	Dec-20		85,000
Phase VIII:	Dec-22		120,000
	Total:		498,033
Amount requested for renewal (phase IX) (US \$):			180,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase IX (US \$):			180,000
Agency support costs (US \$):			0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase IX to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):			180,000
Date of approval of country programme:			1994

Summary of the project and country profile	
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:	2017
Date of approval of Kigali HFC implementation plan:	n/a
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes/CO ₂ -eq tonnes):	
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)	0.0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)	20.5
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)	0.0
(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)	8.67
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)	0.00
Total:	8.67
(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 \$):	2,136,979
Amount disbursed (as at December 2023) (US \$):	1,742,249
ODS to be phased out (as at May 2024) (ODP tonnes):	22.8
ODS phased out (as at December 2023) (ODP tonnes):	16.4

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	473,537
(b) Institutional strengthening:	498,033
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,165,410
Total:	2,136,979
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	150,000

Progress report

66. Mauritania's National Ozone Office (NOO) implemented phase VIII of the institutional strengthening project through several activities, including the collection of import data on HCFC and submission of comprehensive country programme and Article 7 data. Annual meetings with stakeholders, including the National Ozone Committee, were conducted to ensure efficient coordination. Mauritania has demonstrated its commitment to ozone protection by establishing HFC quota and licensing system. Ongoing efforts are focused on raising awareness about HCFC alternatives, relevant legislation, and regulatory frameworks. Additionally, Mauritania actively participated in observing World Ozone Day and engaged in Protocol-related meetings.

Plan of action

67. In phase IX of the IS project, the NOU will concentrate on: continuing information dissemination and awareness activities; coordinating the implementation of stage I tranche 3 of the HPMP; promoting and enforcing the licensing and quota system, providing importers with annual quota information; working with Customs to monitor the legal trade of HCFC; establishing the technician certification program; sustaining monitoring and evaluation efforts; conducting annual stakeholder workshops to promote low-GWP HCFC alternatives; timely data collection and reporting to the Ozone and Fund Secretariats; ratifying the Kigali Amendment; and continuing its efforts to integrate gender mainstreaming into the implementation of the IS project.

Sustainability and risk assessment

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

Mozambique: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile			
Implementing agency:			UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):			
	Phase I:	Dec-94	104,412
	Phase II:	Dec-03	80,080
	Phase III:	Nov-06	80,800
	Phase IV:	Apr-09	80,800
	Phase V:	Jul-11	80,800
	Phase VI:	Jul-13	80,800
	Phase VII:	May-16	103,424
	Phase VIII:	Dec-18	103,285
	Phase IX:	Jun-20	103,424
	Phase X:	Dec-22	142,725
		Total:	960,550
Amount requested for renewal (phase XI) (US \$):			214,088
Amount recommended for approval for phase XI (US \$):			214,088
Agency support costs (US \$):			0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase XI to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):			214,088
Date of approval of country programme:			1994
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:			2012
Date of approval of Kigali HFC implementation plan:			2024
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes/CO ₂ -eq tonnes):			
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)			0.00
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)			8.69
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)			3.40
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)			655,255
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)			2.04
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)			0.00
Total:			2.04
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (CO ₂ -eq tonnes) as per Article 7			1,156,651
Year of reported country programme implementation data:			2023
Amount approved for projects (as at May 2024) (US \$):			3,612,188
Amount disbursed (as at December 2023) (US \$):			2,594,412
ODS to be phased out (as at May 2024) (ODP tonnes):			48.7
ODS phased out (as at December 2023) (ODP tonnes):			11.1

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	836,453
(b) Institutional strengthening:	960,550

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,815,185
Total:	3,612,188
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	150,000

Progress report

70. Despite the challenges faced under phase X of the institutional strengthening project, the NOU of Mozambique successfully carried out the required activities. The NOU built local capacity in key areas such as policy development, regulatory enforcement, and technology transfer. Notably, the NOU implemented several initiatives, including enforcing the licensing and quota system for HCFCs and training of Customs and enforcement officers. Additionally, revised regulations were adopted to incorporate HFCs into the licensing system, and ODS consumption for 2022 and 2023 compiled and reported to the Fund and the Ozone Secretariats. Furthermore, Mozambique participated in the celebration of World Ozone Day in 2023 and 2024.

Plan of action

71. During phase XI, Mozambique will focus on activities aimed at advancing HCFC phase out. The NOU's tasks will include: implementing targeted public awareness activities through stakeholders' workshop, promotional materials, and celebration of World Ozone Day; monitor program activities under stage II of the HPMP, implement stage I of the newly approved KIP and inform of the new Regulations on Controlled substances under Montreal Protocol, as well as carry out training of relevant personnel connected with the phase out process. Mozambique will continue with awareness-raising programmes, training of refrigeration and air conditioning technicians, Customs officers and implementing a licensing and quota system for HCFCs and HFCs to meet and sustain the 67.5% reduction in HCFC consumption in 2025 and keep HFC consumption at the baseline level.

Sustainability and risk assessment

72. The Directorate of Planning and Cooperation in the Ministry of Land and Environment is tasked with the responsibility of monitoring the project and reporting on any issues that may affect the continued operation of the project. The project is subjected to periodic internal and external audits to ensure adequate risk avoidance and management. Every year the inspectors do their duty in the project to verify the compliance, sustainability and risk assessment.

Nepal: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile			
Implementing agency:			UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):			
Phase I:	Nov-98		70,060
Phase II:	Jul-02		53,733
Phase III:	Dec-04		60,000
Phase IV:	Nov-06		60,000
Phase V:	Nov-08		60,000
Phase VI:	Jul-10		60,000
Phase VII:	Jul-12		60,000
Phase VIII:	May-14		60,000
Phase IX:	Dec-16		85,000
Phase X:	Jun-18		85,000
Phase XI:	Jun-20		85,000
Total:			738,793

Summary of the project and country profile	
Amount requested for renewal (phase XII) (US \$):	180,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase XII (US \$):	180,000
Agency support costs (US \$):	0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase XII to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):	180,000
Date of approval of country programme:	1998
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)	0.0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)	1.1
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)	0.0
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)	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)	0.35
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)	0.00
Total:	0.35
(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 \$):	2,276,948
Amount disbursed (as at December 2023) (US \$):	1,990,832
ODS to be phased out (as at May 2024) (ODP tonnes):	30.7
ODS phased out (as at December 2023) (ODP tonnes):	24.7

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	286,485
(b) Institutional strengthening:	738,793
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,251,671
Total:	2,276,948
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	95,000

Progress report

74. During phase XI of the institutional strengthening project, Nepal implemented the quota and licensing system for HCFCs and the licensing system for HFCs, enforced the control measures to sustain the ODS phase-out and undertook measures to monitor illegal trade in ODS and HFCs and equipment containing them. Nepal also submitted country programme and Article 7 data reports throughout the reporting period. The NOU also continued to maintain high awareness of key players and organized several meetings and awareness raising activities, including celebration of World Ozone Day. Customs officers were regularly briefed on Montreal Protocol provisions and amendments including the Kigali Amendment. The country worked with UNEP to conduct and implement the components of the HPMP and actively participated in all relevant Montreal Protocol meetings during the reporting period.

Plan of action

75. In the upcoming phase, the NOU will continue its collaboration with Customs, Ministry of Forest & Environment and importers to monitor and cross-check data and enforce the import/export licensing system for all Montreal Protocol controlled substances. The NOU will also work on: updating and consolidating the regulatory framework related the Montreal Protocol in Nepal; maintaining awareness of

all key stakeholders including the Customs administration on all issues pertaining to the Montreal Protocol and trade controls, of the importers on controls and reporting procedures for all controlled substances, of specific sectors and general public on topics such as the Montreal Protocol and Kigali Amendment implications, sound consumer choices, safe use of low-GWP alternatives, and sector-specific alternatives, including by marking World Ozone Day. The NOU will also ensure that new funding requests are submitted in a timely fashion, active approved projects are well-coordinated and will work to ensure enhanced policy coordination among government actors within the existing steering committee, making sure that all relevant actors are actively engaged especially with upcoming new areas of work due to the Kigali Amendment and special funding windows. Finally, the NOU will work on identifying areas and sectors with major gender gaps and work with stakeholders on reducing those gaps.

Sustainability and risk assessment

76. The IS project can be successfully implemented in Nepal under conditions of stable funding from Multilateral Fund. As for the IS project implemented in Nepal, stakeholders, relevant associations, and ministries and agencies actively participate in the development of recommendations and amendments to laws and regulations, as well as public awareness and promotional activities. There is also a steering committee consisting of the major stakeholders for Montreal Protocol activities. Risks include turnover of NOU staff and government officials who handle the Montreal Protocol portfolio. Increased high-level commitment to a stable NOU will ensure the smooth management of implementation of the projects and sustainability of the ODS phase out and HFC phase-down.

Saint Kitts and Nevis: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile			
Implementing agency:			UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):			
Phase I:	Feb-97		30,000
Phase II:	Apr-04		13,000
Phase III:	Nov-05		60,000
Phase IV:	Nov-09		60,000
Phase V:	Dec-12		60,000
Phase VI:	Nov-14		60,000
Phase VII:	Jun-18		85,000
Phase VIII:	Jun-22		85,000
Total:			456,900
Amount requested for renewal (phase IX) (US \$):			180,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase IX (US \$):			180,000
Agency support costs (US \$):			0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase IX to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):			180,000
Date of approval of country programme:			1997
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:			2011
Date of approval of Kigali HFC implementation plan:			n/a
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes/CO ₂ -eq tonnes):			
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)			0.0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)			0.5
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)			0.3
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)			Not available
Latest reported ODS consumption (2022) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:			
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)			0.00
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)			0.11
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)			0.00
Total:			0.11
(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 \$):	1,258,874
Amount disbursed (as at December 2023) (US \$):	1,046,671
ODS to be phased out (as at May 2024) (ODP tonnes):	3.1
ODS phased out (as at December 2023) (ODP tonnes):	2.9

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	0
(b) Institutional strengthening:	456,900
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	801,974
Total:	1,258,874
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	50,000

Progress report

78. Phase VIII of the institutional strengthening project for Saint Kitts and Nevis was challenged by the loss of the country's National Ozone Officer in December 2023 and the National Ozone Assistant during the reporting period. A new NOO was recruited and began work in September 2024. Despite this, the Country was able to maintain its compliance with the Montreal Protocol and continued to work towards ratification of the Kigali Amendment. The NOU continued the following tasks: ODS legislation and regulation to control and monitor ODS consumption and measures towards controlling HFCs; data collection, analysis, and submission; consultations and coordination with other national agencies/stakeholders; coordination of HPMP implementation activities; awareness raising and information exchange; and regional cooperation and participation in Montreal Protocol meetings.

Plan of action

79. During phase IX, the Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis will continue to support activities to phase out HCFCs and promote Montreal Protocol activities and will also support activities to implement the Kigali Amendment and its HFC phase down, once ratified. The NOU will review the composition of the Steering Committee to ensure that it can respond to stage II of the HPMP and the HFC phase-down, with consideration to gender mainstreaming and energy efficiency. The following actions will be undertaken: continue to strengthen coordination within the NOU; continue to implement the licensing and quota system for HCFCs, the licensing system for HFCs and finalize the quota system for HFCs; continue to coordinate and monitor programme activities under the HPMP; work closely with stakeholders in the refrigeration servicing sector including capacity development; and implement public awareness campaigns through social and print media. The NOU will maintain its timely data reporting; promote gender mainstreaming; and maintain active participation in the meetings related to the Montreal Protocol and the promotion of women's participation in the refrigeration servicing sector.

Sustainability and risk assessment

80. The NOU is located within the Department of Environment within the Ministry of Environment, Climate Action and Constituency Empowerment. The NOU works closely with the Office of the Director. The work programme of the NOU has been incorporated within the Ministry's. These factors contribute to the sustainability of the ISP and the framework to assess risk ahead of time and plan for suitable interventions in advance. Additionally, UNEP requires interim reports as part of the SSFA with the country. These reports allow the country to identify, in advance, any issues that it is experiencing or where the

activities are not progressing as planned, providing an early indication of where UNEP may support, assess and intervene where necessary.

Seychelles: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile			
Implementing agency:			UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):			
	Phase I:	Jul-94	36,047
	Phase II:	Jul-00	24,032
	Phase III:	Dec-04	60,000
	Phase IV:	Nov-07	60,000
	Phase V:	Apr-11	60,000
	Phase VI:	Jul-13	60,000
	Phase VII:	Nov-15	85,000
	Phase VIII:	Jun-18	85,000
	Phase IX:	Jun-20	85,000
	Phase X:	Dec-22	120,000
	Total:		675,079
Amount requested for renewal (phase XI) (US \$):			180,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase XI (US \$):			180,000
Agency support costs (US \$):			0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase XI to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):			180,000
Date of approval of country programme:			1994
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:			2011
Date of approval of Kigali HFC implementation plan:			2024
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes/CO ₂ -eq tonnes):			
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)			0.0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)			1.4
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)			0.0
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)			249,400
Latest reported ODS consumption (2023) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:			
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)			0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)			0
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)			0
Total:			0
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (CO ₂ -eq tonnes) as per Article 7			223,975
Year of reported country programme implementation data:			2023
Amount approved for projects (as at May 2024) (US \$):			2,372,954
Amount disbursed (as at December 2023) (US \$):			1,687,008
ODS to be phased out (as at May 2024) (ODP tonnes):			8.5
ODS phased out (as at December 2023) (ODP tonnes):			3.8

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	790,505
(b) Institutional strengthening:	675,079
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	907,370
Total:	2,372,954
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	95,000

Progress report

82. During phase X of the IS project for Seychelles, the NOU has successfully coordinated with key government institutions such as the Licensing Authority, Customs/Finance & Import office and agencies to integrate ozone protection issues into national plans. In addition, import control measures for HCFCs were maintained and through the Green Custom Initiatives Training, Customs/law enforcement officers were sensitized to the Montreal Protocol, Importers were also cooperative to assist implementation by participating in any activities the NOU organized to sensitize the public.

Plan of action

83. The activities planned for the phase XI of the IS project for Seychelles will focus on activities aimed at promoting HCFC phase out and phase-down of HFCs. These activities include implementing training programs to strengthen enforcement mechanisms through training and provision of necessary tools and equipment to control illegal trade of ODS and HFCs. There will be improvement to data collection systems through digitalization to accurately track controlled substances consumption and data reporting to the Montreal Protocol and investment in technology upgrades for monitoring and reporting. The NOU will work with the National Institute of Technology (SIT) to certify all the refrigeration technicians in safe handling, while also offering specialized training programs for technicians and industries involved in refrigeration, air conditioning, and other services. Strategic public awareness activities will include stakeholders' workshops, promotional materials, and celebration of World Ozone Day. In addition, the NOU will continue to monitor programme activities under stage I of the HPMP and the KIP and continue the enforcement of the Regulations on Controlled substances under Montreal Protocol as well as carry out training of relevant personnel connected to the phase out process. The Government will continue with awareness programmes, training of refrigeration and air-conditioning technicians and Customs officers and implementing a licensing and quota system for HFCs and will continue to sustain the achieved full phase-out of HCFCs.

Sustainability and risk assessment

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

Sierra Leone: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile			
Implementing agency:			UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):			
Phase I:	Mar-02 & Dec-03		111,800
Phase II:	Nov-05 & Mar-07		96,890
Phase III:	Apr-08		85,800
Phase IV:	Jul-10		85,800
Phase V:	Apr-13		85,800
Phase VI:	Nov-15		109,824
Phase VII:	Dec-18		109,824
Phase VIII:	Jun-20		109,824
Phase IX:	Dec-22		151,557
	Total:		947,119
Amount requested for renewal (phase X) (US \$):			227,336
Amount recommended for approval for phase X (US \$):			227,336
Agency support costs (US \$):			0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase X to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):			227,336
Date of approval of country programme:			2003

Summary of the project and country profile	
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:	2011
Date of approval of Kigali HFC implementation plan:	2024
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes/CO ₂ -eq tonnes):	
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)	0.0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)	1.7
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)	2.6
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)	350,905
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)	0.56
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)	0.00
Total:	0.56
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (CO ₂ -eq tonnes) as per Article 7	298,480
Year of reported country programme implementation data:	2023
Amount approved for projects (as at May 2024) (US \$):	3,250,403
Amount disbursed (as at December 2023) (US \$):	2,191,146
ODS to be phased out (as at May 2024) (ODP tonnes):	88.1
ODS phased out (as at December 2023) (ODP tonnes):	71.1

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	392,418
(b) Institutional strengthening:	947,119
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,910,866
Total:	3,250,403
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	95,000

Progress report

86. During phase IX of the IS project in Sierra Leone, the NOU conducted stakeholder engagements, capacity building, and training workshops for Customs officers and other law enforcement as well as refrigeration and air conditioning technicians across the country. The NOU organized a dedicated training workshop for female refrigeration and air conditioning technicians, produced various awareness-raising products which enhanced the visibility of Montreal Protocol activities. The NOU enforced the HCFC licensing and quota system; implemented enabling activities projects and revised regulations to include HFCs in the licensing system; compiled and reported ODS consumption to the Fund and Ozone Secretariats; and commemorated World Ozone Day.

Plan of action

87. The activities planned for phase X will focus on implementing activities aimed at promoting HCFC phase out and phase-down of HFCs. Targeted public awareness activities will be implemented through stakeholder workshops, distribution of promotional materials, and the celebration of World Ozone Day. Additionally, the NOU will continue to monitor program activities under stage II of the HPMP and stage I of the KIP; enforce regulations on controlled substances under the Montreal Protocol; and conduct training for relevant personnel involved in the phase-out process. Furthermore, the Government will maintain its efforts to raise awareness, train refrigeration and air-conditioning technicians and Customs officers, and enforce a licensing and quota system for HCFCs. A similar licensing and quota system will also be implemented for HFCs to ensure compliance with international environmental standards. These actions are aimed at achieving and sustaining a 67.5% reduction in HCFC consumption by 2025.

Sustainability and risk assessment

88. The NOU is a part of the Environmental Protection Agency – Sierra Leone (EPA-SL) and participates in the sustainability incubator meetings and the program acceleration meetings which are aimed at identifying and tackling risks during project implementation and provide plans that enhances sustainability. Projects and activities implemented by the NOU are monitored by the internal auditor and also the Program Development and Performance Directorate within the Agency (EPA-SL). The Government of Sierra Leone Audit Service Commission also conducts annual audit of all the projects implemented by the NOU.

Uganda: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile	
Implementing agency:	UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):	
Phase I: Jul-94	33,645
Phase II: Nov-14	37,226
Phase III: Dec-18	84,844
Phase IV: Jun-20	85,000
Phase V: Jun-22	85,000
Total:	325,715
Amount requested for renewal (phase VI) (US \$):	180,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase VI (US \$):	180,000
Agency support costs (US \$):	0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase VI to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):	180,000
Date of approval of country programme:	1994
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)	0.0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)	0.2
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)	6.3
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)	39,432
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)	0.07
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)	0.00
Total:	0.07
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (CO ₂ -eq tonnes) as per Article 7	15,600
Year of reported country programme implementation data:	2023
Amount approved for projects (as at May 2024) (US \$):	1,841,938
Amount disbursed (as at December 2023) (US \$):	1,691,619
ODS to be phased out (as at May 2024) (ODP tonnes):	46.4
ODS phased out (as at December 2023) (ODP tonnes):	35.5

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	650,557
(b) Institutional strengthening:	325,715
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	865,666
Total:	1,841,938
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	50,000

Progress report

90. During phase V of the IS project, the National Ozone Unit of Uganda implemented the required activities as agreed under its HPMP and the preparation for the Kigali HFC implementation plan, respectively. The NOU continued to: implement the ODS regulations including enforcement of the licensing and quota system for controlling/regulating the consumption of HCFC-22; embarked on an awareness-raising programme, trained Customs officers, technicians, and strengthened the capacity of six Vocational Training Institutes, and the Uganda National Association for Refrigeration and Air-conditioning (UNARA), through the provision and use of the refrigeration and air-conditioning service tools and toolkits. Uganda also submitted its 2022 and 2023 data under Article 7 and country programme reporting.

Plan of action

91. The NOU of the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) is the responsible entity for coordination of the implementation of the IS project and stage II of the HPMP. During the upcoming phase, the NOU will continue to implement planned activities and the associated relevant, existing legal and policy provisions; including implementation of the ODS Regulations, building capacity of relevant stakeholders to enable proper implementation of the Montreal Protocol provisions, including strict monitoring and control of the imports of HCFCs and HFCs, and promoting adoption and use of alternatives to HCFCs and HFCs and their associated technologies. The NOU will also continue the training of technicians in the refrigeration and air-conditioning servicing sector, Customs officers, technicians in the vocational training facilities; and foster partnership with the public, industry and private sector stakeholders to comply with the requirements under the Montreal Protocol. The NOU will submit Article 7 and country programme data to the Ozone and the Multilateral Fund Secretariats; actively engage in regional and international meetings, workshops and events for implementation of the Montreal Protocol.

Sustainability and risk assessment

92. Uganda is currently experiencing risks such as finding qualified national consultants, which leads to potential delays in project implementation. Prior to the ratification of the Kigali Amendment, the Government requested the financial implications of ratifying the Kigali Amendment which would inform on how to incorporate some of the activities into the mainstream activities of the National Environment Management Authority. However, the Government is still failing to include these activities into NEMA midterm expenditure framework. Therefore, there is a need to further sensitize the Government on the importance of including these activities in national planning processes. To mitigate these risks, measures such as retaining funds for direct procurement of consultants by the implementing agency and conducting high-level engagement workshops with Government are necessary to ensure their buy-in. Continuous capacity building and stakeholder support will also be done to sustain project outcomes and ensure compliance with the Protocol.

United Republic of Tanzania (the): Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile			
Implementing agency:			UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):			
Phase I:	Oct-96		74,580
Phase II:	Dec-04		57,200
Phase III:	Nov-06		60,000
Phase IV:	Apr-09		60,000
Phase V:	Apr-12		60,000
Phase VI:	May-14		60,000
Phase VII:	May-19		85,000

Summary of the project and country profile		
Phase VIII:	Dec-22	120,000
	Total:	576,780
Amount requested for renewal (phase IX) (US \$):		180,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase IX (US \$):		180,000
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase IX to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		180,000
Date of approval of country programme:		1996
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)		0.0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		1.7
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		0.0
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)		218,611
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)		0.72
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)		0.00
Total:		0.72
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (CO ₂ -eq tonnes) as per Article 7		223,266
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2023
Amount approved for projects (as at May 2024) (US \$):		4,070,688
Amount disbursed (as at December 2023) (US \$):		3,542,546
ODS to be phased out (as at May 2024) (ODP tonnes):		361.6
ODS phased out (as at December 2023) (ODP tonnes):		292.5

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	1,961,862
(b) Institutional strengthening:	576,780
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,532,046
Total:	4,070,688
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	95,000

Progress report

94. Tanzania's National Ozone Unit successfully implemented phase VIII of the institutional strengthening project by implementing ODS regulations through the enforcement of the licensing and quota system. The NOU built local capacity in areas such as policy development, regulatory enforcement, and technology transfer. The NOU implemented the following activities: enforced the HCFC licensing and quota system; trained 150 Customs and enforcement officers; implemented the enabling activities projects and revised regulations to include HFCs in the licensing system; compiled and reported ODS and HFC consumption for 2022 and 2023 to the Fund and Ozone Secretariats; joined in celebrating the annual World Ozone Day; and participated in regional network and Montreal Protocol meetings.

Plan of action

95. In the next phase, Tanzania will focus on activities aimed at promoting HCFC phase out and implementation of the Kigali Amendment. The NOU will focus on the following activities: strategic public

awareness activities through stakeholders' workshops, promotional materials, and celebration of World Ozone Day; continuing to monitor program activities under stage II of the HPMP and the enforcement of the Regulations on Controlled substances under the Montreal Protocol; continuing with awareness-raising programmes, training of refrigeration and air-conditioning technicians, Customs officers and implementing a licensing and quota system for HCFCs to meet and sustain the 67.5% reduction in 2025.

Sustainability and risk assessment

96. The successful implementation and sustainability of the IS project in Tanzania is dependent on funding from the Multilateral Fund. Active participation from Government and relevant stakeholders and associations remains critical in developing amendments to laws and regulations. In the Vice President's Office where the NOU is hosted, the Policy and Planning Directorate is responsible for monitoring the project and reporting on any issues that may affect its implementation. The project is also subject to periodic internal and external audits to ensure adequate risk management

Viet Nam: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile			
Implementing agency:			UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):			
Phase I:	Jul-95		155,126
Phase II:	Jul-99		103,418
Phase III:	Mar-01		103,418
Phase IV:	Jul-03		118,956
Phase V:	Jul-05		118,976
Phase VI:	Jul-07		118,976
Phase VII:	Apr-09		118,976
Phase VIII:	Apr-11		118,976
Phase IX:	Dec-12		118,976
Phase X:	Nov-14		118,976
Phase XI:	Dec-16		152,289
Phase XII:	Dec-18		152,289
Phase XIII:	Dec-20		152,289
Phase XIV:	Dec-22		210,159
	Total:		1,861,800
Amount requested for renewal (phase XV) (US \$):			
Amount recommended for approval for phase XV (US \$):			
Agency support costs (US \$):			
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase XV to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):			
Date of approval of country programme:			1996
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:			2011
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)			0.2
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)			221.2
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)			136.5
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)			13,991,360
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)			137.46
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)			0.00
	Total:		137.46
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (CO ₂ -eq tonnes) as per Article 7			13,700,569
Year of reported country programme implementation data:			2023
Amount approved for projects (as at May 2024) (US \$):			31,382,044

Summary of the project and country profile	
Amount disbursed (as at December 2023) (US \$):	24,726,037
ODS to be phased out (as at May 2024) (ODP tonnes):	1,369.7
ODS phased out (as at December 2023) (ODP tonnes):	1,000.3

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	24,922,375
(b) Institutional strengthening:	1,861,800
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	4,597,870
Total:	31,382,044
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	250,000

Progress report

98. Under phase XIV of the IS project for Viet Nam, the NOU strictly enforced the HCFC and HFC import/export quota and licensing system, including the control of pre-blended HCFC polyol; and submitted Article 7 data (including HFC trade data) and country programme data in a timely fashion. The NOU successfully completed stage II of the HPMP and coordinated with implementing agencies to prepare and submit stage III of the HPMP and stage I of the KIP. World Ozone Day celebration activities were organized with a number of communication materials developed and distributed to participants. A newsletter and publications used for capacity building and training activities were also developed and used in different events organized by the project and the Department of Climate Change. The NOU also participated in global and regional meetings on the Montreal Protocol.

Plan of action

99. Phase XV will continue to build on the results gained to date and planned activities include: strengthening provisions in the existing regulations to support HCFC phase-out and HFC phase-down activities; implementation and enforcement of the HCFC and HFC quota and licensing system including the import ban of HCFC-141b pre-blended polyol; regularly conduct data collection and reconciliation for HCFC and HFC import-export statistics to ensure timely submission of Article 7 and country programme data reporting; coordination with stakeholders for the implementation of Montreal Protocol activities, including stage III of the HPMP, stage I of the KIP and the national inventory of banks of ODSs/HFCs; ensuring the continuity of information dissemination to the target groups; and ; promoting international and regional cooperation on the implementation of the Montreal Protocol. Gender mainstreaming will also be further integrated into implementation of the project.

Sustainability and risk assessment

100. The institutional strengthening project can be successfully implemented in Viet Nam under conditions of stable funding from Multilateral Fund. Stakeholders, relevant associations, and ministries and agencies actively participate in the development of recommendations and amendments to laws and regulations, as well as public awareness and promotional activities. The NOU is continuously guided by key inline ministries, the refrigeration and air-conditioning sector and other relevant agencies.

Anexo II

PROPUESTA DE OPINIONES EXPRESADAS POR EL COMITÉ EJECUTIVO SOBRE LA RENOVACIÓN DE PROYECTOS DE FORTALECIMIENTO INSTITUCIONAL PRESENTADOS EN LA 95ª REUNIÓN

Bahamas

1. El Comité Ejecutivo examinó el informe presentado con la solicitud de renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para Bahamas (fase IX) y observó con satisfacción que Bahamas había presentado a las Secretarías del Ozono y del Fondo los datos del artículo 7 y del programa país para 2022 y 2023, respectivamente, demostrando el cumplimiento del calendario de eliminación del Protocolo de Montreal. El Comité reconoció el sistema de concesión de licencias para los HFC en Bahamas. El Comité alentó al Gobierno a mantener sus esfuerzos para sostener la eliminación lograda y seguir cumpliendo con el Protocolo de Montreal, así como a ejecutar las actividades de los tramos de la etapa II del PGEH y sus compromisos en virtud de la Enmienda de Kigali.

Barbados

2. El Comité Ejecutivo examinó el informe presentado con la solicitud de renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para Barbados (fase IX) y observó con satisfacción que Barbados había presentado a las Secretarías del Ozono y del Fondo los datos del artículo 7 y del programa país para 2022 y 2023, respectivamente, demostrando el cumplimiento del calendario de eliminación del Protocolo de Montreal. El Comité observó que el Gobierno seguía aplicando eficazmente el sistema de concesión de licencias para los HCFC y los HFC y mantenía el cumplimiento de los objetivos del Protocolo de Montreal y de su Acuerdo con el Comité Ejecutivo para la eliminación de los HCFC, así como de las obligaciones de la Enmienda de Kigali. El Comité reconoció la dedicación del país en la ejecución de su programa de gestión de SAO y HFC y sus actividades. El Comité alentó al Gobierno a basarse en las medidas puestas en marcha para garantizar que el país mantiene la dinámica a medida que trata de mantener los logros alcanzados en la eliminación de los HCFC y cumplir con la reducción progresiva de los HFC según lo estipulado en la Enmienda de Kigali.

Belice

3. El Comité Ejecutivo examinó el informe presentado con la solicitud de renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para Belice (fase XII) y observó con satisfacción que Belice había presentado a las Secretarías del Ozono y del Fondo los datos del artículo 7 y del programa país para 2022 y 2023, respectivamente, demostrando el cumplimiento del calendario de eliminación del Protocolo de Montreal. El Comité observó que el Gobierno seguía aplicando eficazmente el sistema de concesión de licencias para los HCFC y los HFC a través del sistema de Ventanilla Única Nacional y mantenía el cumplimiento de los objetivos del Protocolo de Montreal y de su Acuerdo con el Comité Ejecutivo para la eliminación de los HCFC, así como de las obligaciones de la Enmienda de Kigali. El Comité reconoció la dedicación del país en la ejecución de las actividades de eliminación de las SAO y de los HFC. El Comité alentó al Gobierno a basarse en las medidas puestas en marcha para garantizar que el país mantiene la dinámica a medida que trata de mantener los logros alcanzados en la eliminación de los HCFC y cumplir con la reducción progresiva de los HFC según lo estipulado en la Enmienda de Kigali.

Bhután

4. El Comité Ejecutivo examinó el informe presentado con la solicitud de renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para Bhután (fase X) y observó con satisfacción que Bhután había presentado a las Secretarías del Ozono y del Fondo los datos del artículo 7 y del programa país para 2022 y 2023, respectivamente, demostrando el cumplimiento del calendario de eliminación del Protocolo de Montreal. El Comité observó que el Gobierno está coordinando el PGEH para la eliminación acelerada de los HCFC y

preparando la estrategia y el plan de ejecución para la etapa I de su plan de aplicación de la Enmienda de Kigali relativa a los HFC. El Comité también constató la activa participación de las partes interesadas nacionales del país en las actividades de capacitación y sensibilización y en las celebraciones del Día Mundial del Ozono, así como la continua participación del Gobierno en los eventos de la red regional. Por consiguiente, el Comité confía en que, en los próximos tres años, el Gobierno de Bhután siga ejecutando con éxito su PGEH y su proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional, con el objetivo de lograr la eliminación completa del consumo de HCFC para el 1 de enero de 2025.

Botsuana

5. El Comité Ejecutivo examinó el informe presentado con la solicitud de renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para Botsuana (fase VII) y observó con satisfacción que Botsuana había presentado a las Secretarías del Ozono y del Fondo los datos del artículo 7 y del programa país para 2022 y 2023, respectivamente, demostrando el cumplimiento del calendario de eliminación del Protocolo de Montreal. El Comité observó la aplicación del sistema de concesión de licencias y cuotas, la capacitación de funcionarios de aduanas y técnicos de refrigeración, y la celebración de actos de sensibilización pública y difusión de información, para frenar el consumo de HCFC. El Comité reconoció los esfuerzos de Botsuana para reducir el consumo de HCFC y, por lo tanto, espera que, en los próximos tres años, el Gobierno de Botsuana continúe con éxito la ejecución de la etapa II del PGEH y las actividades de fortalecimiento institucional para preparar al país a lograr la reducción del 67,5 % en el consumo de HCFC requerida para el 1 de enero de 2025.

Brunei Darussalam

6. El Comité Ejecutivo examinó el informe presentado con la solicitud de renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para Brunei Darussalam (fase IX) y observó con satisfacción que Brunei Darussalam había presentado a las Secretarías del Ozono y del Fondo los datos del artículo 7 y del programa país para 2022 y 2023, respectivamente, demostrando el cumplimiento del calendario de eliminación del Protocolo de Montreal. El Comité constató que el país mantenía un sólido sistema de concesión de licencias y cuotas para el control del comercio de HCFC a través de la Ventanilla Única Nacional de Brunei Darussalam. El Comité observó con satisfacción que el Gobierno aceleró la ratificación de la Enmienda de Kigali, lo que supuso un avance significativo. Por lo tanto, el Comité confía en que la fase IX del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional ayude a Brunei Darussalam a cumplir con las obligaciones del Protocolo de Montreal, garantizando al mismo tiempo la integración de la perspectiva de género en la ejecución de las actividades del Protocolo de Montreal.

República Centroafricana

7. El Comité Ejecutivo examinó el informe presentado con la solicitud de renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para la República Centroafricana (fase VII) y observó con satisfacción que el país había presentado a las Secretarías del Ozono y del Fondo los datos del artículo 7 y del programa país para 2013 y 2023, respectivamente, demostrando el cumplimiento del calendario de eliminación del Protocolo de Montreal. El Comité también reconoció los avances del país en la eliminación progresiva del consumo de SAO mediante la aplicación de controles de importación de SAO a través de un sistema de licencias y cuotas, a pesar de las circunstancias nacionales del país. Por consiguiente, el Comité confía en que la República Centroafricana pueda presentar su PGEH para alcanzar y mantener el próximo objetivo de control del Protocolo de Montreal.

Côte d'Ivoire

8. El Comité Ejecutivo examinó el informe presentado con la solicitud de renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para Côte d'Ivoire (fase XI) y observó con satisfacción que el país había presentado a las Secretarías del Ozono y del Fondo los datos del artículo 7 y del programa país para 2022 y 2023, respectivamente, demostrando el cumplimiento del calendario de eliminación del Protocolo de Montreal. También se observaron logros en los esfuerzos de Côte d'Ivoire por eliminar el consumo de sustancias que

agotan la capa de ozono (SAO) durante el periodo del proyecto. El Comité también tomó nota de las medidas de ejecución aplicadas para controlar las importaciones de SAO y HFC mediante un sistema de licencias y cuotas, junto con la capacitación exhaustiva impartida a los funcionarios de aduanas y a los técnicos en refrigeración. Además, se observaron las iniciativas de Côte d'Ivoire destinadas a reducir el consumo de HCFC y HFC. Por lo tanto, el Comité espera que, en los próximos tres años, el Gobierno continúe con éxito la ejecución de la etapa II del PGEH y las actividades de fortalecimiento institucional para preparar al país a lograr la reducción del 67,5 % en el consumo de HCFC requerida para el 1 de enero de 2025.

Fiji

9. El Comité Ejecutivo examinó el informe presentado con la solicitud de renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para Fiji (fase XIV) y observó con satisfacción que Fiji había presentado a las Secretarías del Ozono y del Fondo los datos del artículo 7 y del programa país para 2022 y 2023, respectivamente, demostrando el cumplimiento del calendario de eliminación del Protocolo de Montreal. El Comité también señaló los esfuerzos del Gobierno de Fiji por mantener la cooperación con las partes interesadas nacionales y llevar a cabo actividades de sensibilización, incluso durante los Días Mundiales del Ozono y la participación activa del país en eventos de la red regional. Por consiguiente, el Comité confía en que la próxima fase del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional y el PGEH ayuden a Fiji a cumplir sus obligaciones en virtud del Protocolo de Montreal, garantizando al mismo tiempo la integración de la perspectiva de género en la ejecución.

Guinea

10. El Comité Ejecutivo examinó el informe presentado con la solicitud de renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para Guinea (fase XIII) y observó que el país había presentado datos para 2022 y 2023 a la Secretaría del Ozono, demostrando su compromiso de cumplir el Protocolo de Montreal. El Comité también observó el esfuerzo de Guinea para eliminar el consumo de SAO mediante medidas de fiscalización aplicadas para controlar las importaciones de SAO a través de un sistema de licencias y cuotas, junto con la capacitación integral proporcionada a los funcionarios de aduanas y a los técnicos en refrigeración. Además, el Comité señaló las iniciativas de Guinea destinadas a reducir el consumo de HCFC y HFC. Por consiguiente, el Comité confía en que, en los próximos tres años, el Gobierno continúe aplicando su PGEH y los proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional, con el objetivo de lograr una reducción del 67,5% del consumo de HCFC para el 1 de enero de 2025, y de iniciar la aplicación de la etapa I de su plan de aplicación de la Enmienda de Kigali relativa a los HFC (PAK).

Honduras

11. El Comité Ejecutivo examinó el informe presentado con la solicitud de renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para Honduras (fase XI) y observó con satisfacción que el país había cumplido con sus obligaciones de notificación de datos, eliminación de HCFC y eliminación de HFC en virtud del Protocolo de Montreal. El Comité también constató que el país coordinó actividades en el marco de la etapa II de su PGEH, primer y segundo tramos, presentó la etapa I del PAK para la reducción del 10 % de los HFC, y organizó sesiones de capacitación para funcionarios de aduanas. Además, el Comité tomó nota de que el Gobierno fomentaba la participación continua de las partes interesadas en la aplicación del Protocolo de Montreal en todo el país; organizaba actividades de sensibilización y las celebraciones del Día Mundial del Ozono; y participaba activamente en los eventos de la red regional. El Comité reconoció las dificultades a las que se enfrentó el Gobierno de Honduras para poner en marcha los proyectos y observó que pudieron lograr resultados satisfactorios. Por lo tanto, el Comité confía en que en los próximos tres años el Gobierno continúe con éxito la ejecución del PGEH, del PAK y las actividades del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para cumplir con el Protocolo de Montreal, garantizando al mismo tiempo la incorporación de la perspectiva de género en todas las actividades ejecutadas.

Jamaica

12. El Comité Ejecutivo examinó el informe presentado con la solicitud de renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para Jamaica (fase XII) y observó con satisfacción que Jamaica había presentado a las Secretarías del Ozono y del Fondo los datos del artículo 7 y del programa país para 2022 y 2023, respectivamente, demostrando el cumplimiento del calendario de eliminación del Protocolo de Montreal. El Comité también observó que el Gobierno sigue aplicando el sistema de concesión de licencias para los HCFC y el cumplimiento sostenido de las obligaciones de eliminación de los HCFC del Protocolo de Montreal y el consumo máximo permitido, tal como se especifica en su Acuerdo con el Comité Ejecutivo, y sus obligaciones en virtud de la Enmienda de Kigali. El Comité destacó los esfuerzos del Gobierno por aprovechar las medidas ya adoptadas para garantizar que el país mantenga el ritmo en su intento de respaldar los logros alcanzados en la eliminación de los HCFC y seguir avanzando hacia la ratificación de la Enmienda de Kigali.

Kirguistán

13. El Comité Ejecutivo examinó el informe presentado con la solicitud de renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para Kirguistán (fase XII) y observó con satisfacción que Kirguistán había presentado a las Secretarías del Ozono y del Fondo los datos del artículo 7 y del programa país para 2022 y 2023, respectivamente, demostrando el cumplimiento del calendario de eliminación del Protocolo de Montreal. El Comité también señaló que el país completó con éxito la ejecución de su PGEH acelerado en diciembre de 2021, y que la etapa I de su PAK se aprobó en 2023. Por consiguiente, el Comité confía en que, durante la próxima fase, el Gobierno de Kirguistán continúe con la ejecución del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional y mantenga los logros de eliminación de HCFC y cumpla con la primera obligación de eliminación de HFC en virtud de la Enmienda de Kigali.

Lesotho

14. El Comité Ejecutivo examinó el informe presentado con la solicitud de renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para Lesotho (fase XII) y observó con satisfacción que Lesotho había presentado a las Secretarías del Ozono y del Fondo los datos del artículo 7 y del programa país para 2022 y 2023, respectivamente, demostrando el cumplimiento del calendario de eliminación del Protocolo de Montreal. El Comité también observó que el Gobierno de Lesotho había implantado un sistema de licencias y cuotas para controlar las importaciones de SAO y había capacitado a funcionarios de aduanas y técnicos en refrigeración y aire acondicionado. El Comité tomó nota de los esfuerzos realizados por Lesotho para reducir el consumo de HCFC y confía en que, en los próximos tres años, Lesotho continúe con la ejecución de la etapa II del PGEH, la etapa I del PAK y las actividades del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional y logre la reducción del 67,5 % en el consumo de HCFC requerida para el 1 de enero de 2025 y cumpla con la primera obligación de eliminación de HFC en virtud de la Enmienda de Kigali.

Malawi

15. El Comité Ejecutivo examinó el informe presentado con la solicitud del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para Malawi (fase XIV) y observó con satisfacción que Malawi había presentado a las Secretarías del Ozono y del Fondo los datos del artículo 7 y del programa país para 2022 y 2023, respectivamente, demostrando el cumplimiento del calendario de eliminación del Protocolo de Montreal. El Comité reconoció que Malawi cuenta con un sistema de licencias y cuotas, y que el país había llevado a cabo actividades de capacitación de funcionarios de aduanas, técnicos en refrigeración y actividades de sensibilización. El Comité señaló los esfuerzos de Malawi para reducir el consumo de las sustancias controladas en virtud del Protocolo de Montreal y, por lo tanto, espera que en los próximos tres años, Malawi continúe con la aplicación de la etapa II del PGEH, la etapa I de su PAK y siga ejecutando las actividades del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional

con el fin de preparar al país para lograr la reducción del 67,5 % del consumo de HCFC requerida para el 1 de enero de 2025 y mantener la congelación del consumo de HFC en 2024.

Islas Marshall

16. El Comité Ejecutivo examinó el informe presentado con la solicitud de renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para las Islas Marshall (fase IX) y observó con satisfacción que las Islas Marshall había presentado a las Secretarías del Ozono y del Fondo los datos del artículo 7 y del programa país para 2022 y 2023, respectivamente, demostrando el cumplimiento del calendario de eliminación del Protocolo de Montreal. El Comité también observó que las Islas Marshall mantuvieron un consumo cero de SAO durante la ejecución de la fase VIII del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional. El Comité también tomó nota del esfuerzo del Gobierno para aplicar los controles obligatorios de los HFC y las mezclas de HFC mediante la Orden Ministerial. El Comité también observó la participación del país en las reuniones de la red regional a pesar de las dificultades para participar en las reuniones del Protocolo de Montreal. Por consiguiente, el Comité confía en que la próxima fase del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional y el PGEH ayuden a las Islas Marshall a cumplir sus obligaciones en virtud del Protocolo de Montreal, garantizando al mismo tiempo la integración de la perspectiva de género en las actividades realizadas.

Mauritania

17. El Comité Ejecutivo examinó el informe presentado con la solicitud de renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para Mauritania (fase IX) y observó con satisfacción que el país había presentado a las Secretarías del Ozono y del Fondo los datos del artículo 7 y del programa país para 2022 y 2023, respectivamente, demostrando el cumplimiento del calendario de eliminación del Protocolo de Montreal. El Comité también observó los esfuerzos de Mauritania para eliminar el consumo de SAO durante la duración del proyecto mediante un sistema de licencias y cuotas, junto con la capacitación proporcionada a los funcionarios de aduanas y a los técnicos en refrigeración. Además, el Comité señaló las iniciativas de Mauritania destinadas a reducir el consumo de HCFC. Por consiguiente, el Comité confía en que Mauritania siga aplicando su PGEH y su proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional, con el objetivo de lograr una reducción del 67,5 % del consumo de HCFC para el 1 de enero de 2025, así como la ratificación de la Enmienda de Kigali y el inicio de su aplicación.

Mozambique

18. El Comité Ejecutivo examinó el informe presentado con la solicitud de renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para Mozambique (fase XI) y observó con satisfacción que Mozambique había presentado a las Secretarías del Ozono y del Fondo los datos del artículo 7 y del programa país para 2022 y 2023, respectivamente, demostrando el cumplimiento del calendario de eliminación del Protocolo de Montreal. El Comité tomó nota además de las medidas adoptadas por el Gobierno de Mozambique para eliminar su consumo de SAO, incluida la aplicación de controles de importación de SAO mediante un sistema de licencias y cuotas, y la capacitación de funcionarios de aduanas y técnicos en refrigeración. El Comité tomó nota de los esfuerzos realizados por Mozambique para reducir el consumo de HCFC y, por consiguiente, confía en que, en los próximos tres años, Mozambique continúe con la ejecución de la etapa II del PGEH, la etapa I del PAK y las actividades del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para preparar al país a lograr la reducción del 67,5 % en el consumo de HCFC requerida para el 1 de enero de 2025 y cumplir con la primera obligación de eliminación de los HFC en virtud de la Enmienda de Kigali.

Nepal

19. El Comité Ejecutivo examinó el informe presentado con la solicitud de renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para Nepal (fase XII) y observó con satisfacción que Nepal había presentado a las Secretarías del Ozono y del Fondo los datos del artículo 7 y del programa país para 2022 y 2023, respectivamente, demostrando el cumplimiento del calendario de eliminación del Protocolo de Montreal. Por

lo tanto, el Comité confía en que, en la próxima fase, el Gobierno de Nepal siga ejecutando el proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional y el PGEH a fin de preparar al país para lograr la eliminación de los HCFC para 2030 y garantizar que el país ratifique la Enmienda de Kigali.

Saint Kitts y Nevis

20. El Comité Ejecutivo examinó el informe presentado con la solicitud de renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para Saint Kitts y Nevis (fase IX) y observó con satisfacción que Saint Kitts y Nevis había presentado a las Secretarías del Ozono y del Fondo los datos del artículo 7 y del programa país para 2022 y 2023, respectivamente, demostrando el cumplimiento del calendario de eliminación del Protocolo de Montreal. El Comité alentó al Gobierno a mantener el ritmo en su intento de seguir cumpliendo con el Protocolo de Montreal y ejecutar actividades en el marco de la próxima etapa II del PGEH.

Seychelles

21. El Comité Ejecutivo examinó el informe presentado con la solicitud de renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para Seychelles (fase XI) y observó con satisfacción que Seychelles había presentado a las Secretarías del Ozono y del Fondo los datos del artículo 7 y del programa país para 2022 y 2023, respectivamente, demostrando el cumplimiento del calendario de eliminación del Protocolo de Montreal. El Comité también reconoció que Seychelles cuenta con un sistema de licencias y cuotas, y que el país había llevado a cabo actividades de capacitación de funcionarios de aduanas, técnicos en refrigeración y actividades de sensibilización. El Comité tomó nota de los esfuerzos realizados por Seychelles para reducir el consumo de HCFC antes de lo previsto en el calendario del Protocolo de Montreal y, por lo tanto, espera que, en los próximos tres años, el Gobierno de Seychelles continúe con la ejecución del PGEH, la etapa I del PAK y las actividades del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional a fin de preparar al país para mantener la eliminación total de HCFC lograda y congelar su consumo de HFC al nivel de referencia.

Sierra Leona

22. El Comité Ejecutivo examinó el informe presentado con la solicitud de renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para Sierra Leona (fase X) y observó con satisfacción que Sierra Leona había presentado a las Secretarías del Ozono y del Fondo los datos del artículo 7 y del programa país para 2022 y 2023, respectivamente, demostrando el cumplimiento del calendario de eliminación del Protocolo de Montreal. El Comité tomó nota además de las medidas adoptadas por el Gobierno de Sierra Leona para eliminar su consumo de SAO, incluida la aplicación de controles de las importaciones mediante un sistema de licencias y cuotas, y la capacitación de funcionarios de aduanas y técnicos en refrigeración. El Comité tomó nota de los esfuerzos realizados por Sierra Leona para reducir el consumo de HCFC y, por consiguiente, confía en que, en los próximos tres años, el Gobierno de Sierra Leona continúe con la ejecución de la etapa II del PGEH, la etapa I del PAK y las actividades del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para preparar al país a lograr la reducción del 67,5 % en el consumo de HCFC requerida para el 1 de enero de 2025 y la reducción del 10 % de la base de referencia de HFC del país para 2029.

Uganda

23. El Comité Ejecutivo examinó el informe presentado con la solicitud de renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para Uganda (fase VI) y observó con satisfacción que Uganda había presentado a las Secretarías del Ozono y del Fondo los datos del artículo 7 y del programa país para 2022 y 2023, respectivamente, demostrando el cumplimiento del calendario de eliminación del Protocolo de Montreal. El Comité tomó nota de que Uganda cuenta con un sistema de concesión de licencias y cuotas para HCFC y HFC, y de que el país llevó a cabo actividades de capacitación de funcionarios de aduanas y técnicos en refrigeración y realizó actividades de sensibilización durante la fase anterior. El Comité tomó nota de los esfuerzos realizados por el Gobierno de Uganda para reducir el consumo de HCFC y, por consiguiente, confía en que, en los próximos tres años, el Gobierno continúe con la ejecución de la etapa II del PGEH, la etapa I del PAK y las

actividades del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para que el país logre la reducción del 67,5 % en el consumo de HCFC requerida para el 1 de enero de 2025 y congele su consumo de HFC al nivel de referencia.

República Unida de Tanzania

24. El Comité Ejecutivo examinó el informe presentado con la solicitud de renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para la República Unida de Tanzania (fase IX) y observó con satisfacción que el país está en vías de cumplir sus medidas de control de HCFC y HFC del Protocolo de Montreal. El Comité tomó nota de que el Gobierno cuenta con un sistema de licencias y cuotas, y de que el país había llevado a cabo actividades de capacitación para funcionarios de aduanas y técnicos en refrigeración, además de actividades de sensibilización y preparación de la etapa II del PGEH. Por lo tanto, el Comité confía en que el Gobierno seguirá ejecutando con éxito las actividades de eliminación de HCFC para lograr la reducción del 67,5 % del consumo de HCFC para el 1 de enero de 2025.

Vietnam

25. El Comité Ejecutivo examinó el informe presentado con la solicitud de renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para Vietnam (fase XV) y observó con satisfacción que el país había presentado a las Secretarías del Ozono y del Fondo los datos del artículo 7 y del programa país para 2022 y 2023, respectivamente, demostrando el cumplimiento del calendario de eliminación del Protocolo de Montreal. El Comité tomó nota de que Vietnam continuó aplicando un sistema de licencias y cuotas para la importación y exportación de HCFC e implementó un sistema de cuotas de HFC para complementar su sistema de licencias de HFC a partir del 1 de enero de 2024. Por consiguiente, el Comité confía en que el Gobierno de Vietnam prosiga las actividades, tanto a nivel de proyectos como de políticas, para que el país pueda cumplir los objetivos del Protocolo de Montreal.



**AMENDMENT TO
UNEP'S WORK PROGRAMME
2024**

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

October 2024

United Nations Environment Programme

A. INTRODUCTION

1. UNEP's Work Programme 2024 was approved at the 94th Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol.

2. This document, as submitted for consideration to the 95th Meeting of the Executive Committee, represents an Amendment to that Work Programme.

B. SUMMARY OF THE WORK PROGRAMME AMENDMENT FOR 2024

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

- Support for the implementation of Institutional Strengthening projects in **25** countries.
- Support in preparation of HCFC phase-out Management Plans (stages 2 and 3) in **4** countries.
- Support in preparation of the Kigali HFC Implementation Plan (KIP) in **3** countries.
- Support in preparation of national inventories of banks of waste-controlled substances and national action plan in **24** countries (**One** regional project for **13** countries).
- Support for Enabling Activities for Kigali Amendment in **one** country.

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

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

Table 1. Funding requests for annual tranches for ISP renewals and individual projects to be considered at the 95th Meeting of the Executive Committee

Country	Project title	Amount, US\$	PSC, US\$	Total requested amount, US\$
INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECT RENEWALS (ISRs)				
Bahamas (the)	Extension of the institutional strengthening project (phase IX)	180,000	0	180,000
Barbados	Extension of the institutional strengthening project (phase IX)	310,003	0	310,003
Belize	Extension of the institutional strengthening project (phase XII)	203,224	0	203,224
Botswana	Extension of the institutional strengthening project (phase VII)	207,127	0	207,127
Bhutan	Extension of the institutional strengthening project (phase X)	180,000	0	180,000
Brunei Darussalam	Extension of the institutional strengthening project (phase IX)	185,472	0	185,472
Central African Republic (the)	Extension of the institutional strengthening project (phase VII)	180,000	0	180,000
Cote d'Ivoire	Extension of the institutional strengthening project (phase XI)	281,758	0	281,758
Fiji	Extension of the institutional strengthening project (phase XIV)	180,000	0	180,000
Guinea	Extension of the institutional strengthening project (phase XIII)	180,000	0	180,000
Honduras	Extension of the institutional strengthening project (phase XI)	180,000	0	180,000
Jamaica	Extension of the institutional strengthening project (phase XII)	180,000	0	180,000
Kyrgyzstan	Extension of the institutional strengthening project (phase XII)	306,903	0	306,903
Lesotho	Extension of the institutional strengthening project (phase XII)	180,000	0	180,000
Malawi	Extension of the institutional strengthening project (phase XIV)	180,000	0	180,000
Marshall Islands (the)	Extension of the institutional strengthening project (phase IX)	180,000	0	180,000
Mauritania	Extension of the institutional strengthening project (phase IX)	180,000	0	180,000
Mozambique	Extension of the institutional strengthening project (phase XI)	214,088	0	214,088
Nepal	Extension of the institutional strengthening project (phase XII)	180,000	0	180,000
Saint Kitts and Nevis	Extension of the institutional strengthening project (phase IX)	180,000	0	180,000
Seychelles	Extension of the institutional strengthening project (phase XI)	180,000	0	180,000

Sierra Leone	Extension of the institutional strengthening project (phase X)	227,336	0	227,336
Uganda	Extension of the institutional strengthening project (phase VI)	180,000	0	180,000
United Republic of Tanzania (the)	Extension of the institutional strengthening project (phase IX)	180,000	0	180,000
Viet Nam	Extension of the institutional strengthening project (phase XV)	315,239	0	315,239
Sub-total for Institutional Strengthening Projects		5,131,150	0	5,131,150
PREPARATION OF HCFC PHASE-OUT MANAGEMENT PLANS (STAGES 2 AND 3)				
Bahrain	Preparation of HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (HPMP) Stage III - the lead agency	30,000	3,900	33,900
Bangladesh	Preparation of HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (HPMP) Stage III - the cooperating agency	15,000	1,950	16,950
Dominica	Preparation of HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (HPMP) Stage II - the lead agency in cooperation with UNIDO	20,000	2,600	22,600
Timor Leste	Preparation of HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (HPMP) Stage III - the lead agency	30,000	3,900	33,900
Sub-total for Preparation of HCFC phase-out Management Plans (stages 2 and 3)		95,000	12,350	107,350
PREPARATION OF KIGALI IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (KIP) STAGE I				
Bahamas (the)	Preparation of Kigali Implementation Plan (KIP) stage I - the lead agency in cooperation with UNIDO.	91,000	11,830	102,830
Barbados	Preparation of Kigali Implementation Plan (KIP) stage I - the lead agency	130,000	16,900	146,900
Oman	Preparation of Kigali Implementation Plan (KIP) stage I - the lead agency in cooperation with UNIDO.	160,000	20,800	180,800
Sub-total for Preparation of the Kigali HFC Implementation Plan (KIP)		381,000	49,530	430,530
PREPARATION OF NATIONAL INVENTORIES OF BANKS OF WASTE-CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES AND NATIONAL ACTION PLAN				
Bahamas (the)	Preparation of national inventories of banks of waste-controlled substances and national action plan – the lead agency	80,000	10,400	90,400
Bhutan	Preparation of national inventories of banks of waste-controlled substances and national action plan – the lead agency	70,000	9,100	79,100
Brunei Darussalam	Preparation of national inventories of banks of waste-controlled substances and national action plan – the lead agency	90,000	11,700	101,700
Eswatini	Preparation of national inventories of banks of waste-controlled substances and national action plan – the lead agency	80,000	10,400	90,400
Gambia	Preparation of national inventories of banks of waste-controlled substances and national action plan – the lead agency	80,000	10,400	90,400
Maldives	Preparation of national inventories of banks of waste-controlled substances and national action plan – the lead agency	80,000	10,400	90,400
Mongolia	Preparation of national inventories of banks of waste-controlled substances and national action plan – the lead agency	80,000	10,400	90,400
Nepal	Preparation of national inventories of banks of waste-controlled substances and national action plan – the lead agency	80,000	10,400	90,400
Pacific Island Countries comprising Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon	Preparation of regional/national inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances for 13 Pacific Island Countries – the lead agency	930,000	112,300	1,042,300

Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu				
Sri Lanka	Preparation of national inventories of banks of waste-controlled substances and national action plan – the lead agency	90,000	11,700	101,700
Timor Leste	Preparation of national inventories of banks of waste-controlled substances and national action plan – the lead agency	70,000	9,100	79,100
Uganda	Preparation of national inventories of banks of waste-controlled substances and national action plan – the lead agency	70,000	9,100	79,100
Sub-total for Preparation of national inventories of banks of waste-controlled substances and national action plan		1,800,000	225,400	2,025,400
ENABLING ACTIVITIES FOR KIGALI AMENDMENT				
Antigua and Barbuda	Enabling activities for Kigali Amendment	50,000	3,500	53,500
Sub-total for Preparation of Verification reports		50,000	3,500	53,500

Table 2. Summary of items submitted for consideration by the 95th Executive Committee meeting by group

Type of projects	Value in US\$	Project support costs in US\$	Total in US\$
Sub-total for Institutional Strengthening Projects	5,131,150	0	5,131,150
Sub-total for Preparation of HCFC phase-out Management Plans (stages 2 and 3)	95,000	12,350	107,350
Sub-total for Preparation of the Kigali HFC Implementation Plan (KIP)	381,000	49,530	430,530
Sub-total for Preparation of national inventories of banks of waste-controlled substances and national action plan	1,800,000	225,400	2,025,400
Sub-total for Enabling Activities	50,000	3,500	53,500
Grand Total	7,457,150	290,780	7,747,930

C. PROJECT CONCEPTS for items to be submitted by UNEP

Title: *Requests for institutional strengthening renewals for (25 countries) (Bahamas (the), Barbados, Belize, Botswana, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Central African Republic (the), Cote d'Ivoire, Fiji, Guinea, Honduras, Jamaica, Kyrgyzstan, Lesotho, Malawi, Marshall Islands (the), Mauritania, Mozambique, Nepal, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania (the) and Viet Nam)*

Background: Renewals of institutional strengthening projects (ISP) for the above-listed twenty countries are being requested in line with relevant decisions and guidelines of the Executive Committee.

These projects have been included in the UNEP's 2024-2026 Business Plan.

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

Activities and description: Individual documents for these projects – the terminal reports and the action plans - have been submitted to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat separately.

Time Frame: 36 months

Per country cost:	Country	US\$
	Bahamas (the)	180,000
	Barbados	310,003
	Belize	203,224
	Botswana	207,127

Bhutan	180,000
Brunei Darussalam	185,472
Central African Republic (the)	180,000
Cote d'Ivoire	281,758
Fiji	180,000
Guinea	180,000
Honduras	180,000
Jamaica	180,000
Kyrgyzstan	306,903
Lesotho	180,000
Malawi	180,000
Marshall Islands (the)	180,000
Mauritania	180,000
Mozambique	214,088
Nepal	180,000
Saint Kitts and Nevis	180,000
Seychelles	180,000
Sierra Leone	227,336
Uganda	180,000
United Republic of Tanzania (the)	180,000
Viet Nam	315,239
Total	5,131,150

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

Funding Request for Enabling Activities for Kigali Amendment in Antigua and Barbuda (As per Executive Committee decision 79/46)

Submitted by United Nations Environment Programme (UN Environment)

1. Background

On behalf of the Government of Antigua and Barbuda, the UN Environment is submitting this Project proposal which is seeking funding to support the country's - ratification of the Kigali Amendment (KA). This will be achieved through the implementation of specific nationally appropriate enabling activities to assist the country to fulfill initial obligations with regard to hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) phase-down in line with the KA. In accordance with Executive Committee (ExCom) Decision 79/46, Antigua and Barbuda is eligible for US\$ 50,000.

a. Country ODS Policy and Legislative Framework

Antigua and Barbuda, classified as a party operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol, acceded to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer on 30th December 1992, the London Amendment on 23 February 1993, the Copenhagen Amendment on 19th July 1993, the Montreal Amendment on 10 February 2000 and the Beijing Amendment on 29th June January 2010.

Antigua and Barbuda has been successfully operating its import/export licensing since 1999 and quota system since 2016 (LQS) since its establishment in 1992. The LQS covers HCFCs and HFCs. The quota system does not yet include HFCs. The focal point for implementation of the Montreal Protocol in Antigua and Barbuda is the National Ozone Unit (NOU), within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Agriculture, Trade and Barbuda Affairs (The Ministry), has expressed its intention towards the ratification of the KA of Montreal Protocol, as soon as possible.

b. Projects funded by the Multilateral Fund

The HPMP Stage II is currently being developed for submission to the 96th Meeting of ExCom to the Multilateral Fund (MLF) for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol. A funding of US \$541,650 (excluding support costs) is anticipated to be requested. The HPMP II will commit to the complete phase out of HCFCs by 2030 in the refrigeration and air conditioning (RAC) servicing sector (RSS). To date, the country has achieved 80% reduction in HCFC consumption, from a base line of 0.3 ODP tonnes (5.5 metric tonnes). The Government is currently completing implementation of Phase V of the Institutional Strengthening Project (ISP) and will commence implementation of Phase VI (already approved) thereafter.

Antigua and Barbuda commenced the preparation of an ODS alternatives survey in 2017. Unfortunately owing to unforeseen circumstances, the project was not completed. However, preliminary work being done in preparation for the HPMP Stage II as well as submitted Article 7 (A7) and Country Programme (CP) data indicates that ODS alternatives are widely used in country, necessitating the need to ensure that the national data system captures HFCs in order to adequately meet the needs of the country and the foreseen challenges with managing its phase out under the KA.

Owing to the anticipated continuing increase in the use of HFCs and increase in importation of their dependent technologies, Antigua and Barbuda has decided to take steps to address HFCs. In response, the Government has submitted a request proposal for activities to facilitate ratification of the KA and

related revision of the licensing system, as well as capacity building activities to support the transition to and adoption of alternatives to HFCs.

2. Institutional arrangements for implementation of enabling activities

The implementation of the enabling activities will be accomplished through the existing national institutional framework already established for the implementation of the Montreal Protocol in Antigua and Barbuda. As such the implementation of these activities will be managed by the NOU which is situated within the Ministry. The UN Environment Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP) Staff Members, regional and national experts/consultants will also provide support to the NOU in project implementation.

Other relevant stakeholders expected to be involved in the implementation of the enabling activities, towards ratification of the KA include, but is not limited to, other relevant Departments within the Ministry, the Ministry with responsibility for Energy, Customs and Excise Department, the Antigua and Barbuda RAC Association, the Antigua and Barbuda Institute of Continuing Education and other relevant agencies identified by the NOU, as critical to the project.

3. Components proposed for enabling activities

Proposed Component 1	Facilitate ratification of the Kigali Amendment
Objective:	To attain a broader understanding of the Requirements under the Kigali Amendment (KA) and to prepare the necessary instruments in support of KA ratification.
Target Group:	High-level decision makers, relevant governmental institutions, companies, importers and servicing technicians in the sectors that use HFCs
Description of activities	• Undertake an Analysis of existing Ozone and Climate policy/legislation to make adjustments to support implementation of the KA. The analysis should include a comparative on the impact to Antigua and Barbuda of ratification vs no ratification of the KA; • Stakeholder consultations to facilitate the ratification process • Prepare Cabinet Note or Policy Paper on ratification of the Kigali amendment, as required by the national process • Finalizing the package on the ratification of the Kigali amendment and advancing the ratification process. • Awareness raising of relevant stakeholders on HFC phase-down and energy efficiency and climate friendly refrigerant options and production of information sheets on the Kigali amendment to facilitate consultations and speed up the ratification
Outputs	• Analysis Report prepared and distributed to relevant agencies • Up to two stakeholders consultations to facilitate the ratification process • Production of fact sheets on the KA to facilitate consultations and speedy ratification • Ratification Instrument drafted by the relevant Government agency • Final package on the ratification of Kigali Amendment in place

	• Awareness materials on HFC phase down and energy efficiency produced.
Outcome	The ultimate outcome of this component is ratification of the KA. It should be noted that the ratification process is outside of the mandate of the NOU. With this intervention The Ministry, as the focal point for the Montreal Protocol, will prepare the necessary background information (Policy Paper) to guide firstly, the Minister who may then direct the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the commencement of the ratification process (deposit the ratification instrument).

Proposed Component 2	Capacity-building & training for alternatives
Objectives:	To assess the training needs in the servicing sector necessary for facilitating the HFC phase-down and to enhance capacity within the RAC Servicing Sector (RSS) for the management of alternatives through their life cycle (use, storage, transportation and disposal)
Target Group:	NOU, technicians, Association, National College and Technical Training Institutes, importers of HFCs/HFC alternative and their equipment
Description of activities	• Undertake a training needs assessment needs for the RSS, required to support the transition to low GWP, higher energy efficient (EE) alternatives, such as natural refrigerants (and other not-in-kind alternatives) and standards. • Provide technical assistance on HFC data collection and reporting, ensuring the standardization of data collection methods and analysis to improve consistency and accuracy across all reporting processes. Host a national seminar on the transition to low GWP, higher EE Alternatives in RSS and management of their life cycle (use, storage, transportation and disposal) the safe handling of HFCs and its alternatives.
Outputs	• An assessment report containing country specific needs for the RSS to transition to low GWP, higher EE alternatives; including but not limited to training requirements and training tools/equipment; safety standards; etc. • A standardized HFC data collection and reporting framework implemented, with a final report outlining consistent methodologies and procedures used for accurate tracking of HFC imports, and consumption. • One national seminar on the transition to low GWP, more EE Alternatives in the RSS and management of their life cycle • One national symposium on national responsibilities stemming from ratification of the KA and a National Policy on transitioning to low GWP, EE alternatives • Report on HFC refrigerants available on the local market, their alternatives as well as projections on alternative technology uptake
Outcome	Strengthened capacity to manage alternatives through a greater understanding of the needs and opportunities created by the KA and improved capacity for decision-making and ODS management

Proposed Component 3	Article 4B licensing & Reporting
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Objective:	To strengthen the existing regulatory import/export licensing system to include HFCs and HFC alternatives
Target Group:	NOU, Customs Department, Customs Brokers, ODSs alternative importers.
Description of activities	• Undertake national consultations on the revision of the ODS LQS • Undertake a comprehensive review of the existing ODS LQS to ensure that HFCs and HFC alternatives are adequately included and to develop a Quota System for HFCs. The review will also explore including controls on HFC-based products and equipment and supporting policy interventions, such as setting minimum energy efficiency standards for equipment and developing and/or adapting safety standards for the proper handling and operating with natural/toxic refrigerants in line with international standards; • Provide assistance to the Customs Department in developing country-specific national HS Codes for HFCs (mainly to differentiate individual HFCs and key HFC blends) and HFC alternatives, in order to ensure proper monitoring and recording of imports/exports of individual HFCs/alternatives substances and Red Flagging in ASYCUDA
Outputs	• An updated import/export LS to meet all requirements of Article 4B as well as to facilitate the country's compliance with the HFC phase-down schedule. • Development of country-specific HS Codes for HFCs and HFC alternatives, in order to improve data capture and data reporting • Recommendations for policy interventions to support the Article 4B licensing and reporting system
Outcome	A comprehensive import/export LS that is able to respond to the obligations under the KA once it is ratified

Gender Mainstreaming

In line with the Multilateral Fund's gender policy guidelines, the project will integrate gender considerations throughout all activities to ensure equal participation and benefit for both men and women. Recognizing that women and men may be differently impacted by climate change and environmental policies, this project will apply a gender-sensitive approach in the planning, execution, and monitoring of enabling activities.

Key Gender Considerations:	
Project Preparation	The project will take into account the different roles and circumstances of men and women within the RAC servicing sector and policy-making. Gender-specific impacts of the HFC phase-down will be considered when designing interventions and training programs.
Data Collection and Disaggregation	Where applicable, the project will collect and report sex-disaggregated data to analyze and monitor gender-related impacts. The project will ensure that data related to HFC consumption and phase-down includes gender considerations, tracking the participation of men and women in all relevant sectors.

Gender-Responsive Results Framework	Specific targets will be set to monitor the participation of women in technical training, capacity-building workshops, and decision-making processes within the project.
Outreach and Participation	Special attention will be given to ensuring gender balance in stakeholder consultations, training workshops, and capacity-building activities. Female technicians and professionals in the RAC servicing sector will be actively encouraged to participate in training sessions and technical assistance programs.

4. Proposed Budget

Table 1. Proposed Budget per component

Activities	Proposed cost in (USD) without
Component 1: Facilitate ratification of the Kigali Amendment	15,500
Component 2: Capacity-building & training for alternatives	16,500
Component 3: Article 4B licensing & Reporting	18,000
Total in (USD) without PSC	50,000

Table 2: Proposed Budget Breakdown

Activities	Item	US \$
Component 1: Facilitate ratification of the Kigali Amend ent	Analysis of existing Ozone and Climate policy/legislation and adjustments necessary to implement the Kigali Amendment (KA) (<i>Consultant services</i>)	3,000
	Up to 2 Stakeholder consultations to facilitate the ratification process at the national level (<i>Facilitator Services; service contracts</i>)	5,000
	Drafting Cabinet Notes/Cabinet Paper on ratification of the KA, as required by the national process Finalizing the package on the ratification of the KA and advancing the ratification process.	2,000
	Awareness raising: Production of information sheets on the KA and Energy Efficiency (<i>Service contracts; printing services etc.</i>)	8,500
Subtotal 1		15,500
Component 2: Capacity building & training for alternatives	Training needs assessment of training for the RSS	5,000
	Technical assistance on HFC data collection and reporting (<i>Consultant Services</i>)	5,000
	National seminar on the transition to low GWP, more EE Alternatives and Management of their life cycle in the RSS (<i>Consult Services; Service Contracts</i>)	6,500
Subtotal 2		16,500
Component 3: Article 4B licensing & Reporting	National consultations on the revision of the ODS LQS	5,000
	Comprehensive review of the existing ODS LQS: - Update LS for all HFCs and develop a QS for HFCs - Explore including controls on HFC-based products and equipment; Red Flagging in ASYCUDA - Supporting policy interventions	5,000
	Country Specific HS Codes for HFCs and alternatives (<i>Consultant Services</i>)	5,000
	Subtotal 3	18,000
Total (US \$)		50,000

5. Enabling activities milestones and time plan (Project duration: 18 Months)

Activities	2025												2026					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6
Component 1: Facilitate early ratification of the Kigali Amendment																		
Signature of the SSFA between UN Environment and the Government.																		
Contracting Consultants /Facilitators																		
Analysis of existing Ozone and Climate policy/legislation for KA																		
Stakeholder consultations																		
Training: HFC data collection and reporting																		
Awareness raising																		
Component 2: Capacity-building & training for alternatives																		
Contracting Consultants/Facilitators																		
Assessment of Training needs																		
Technical assistance on HFC data collection and reporting																		
National Seminar: Transitioning to low GWP, EE Alternatives and their																		
Component 3: Article 4B licensing & Reporting																		
Contracting Consultants/Facilitators																		
Review of the existing ODS LQS																		
Consultations: revision of ODS LQS																		
Develop Country-specific HS Codes for HFCs and alternatives; Red-flagging in ASUCYDA																		

6. Implementation Plan

ACTIVITY	RESP ENTITY	TARGET GROUP	START DATE (Month/Yr)	DATE OF COMPLETION (Month/Year)	BUDGET (US\$)	MILESTONES	EXPECTED OUTPUTS
COMPONENT 1: Facilitate the ratification of the Kigali Amendment							
Signature of the SSFA	NOU	N/A	Feb 2025	Jun 2026	-	Signed SSFA	1 st payment issued; commencement of work
Contracting Consultant /Facilitator	NOU	N/A	Mar 2025	Jun 2026	-	Signed contract	Consultant on board
Analysis of existing Ozone and Climate policy/legislation for KA	NOU	High-level decision-makers, Gov't agencies, private sector, RAC sector	Apr 2025	Jun 2026	3,000	Report	Analysis documents prepared and submitted to the Ministry and Cabinet
Stakeholder consultations Drafting the Cabinet Note / Policy Paper on ratification of the KA. Finalizing the package on the ratification of the Kigali amendment	NOU	High-level decision makers, Gov't agencies. Private sector, RAC	May 2025	Jun 2026	7,000	Reports	Preparation of Instrument of Ratification
Awareness raising of relevant stakeholders on HFC phase-down and energy efficiency and climate friendly refrigerant options and production of information sheets on the KA to facilitate consultations and speed up the ratification	NOU	Private and public-sector, high-level decision-makers	May 2025	Jun 2026	8,500	Awareness materials	Awareness materials on HFC phase down produced
COMPONENT 2: Capacity building and awareness on HFCs and alternatives management							
Contracting Consultant/Facilitator	NOU	N/A	Mar 2025	Jun 2026	-	Signed contract	Consultant on board

ACTIVITY	RESP ENTITY	TARGET GROUP	START DATE (Month/Yr)	DATE OF COMPLETION (Month/Year)	BUDGET (US\$)	MILESTONES	EXPECTED OUTPUTS
Assessment of Training needs	NOU	Technicians, Association, College	May 2025	Jun 2026	5,000	Training Needs Report	Training needs for RAC sector identified
Technical assistance on HFC data collection and reporting	NOU	NOU, technicians, Association, importers of HFCs/HFC alternative	May 2025	Aug 2025	5,000	Training Workshop Report	HFC data collection and reporting improved
National Seminar: Transitioning to low GWP, EE Alternatives and their management in the RSS	NOU	technicians, Association, College, importers	Oct 2025	Jun 2026	6,500	Seminar delivered; Report	Understanding of Life cycle management of alternatives
COMPONENT 3: Article 4B licensing system and reporting							
Contracting Consultant/Facilitator	NOU	N/A	Mar 2025	Apr 2025	-	Signed contract	Consultant on board
National Consultations: revision of ODS LQS	NOU	Customs Dept, Customs Brokers, ODS alternative importers, Legal Dept, ECU	May 2025	Dec 2025	5,000	Reports	Current LQS reviewed
Comprehensive review of the existing ODS LQS	NOU	Customs Dept, Customs Brokers, ODS alternative importers, Legal Dept, ECU	May 2025	Jun 2026	8,000	Reports	Current LQS reviewed; recommendations identified
Develop Country-specific HS Codes for HFCs and alternatives; Red-flagging in ASUCYDA	NOU	Customs Dept, Customs Brokers	May 2025	Jun 2026	5,000	List of Country-Specific Codes and items to be flagged	Country-specific HS Codes for HFCs, alternatives; Red-flagging in ASYCUDA

6. Statement by the Government and Implementing Agency

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

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

Part I: Project information

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

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

Part II: Prerequisites for submission

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

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

1. Montreal Protocol compliance target to be met in ☐ stage I of the KIP			
Phase-out commitment (%)	Freeze and 10%	Year of commitment	2029
☒ Servicing only		☐ Manufacturing only	☐ Servicing and manufacturing
a. Brief background/description/information on approved relevant projects and multi-year agreements as follows: b. The current progress in implementation of any funded HFC-related project (enabling activities or stand-alone HFC investment projects) The Bahamas ratified the Kigali Amendment (KA) on 30th May 2023. The was preceded by the Enabling Activities Project for HFC phase-down (EA Project) was approved by the 82nd Executive Committee (ExCom) Meeting of the Multilateral Fund (MLF) in December 2018. The EA Project was completed in June 2022 and achieved the following: i. Preparation of an Assessment Report on Implementation of the HFC Phasedown ii. Knowledge, attitude, and practices study of the refrigeration servicing sector (RSS) regarding low-GWP and flammable refrigerants and supporting the RSS with managing the transition from HFC-based refrigerants, and a national strategy on a staged approach to introducing low-GWP energy efficient (EE) alternatives. iii. KA Mapping Report of HFC Refrigeration available in The Bahamas iv. Development of a Communications Strategy and Action Plan for the introduction of Low GWP EE Alternatives in the RSS v. Facilitation of the Ratification of the KA a. The current progress in ongoing HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMPs) The <i>Stage I of HCFC Phase out Management Plan (HPMP I)</i> was approved by the ExCom-65 in November 2011			

with an agreed starting point for sustained aggregate reduction in HCFC consumption of 4.81 ODPt. The overall objective of the HPMP I was to phase out 0.94 ODPt of HCFCs by 2020. This would be achieved through the following activities: capacity development and support to the RSS; expansion of the legislative and policy framework; education and awareness; and monitoring, evaluation, and reporting. The funding was approved in four tranches and the HPMP I was completed in June of 2024.

The **HPMP II for The Bahamas**, was approved at the ExCom-90 in June 2022 for a total cost of \$659,395 including for \$361,600 plus agency support costs of \$47,008 for UNEP and \$230,080 plus agency support costs of \$20,707 for UNIDO. The HPMP II covers the period 2022 to 2030 for the complete phase-out of HCFCs. The first Tranche of the HPMP II was approved at the funding level of \$197,486, consisting of \$81,200 for UNEP plus agency support cost of \$10,556 and \$97,000 for UNIDO, plus agency support costs of \$8,730. The HPMP II activities include: (i) Improving the policy and legal Framework; (ii) Controlling the import of HCFC and HCFC-based; (iii) Capacity building for refrigeration technicians; (iv) Equipment support including recovery and reclamation; (v) Awareness campaign; (vi) Gender mainstreaming and (vii). Project implementation, monitoring and reporting. The First Tranche of the HPMP II was approved with all components expect Gender mainstreaming, which is not part of the Tranche 1, to be implemented during July 2022 and June 2025.

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

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

2. Overview of current HFC consumption in metric tonnes by substance (last three years)

Substance/blend	Sector	2021	2022	2023
R-404a	RAC servicing	7.63	31.392	16.1
R-407a	RAC servicing	0.0	0.847	0.0
R-407c	RAC servicing	0.0	1.977	0.0
R-410a	RAC servicing	10.735	21.696	37.3
R-507a	RAC servicing	0.0	0.847	0.0
HFC-134a	RAC servicing	5.964	16.692	8.06
HFC-32	RAC servicing	0.0	0	0.11
TOTAL	RAC servicing	24.329	73.451	61.57
(select)	(select)			

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

Limited data is available on the sectors and sub-sectors that use HFCs in The Bahamas. Generally, HFCs are primarily consumed in the refrigeration (domestic, commercial, industrial and transportation) and air conditioning (stationary) sub-sectors with some consumption in mobile air-conditioning (MAC). This very low availability of data clearly demonstrates the need for more detailed data gathering and analysis. This data will provide guidance and information on sectors/sub-sectors where the phasedown plan should focus on and highlight the sub-sectors with high consumption and growth rates that may require special interventions.

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

Information needed	Description	Agency
Data on HFC consumption in manufacturing/servicing sector	Collection of information on consumption of HFCs by sector, pending analysis such as solvents, fire-fighting and others that are identified, which is through the execution of interviews and surveys that they make it possible to determine the sectoral distribution and consumption projections of HFCs in their pure state and in mixtures	UNIDO

HFC sectoral consumption information	Update sectoral consumption analysis focused on end user consumption, including a wider survey amongst sectors and subsectors	UNIDO
Analysis of types of equipmentt using HFCs	Analyse the types of equipment that use HFCs and projected life span. Where possible, serving needs should be included	UNIDO
New information on ODS regulations	Review existing policy and legislative framework	UNEP
5. Activities to be undertaken for project preparation and funding (decision 87/xx(b))		
Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
Update sectoral consumption analysis focused on end user consumption, including a wider survey amongst sectors and subsectors - Collection of information on consumption of HFCs per sector and its substitutes, pending analysis such as solvents, fire-fighting and others that are identified, which is through the execution of interviews and surveys that they make it possible to determine the sectoral distribution and consumption projections of HFCs in their pure state and in mixtures; specifically, the development of an economic evaluation of the replacement of HFCs to environmentally friendly substitutes in the controlled sectors	20,000	UNIDO
Review of existing Policy and Legislation frameworks, including development of import quota system for HFCs and promotion of low-GWP alternatives, including analysis of incentives and disincentives	25,000	UNEP
Preparation of the national strategy for the gradual reduction of HFCs, which includes the evaluation and identification of sectors to prioritize, which must include the analysis of emission reductions (CO2-equiv.) according to the potential of global warming (GWP) that each substance has, the uses and the availability of alternatives in each sector. Identify feasible measures to reach Kigali Amendment scenarios in the long, medium and short term and its associated costs. Identification and prioritisation of actions and strategies to be included in the national strategy to limit the growth and/or reduce consumption of HFCs	40,000	UNEP
Assessment of training and certification needs at the country level in the use of flammable refrigerants, development of a training plan and organization of workshops with the main stakeholders and training institutions	19,000	UNIDO
Preparation of a communication and outreach plan in consultation with key stakeholders. Presentation of the prepared KIP including the national overarching strategy and data validation meeting with the relevant stakeholders, in order to present the results obtained on the consumption of HFCs and to raise awareness of them in order to reduce them	26,000	UNEP
TOTAL	130,000	
6. How will activities related to preparing the KIP be linked to the current stages of the HPMP being implemented in the country? (OPTIONAL)		
The KIP activities are expected to have potential overlaps in the areas of training and certification of technicians, training of customs, customs brokers and enforcement offices, and policy and legislative measures. These will be		

reviewed with a view of maximizing the best mode of implementation and points of intervention. Other synergies from ongoing and future HPMP activities will be assessed and integrated into the KIP development without additional costs. Lessons learnt from HPMP implementation will also be considered to the extent possible

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

The Bahamas' RSS has traditionally been male-dominated with little participation from females in installation, maintenance and servicing activities. The Government has been taking action to encourage women to be more active in the RSS through its HPMP and ISP implementation. The HPMP II was approved with a component for gender mainstreaming, where Scholarships will be provided to a small number of female technicians at local training institutions. The NOU will also be promoting the participation of females in its training and other initiatives. More recently, the Government participated in UNEP's Workshop for Women in RAC in Trinidad and Tobago in November 2023, where a female technician actively participated. Through this workshop, this female technician has been participating in the International Network of Women in Cooling (INWIC) and the informal network formed for Caribbean female RAC Technicians. The Government will continue to encourage women to participate in activities during the project preparation, participate as presenters and apply to consultancies under the project. This is expected to continue throughout implementation of all Montreal Protocol activities. Additionally, with support from UNEP OzonAction, the NOU will continue to design its projects to implement the policy approved by the ExCom Decision 84/92 on Gender Mainstreaming for MLF supported projects.

MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL

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

Part I: Project information

Project title:	Preparation of National Inventory of Banks of Used of Unwanted Controlled Substances	
Country:	The Bahamas	
Lead implementing agency:	UNEP	
Cooperating agency (1):	(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.
Cooperating agency (2):	(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.
Cooperating agency (3):	(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.
Meeting where request is being submitted	ExCom-95	
Implementation period	24 months	
Duration of implementation (i.e., time (in months)) from the approval of PRP to submission of the national inventory and action plan (please specify): January 2025 – December 2026		
Funding requested:		
Agency	Funding requested (US \$)*	
UNEP	80,000	
(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.	
(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.	
(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.	

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

Part II: Prerequisites for submission

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

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

1.	Brief overview of the the concept, methodology and approach to be taken for the preparation of the national inventory and / or action plan and how it is linked to other activities in the country (i.e., national plans like the KIP), in particular those activities in the refrigeration servicing sector such as recovery, recycling, and reclamation programmes
	The Bahamas has been successful in the implementation of the Montreal Protocol and the phase out of consumption of HCFCs since 1993, when it became Party to the Montreal Protocol. It's legal framework for the Montreal Protocol is enshrined within the Montreal Protocol (Controlled Substances) Act of 2008 and the Montreal Protocol (import/export licensing system of controlled substances) regulations of 2008. The Bahamas ratified the Kigali Amendment on May 2023 and has included the global warming hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) to

the list of controlled substances under its licensing system (LS). The quota system (QS) is currently being developed. It should be noted that The Bahamas has transitioned into an Electronic Licensing and Quota System (e-LQS) which has been operational successfully since its establishment in December 2022.

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

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

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

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

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

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

**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 - HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (preparation)	
Country:	Kingdom of Bahrain	
Lead implementing agency:	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:	2024-2025	
Funding requested: UPDATE		
Agency	Sector	Funding requested (US \$)*
UNEP	Overarching	30,000 + PSC

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

Part II: Prerequisites for submission

Item	Yes	No
1. Official endorsement letter from Government specifying roles of respective agencies (where more than one IA is involved)	☒	☐
2. Written confirmation – balances from previous PRP funding approved for stage II HPMP had been returned / will be returned (Decision 71/42(i))	☒	☐
Specify meeting at which PRP funding balance had been returned/will be returned	Stage II PRP funding balance was returned to the MLFS.	

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

1. Montreal Protocol compliance target to be met in ☐ stage II / ☒ stage III of the HPMP			
Phase-out commitment (%)	100	Year of commitment	2030
☒ Servicing only		☐ Manufacturing only	☐ Servicing and manufacturing
2. Brief background on previous stage of the HPMP			
Please provide a brief background on the previous stage of the HPMP, when it was approved, a brief description of the progress in implementation of the previous stage of the HPMP to demonstrate that substantial progress had been made.			
The HPMP Stage II for Bahrain was approved at the 88th meeting to enable Bahrain to meet the 73.5 per cent reduction from the baseline by 2025, at a total cost of USD 732,449, to phase out 16.87 ODP tonnes of HCFCs consisting of US \$384,000, plus agency support costs of US \$49,920 for UNEP, and US \$278,999, plus agency support costs of US \$19,530 for UNIDO. Also, the Executive Committee approved the First Tranche of Stage II of the HPMP for Bahrain, and the corresponding tranche implementation plan, in the amount of US \$500,214, consisting of US \$249,500, plus agency support costs of US \$32,435 for UNEP, and US \$203,999, plus agency support costs of US \$14,280 for UNIDO. The Second Tranche of Stage II of the HPMP for Bahrain was approved at the 93rd meeting in December 2023, at a total amount of US \$147,615, consisting of US \$79,500, plus agency support costs of US \$10,335 for UNEP, and US \$54,000, plus agency support costs of US \$3,780 for UNIDO. The request for third tranche will be submitted at the ExCom- 95 meeting in December 2024. Stage II consists of three tranches that covers both manufacturing and servicing sector to allow Bahrain to achieve their 2025 targets of 16.87 ODPT. The third and last tranche of the stage II HPMP is being submitted for consideration at the ExCom-95 meeting.			

In the manufacturing sector:

The following activities have been implemented with UNIDO assistance during stage II to complete the phase out of remaining consumption of controlled ODSs in the manufacturing sector:

- Technical assistance for conversion of main manufacturing enterprises, and
- Technical assistance for small companies in the foam spray and injection subsector

A seminar on “Alternative Technologies of Pre blended Polyols in the Foam Sector” was successfully organized by UNIDO and the NOU on 11 January 2024 in Wyndham Grand Hotel, Manama. 63 participants attended the seminar, including representatives from UNIDO, NOU, all foam stakeholders, manufacturers, related local authorities, and a few chemical suppliers and other relevant participants noting that 22.8% female engineers and decision makers attended the meeting. During the discussion of the seminar, the participants had a clear understanding of future policies, regulations delivered by the NOU and other authorities’ requirements in terms of thermal insulation. In particular, the Government of Bahrain will ban the import of preblended polyol containing HCFC 141b by 1 January 2025. At the same time, the participants had a better understanding of alternative technologies available in the market in place of the polyol containing HCFC 141b, within GCC countries and Europe who provide alternative polyols containing HFC, HFOs Water and Methyl Formate. The outcomes of the workshop were successfully achieved through discussions, technical questions, and feedback from all participants while the local authorities committed to include usage of new alternatives in new tenders while investigating how to proceed with existing projects and tenders that will face a rise in the prices of the chemicals by next year.

A total of 5 in-person training workshops were conducted for different stakeholders on 6 January 2024 specifically for two beneficiary companies M/s. Al Mannai Surface & Building Water Proofing and M/s. Al Khunaizi Insulation System Co. to test and discuss test results from the new alternative “Ecomate EC Polyol” as well as understand the required measures to be met such as density, thermal conductivity (K value) and U value. A total of 5 staff members were present to conduct the training and testing where a pre-application test was conducted in polyethylene bags and then on wooden pallets.

A two-day specialized in-person training workshop was conducted on 7-8 January 2024 specifically for M/s Awal Gulf Manufacturing Co. (AGM) who were using the preblended polyol in refrigeration and air conditioning sandwich panels manufacturing in their two branches in Sitra and Hidd. A total of 7 staff members were trained including Division Manager, Material Director, and HSE Manager.

One day specialized in-person training workshop was conducted on 9 January 2024 in Sitra in Awal Refrigeration and Airconditioning Workshop (AWAC). The staff was trained about the necessary flushing and machine preparations to use the new alternative “Ecomate ET Polyol” for sandwich panels in cold rooms with a pre-application test in polyethylene bag in a large square container. Manual testing was also conducted to adjust the pressure among other parameters since the machine used was semi-automatic.

No remaining consumption of ODSs in the manufacturing sector during stage III as the HCFCs consumption is planned to be in this sector starting from 2025.

In the servicing sector, being implemented by UNEP, several activities have been/are still being undertaken. Including two awareness campaigns aimed at government authorities and relevant stakeholders about the introduction and enforcement of the new GCC regulations and enactment of new bylaws in preparation for upcoming commitments under the Kigali Amendment has been implemented. and the third campaign will be organized under the third tranche. Four training workshops were organized on 18 July 2022, 19 October 2022 and 28 & 30 April 2024 to build the capacities of 80 Customs officers on the enforcement of Montreal Protocol regulations and HCFCs monitoring and control including risk profiling, and it is planned to train 40 Customs officers under the third tranche. In addition, two training workshops were held for 40 enforcement officers on 15 & 16 March 2023 to highlight the importance of proper implementation and enforcement of the national bylaws after importation and customs check points. furthermore, two training sessions were conducted for 42 importers and clearing agents companies on 6 April 2023 to present the new updates in the national regulations and Bahrain’s strategy and consult with the sector in preparation for the upcoming challenges posed by the Bahrain’s Refrigerant Management Model.

The E-Licensing and Monitoring System has been upgraded to include inspection and violation reports, maintenance workshops, registration for large units, and integration of company permit with technicians' license. Additionally, the system introduces new E-services for refrigerant recovery, reclamation, refilling, consumption, testing through SCE newly established lab, and inspection upon import.

The Vocational training curriculum for RAC technicians has been updated to include newly long-term ODS alternatives and associated safety and technical aspects. As for technicians certification, the evaluation criteria have been improved to include good practices based on the new revised Environment Refrigerant License (ERL) competencies and topics. The TTT program for instructors and trainers of the RAC vocational education and training institutes has been conducted based on the new training curriculum, and the training of assessors was conducted alongside the TTT program based on the revised ERL competencies.

A total of 90 organizations have participated in the program with total trained technicians reached 782, out of which 698 are ERL certified.

National awareness campaign about HCFCs phase out and HCFCs alternatives was implemented, it included many activities and targeted RAC sector, technicians, and public. Additionally, Technical assistance has been provided to large end-users, supporting their efforts to reduce leaks and transition to non-ODS and low GWP alternatives.

Collaboration have been established between the NOU/ Supreme Council for Environment and the Testing & Metrology Directorate to initiate developing/updating national standards for RAC servicing and XPS foam manufacturing sectors in order to facilitate introduction/promotion of long-term alternatives. as well as collaboration with the Electricity and Water Authority (EWA) to participate in updating national MEPS and related units' specifications. In addition, A safety standard has been developed and adopted for the servicing workshops for handling flammable and hazardous refrigerants. NOU continued its partnership with the Bahrain Society of Engineers which is responsible for implementing all activities under the supervision of Supreme Council of Environment Bahrain and is essentially the Project Management Unit.

(1) Current progress in implementation of previous stage of the HPMP. Please update

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

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

Substance	Sector	2021	2022	2023
HCFC-22	Manufacturing-AC	212	168.503	33.3
HCFC-22	RAC servicing	235.384	295.4	504.83
HCFC-141b	RAC servicing	0.0	0.0	00
HCFC-123	RAC servicing	0.0	0.0	00
HCFC-141b in imported pre-blended polyols	Manufacturing-Foam PU	115.184	155.9	149.543

(3) 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))

NOU: Kindly review and update as needed

HCFC 22 is the only ODS that is being consumed in the country for the RAC manufacturing and servicing sector during stage II and in coming stage for service sector only, while the consumption of pre-blended polyols containing blowing agent (HCFC 141b) will be stopped in the year 2025. The consumption of HCFC 22 in the manufacturing sector will cease to exist in the year 2025, mainly due to Bahrain's National Policy regarding higher EE as well as strong competition from international market that manufacture AC units at a lower rate. In the servicing sector on the other hand, the consumption trend is showing an exceptional increase especially after recovery from COVID-19 as previous NOU survey concluded that there are nearly 2 million units working with HCFC 22 ranging between chillers, package, split and window AC units as well as refrigeration units. While the demand is high and the quota quantities are decreasing, the market is pressured to preserve the HCFC 22 quantities by RRR practices as well as transition to alternative technologies when reaching unit's end-of-life.

(4) 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.		
Please update:		
Information needed	Description	Agency
Updated data on HCFC consumption in manufacturing/servicing sector	Collect information on the HCFC quantities currently consumed by the servicing sector via meetings, public hearings, workshops and updating forms and reporting system	UNEP
Updated sectoral consumption information	Update the information of HCFC-based equipment such as large air conditioners, commercial and industrial HCFC-based equipment to minimize emissions, better recovery and refrigerant reclamation practices.	UNEP
Others, specify. Stakeholders consultations	Identify and discuss with the relevant stakeholders who range from importers, traders, contractors, end-users from both public and private sector, possible ways of reducing the current consumption of HCFCs in the country via workshops, forums and meetings towards achieving the total phase out in 2030.	UNEP
Others, specify. Collect updated information about the number of technicians in the market that need to be certified and licensed	With the continuous inspection campaigns, there is still an undefined technician population in the country. Based on collected information from registered organizations, previous surveys and records from other authorities, NOU's database needs to expand and include those unregistered organizations to be able to enforce national regulations and implement activities, workshops, training programs, etc.	UNEP
(5) Activities to be undertaken for project preparation and funding		
Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
Please update:		
Update data on HCFC consumption in the servicing sector; and information of HCFC based equipment and identify market profile.	10,000	UNEP
Consultation with relevant stakeholders to reduce consumption of HCFC and increase capability of market to transition to alternative technologies	10,000	UNEP
Stakeholders consultations and development of HPMP Stage III project document	10,000	UNEP
TOTAL	30,000	
(6) 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 Bahrain is to implement an integrated plan for HCFC reductions in the remaining consumption in the servicing sectors through promotion and adoption of energy efficiency alternative technologies to achieve climate benefits. The strategy will be based on updating of the existing policies and strengthening their implementation, and capacity development of RAC sector to support the adoption of appropriate ozone and climate		

friendly alternative technologies. The Government of Bahrain is committed to phase out remaining HCFC consumption while increasing use of suitable low GWP alternatives.

Bahrain understands that stage III activities may have interlinkages with the Kigali Amendment preparation however it is difficult currently to specify such linkages or impacts and consider them as this stage will focus on updating information and records while achieving total HCFCs phase out. In addition, Bahrain will continue during the requested stage to promote and enforce the concepts and principles of gender equality as applicable.

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

PLEASE ADJUST THE TEXT IN THE ANNEX IN LINE WITH THE TEXT IN THE GUIDE

Part I: Project information

Project title:	Kigali HFC Implementation Plan (KIP)	
Country:	Barbados	
Lead implementing agency:	UNEP	
Cooperating agency (1):	(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.
Cooperating agency (2):	(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.
Cooperating agency (3):	(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.
Implementation period for stage I of the KIP:	January 2025 to December 2026	
Duration of PRP implementation (i.e., time (in months) from the approval of PRP to submission of the KIP (please specify): 24 months		
Funding requested:		
Agency	Sector	Funding requested (US \$)*
UNEP	Overarching	130,000
(select)	(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.
(select)	(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.
(select)	(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.

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

Part II: Prerequisites for submission

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

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

1. Montreal Protocol compliance target to be met in ☐ stage I of the KIP			
Phase-out commitment (%)	10%	Year of commitment	2029
☒ Servicing only		☐ Manufacturing only	☐ Servicing and manufacturing
2. Brief background/description/information on approved relevant projects and multi-year agreements as follows: - The current progress in implementation of any funded HFC-related project (enabling activities or stand-alone HFC investment projects) - The current progress in ongoing HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMPs) - Consideration of integrating HFC phase-down activities with HPMP activities taking into account previously approved HFC-related projects, if this information is available.			
The Government of Barbados did not implement any Enabling Activities Projects or Stand-Alone Hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) Investment Projects. The Government of Barbados ratified the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on April 19, 2018. Considering that Barbados is Party to the Kigali Amendment, which came into force on January 1, 2019, the reporting framework was adjusted to include HFCs and to incorporate HFC data reporting into annual Article 7 (A7) and Country Programme (CP) Data submitted to the Ozone and Multilateral Fund (MLF) secretariats respectively. Further, the Government of Barbados, through the 2020 Amendment to the Customs (List of Prohibited and Restricted Imports and Exports) Order, introduced a Licensing System (LS) for HFCs and HFC blends. Consequently, Barbados has already begun to create the enabling environment to support the phase down of HFCs. Barbados is currently implementing the HPMP Stage I Tranche			

4 and HPMP Stage II Tranche 1 projects approved at the Ninety-first Meeting of the Executive Committee to the Montreal Protocol (ExCom-91). Under both projects, several key activities are being delivered. The following activities are being undertaken for the respective Tranches: HPMP Stage I Tranche 4: a) Preparation and finalization of policy to inform legislative and regulatory frameworks; b) Development of certification and licensing of RAC Technicians; c) Customs officers Training; d) Development of complementary education and awareness material and events concerning HCFC Phaseout; e) Project Coordination and management. The HPMP Stage II Tranche 1 project sets out the following for implementation: a) Enhancement of the policy and legislative and regulatory Framework; b) Stakeholder and wider public education and awareness; c) Project Coordination and management. Regarding the integration of HFC phase down and HCFC phase-out activities, the government has considered that there are synergies between some of the types of activities that would be required to be undertaken between the two actions and acknowledges that every effort should be made to capitalise on synergies where applicable and appropriate. However, given the difference in objectives between HCFC phase-out and HFC phase down, the increased number of alternatives available, expansion of stakeholder groups to be engaged and the issues associated with HFC phase down, for example safety, energy efficiency, performance in warmer climates, accessibility, and so on, the activities related to HFC phase down would require focused attention and separate funding.

3. Overview of current HFC consumption in metric tonnes by substance (last three years)

Substance/blend	Sector	2021	2022	2023
HFC-32	RAC servicing	0.00	0.24	0.12
HFC-134a	RAC servicing	19.82	18.12	15.09 (15.0861)
HFC 152a	RAC servicing	0.00	0.15	0.00
HFC-404a	RAC servicing	22.34	11.77	8.47 (8.4693)
HFC-410a	RAC servicing	24.01	26.00	48.17 (48.1671)
R407A	RAC Servicing	2.43	0.00	0.00
R-407c	RAC servicing	2.98	1.13	1.92 (1.9210)
R417A	RAC servicing	0.00	0.00	0.57 (0.565)
R507A	RAC servicing	1.13	0.45	0.00
R507C	RAC servicing	0.00	0.00	0.79 (0.7922)
TOTAL	(select)	72.71	57.86	75.13 (75.12)

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

Based on the consumption data in 3 above, the sub-sectors that use HFCs in Barbados are the Refrigeration and Air Conditioning (RAC) sub-sectors, particularly the domestic and commercial refrigeration and air conditioning sub-sectors. HFC consumption reduced from 2020 to 2022. The trend was more significant between 2020 and 2021 (148% reduction) than between 2021 and 2022 (20%). It can be assumed that the significant decline was due to the impact of the global Covid-19 pandemic. However, import quantities are expected to exponentially increase due to the recommencement of economic activities in the tourism and commercial sectors, among others and the lack of accessibility and availability of ozone friendly, low global warming potential (GWP) and energy efficient refrigeration and air conditioning (RAC) equipment, particularly in the domestic air conditioning sector. However, 3-year data set is too limited to make a firm conclusion on whether this reducing trend has stabilized. This information provides insight into the main sectors that the KIP should address and provide interventions including appropriate measures to transition to suitable available and economically viable alternatives

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

Information needed	Description	Agency
Data on HFC consumption in manufacturing/servicing sector	National RAC Market Assessment. The assessment should also include a detailed review of the estimated costs of alternatives and the estimated cost implications associated with conversions and switching to preferred alternatives for the various RAC applications. Data from the agriculture, fisheries, healthcare, telecommunications and manufacturing sectors etc. should be included in the assessment wherever possible. Information on consumption of HFCs and its substitutes in other sectors pending analysis such as aerosols, solvents, firefighting and others that may be identified should	UNEP

	also be assessed. Information should be gathered through the execution of on-site building equipment audits, interviews, surveys, import data etc. as appropriate and available to make it possible to determine the sectoral distribution and consumption projections of HFCs in their pure state and in mixtures; specifically, the development of a cost comparison index between existing HFCs and the environmentally friendly substitutes in the controlled sectors where possible. Identify the quantity and types of refrigerants and RAC equipment in use in all sectors of the economy and maintain an inventory.	
HFC sectoral consumption information	Update sectoral consumption data on types of refrigerants and end user consumption, including a wider survey amongst sectors and subsectors. Future trends and assessment of training and certification needs. Additionally, the provision of information concerning viable source markets for preferred technologies i.e. ozone friendly, low global warming potential (GWP) and energy efficient (EE) RAC equipment for the various sectors	UNEP
Analysis of types of equipment using HFCs	Create an inventory of, and analyse the types of equipment that use HFCs in the country and estimate the remaining operational life of major government owned equipment plants Fisheries/Agricultural storage plants, medical facilities, Coast Guard vessels, government buildings, submarine, airport, hospital, blood bank etc where possible; this would include an assessment of the cold chain to determine main types of HFC based equipment used in the chain (food, commodities, blood, flowers etc.)	UNEP
New information on ODS regulations	Assess existing ODS and HFCs regulations to identify and make recommendations to strengthen the regulations and address possible gaps. Continue the work required to encourage (i) the incorporation of the Montreal Protocol into national legislation, (ii) establish a Licensing regime for RAC technicians (iii) further investigate the feasibility of the introduction of incentives or disincentives	UNEP
Others, specify. Public Procurement Measures	Collect and analyse data on public procurement procedures for RAC equipment and make recommendations on alternative equipment and methods to transition to alternatives	UNEP
6. Activities to be undertaken for project preparation and funding (decision 87/xx(b))		
Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
Preparation of reports on: RAC Market Assessment, Updated HFC Sectoral Consumption Analysis, Analysis on types of equipment, HFC equipment analysis, identification and assessment of training needs inclusive of consultations and site visits	30,000	UNEP
Preparation of a report on policy, ODS legislation updates and proposed public procurement measures inclusive of	15,000	UNEP

consultations. Prepare public procurement guidelines		
Preparation of the Kigali HFC Implementation Plan (KIP) which includes the evaluation and identification of sectors to prioritize, which must include the analysis of emission reductions (CO2-equiv.) according to the potential of GWP that each substance has, the uses and the availability of alternatives in each sector inclusive of consultations and site visits.	30,000	UNEP
Awareness-raising actions to support a reduction in the use of HFCs and HFC-using equipment: Present the results obtained on 1) The consumption of HFCs and 2) Policy, legislation and public procurement measures	15,000	UNEP
Implementation of information gathering and capacity building actions for stakeholders involved in the delivery of the outputs of the KIP: 1) Development of technicians' registry and a RAC service centre registry, and 2) Provision of recovery cylinders of various sizes	40,000	UNEP
TOTAL		
7. How will activities related to preparing the KIP be linked to the current stages of the HPMP being implemented in the country? (OPTIONAL)		
The HPMP Stage I Tranche 4 and Stage II Tranche 1 for Barbados are currently being implemented. The activities focus on the sustainable phaseout of the use of HCFCs and, to the extent possible; promote the safe use of low GWP and energy efficient alternatives. Both projects are being implemented by the NOU. It is anticipated that there will be synergies between the HPMP and the HFC phase-down. However, it is important to note that HCFC phase-down can be achieved through the application of, and transition to available non-flammable /non-toxic technologies mainly the HFCs. The HFC phase down is a much more complex task as it requires inevitably the full-scale introduction of flammable and/or toxic refrigerants in Barbados. The safe handling of these substances by all RAC technicians in the country may be a challenge as the magnitude of use is expected to expand beyond what occurred during the HPMP implementation years. This includes not only the training of technicians, but an associated update / introduction of standards, safety guidelines, regulation, etc. for the safe handling of refrigerants. UNEP and Implementing Agency- Cooperating Agency (IA-CO) will ensure the main synergies are achieved through the coordination of activities, led by the NOU. Having this central focal point is advantageous for both the HPMP and HFC Phase down.		
8. How will the Multilateral Fund gender policy be considered during project preparation?		
Barbados is committed to the implementation of the Multilateral Fund's Gender Policy. At its core, the Government of Barbados is a party to the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW). The Current HPMP Stage I and Stage II and other Montreal Protocol Project already integrates the MLFS's gender policy with the view of encouraging more women to participate and be active in the Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Sector (RSS) through various initiatives, policies and programmes. Currently Barbados has one female RAC instructor working at the Samuel Jackman Prescod Institute of Technology (SJPI), who started her career as a SJPI student. She first worked as a RAC technician in Barbados until hired as an instructor by the SJPI. There have been female students enrolled in the Diploma in RAC Programme at the SJPI, two of whom were recognized and awarded with the National Ozone Depleting Substances Phase-out Support Scholarship by the National Ozone Unit. Barbados' success stories were highlighted in the 2022 UNEP OzonAction regional publication "Gender Mainstreaming in the Montreal		

Protocol: Experiences in Latin America and the Caribbean”, to share experiences and encourage other women to consider taking up RAC professions as a viable career option for women. Gender mainstreaming and the implementation of the MLF Secretariat’s Gender Policy will continue throughout the development (and implementation) of the KIP. Female RAC Technicians and others in related fields will be encouraged to participate at all consultations during the KIP preparation as their input into the development of that document will be crucial to the expected impact of the KIP on the sector and the implementation of the policy. Recruitment of consultants under the preparation will also be open to women who will be encouraged to apply. Additionally, the NOU will track the attendance of participants at all sessions based on gender and will ensure that any circulation of results will carry images that portray women.

B. Information required for PRP funding request for investment projects/sector plans as part of or in advance of the KIP

1. Agency:		(select)			
2. Sector:		(select)			
3. HFC consumption in item #2 reported under country programme data?		☐ Yes , please specify reported amount and year: ☐ No			
4. Does the enterprise commit to phase out the HFC consumption associated with the proposed investment project, if approved by the Executive Committee?		☐ Yes , please provide support letter ☐ No			
5. If the project preparation is requested in advance of the KIP, did the Government provide a written commitment that the consumption associated with these investment projects, once approved, will be deducted from the country’s starting point, once established?		☐ Yes ☐ No			
6. Please explain briefly how the investment project would relate to the overarching strategy for the country, and when the final KIP will be submitted (decision 87/50(e))					
7. Information on sector consumption (specify previous year HFC consumption)					
Substance		Consumption (metric tonnes)			
(select)					
(select)					
(select)					
8. Information on enterprise(s) for which funding is being sought					
Enterprise	Year established	HFC consumption (metric tonnes) (last three years)			HFC phase-out to be achieved (metric tonnes and CO ₂ -eq. tonnes)
		2019	2020	2021	
9. Activities to be undertaken for preparation of the investment project and funding requested					
Activity		Indicative funding (US \$)		Bilateral/implementing agency	
Click or tap here to enter text.					
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TOTAL		
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MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL

Part I: Project information

Project title:	Preparation of national inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances
Country:	Bhutan
Implementing agency:	UNEP
Meeting where request is being submitted	ExCom 95
Implementation period	24 months
Duration of implementation (i.e., time (in months)) from the approval of PRP to submission of the national inventory and action plan (please specify): January 2025 – December 2026	
Funding requested:	
Agency	Funding requested (US \$)*
UNEP	70,000

*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: The project is being submitted in line with ExCom decision 93/26(b) which allows, on an exceptional basis, bilateral and implementing agencies to submit the project during 2024 even in cases where such projects had not been included in the agencies' business plans.		

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

1. Brief overview of the the concept, methodology and approach to be taken for the preparation of the national inventory and / or action plan and how it is linked to other activities in the country (i.e., national plans like the KIP), in particular those activities in the refrigeration servicing sector such as recovery, recycling, and reclamation programmes
The Montreal Protocol has been effectively regulating the production and consumption of ozone-depleting substances (ODS) since 1989. The Kigali Amendment added the global warming hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) to the list of controlled substances. Large banks of used and unwanted controlled substances have accumulated globally, which are continuously being released to the atmosphere from these banks. These emissions are damaging the ozone layer and contributing to global warming. Banks of controlled substances are not regulated under the Montreal Protocol. Collection, recovery and disposal (recycling, reclaim, destruction) of used or unwanted controlled substances represent a challenge for developing countries. The project aims to establish an inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances in Bhutan, and a plan for the collection, transport, and disposal of such substances, including consideration of recycling, reclamation, and cost-effective destruction. It will quantify the mitigation potential in line with ExCom Decision 91/66, include the analysis of existing legislation and policies,

and stakeholder consultations. The final report and action plan will propose actions, new legislation and policies to enhance the collection and disposal of used or unwanted ODS / HFCs.

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

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

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

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

	Analysing the potential environmental benefits for the ozone layer and the climate. Analysing the potential for substance recycling and reclamation for re-use. Analysing existing disposal options for ODS/HFCs including export and local reclamation and/or destruction.	
Activity 3: Inventory of banks and preparation of action plan	Setting up database / inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances. Preparing initial action plan for collection, transport, storage and setting up the required disposal infrastructure. Elaborating a business / financing model to ensure long-term sustainability of collection / disposal operations. Conducting stakeholder consultations presenting the draft inventory and action plan to obtain stakeholder input, support, and validation. Drafting a set of recommended regulations and policies supporting the collection / disposal of used or unwanted ODS / HFCs, and sustainable financing. Finalization of the action plan considering stakeholder comments.	UNEP
Activity 4: Project management, monitoring, progress reporting, final report, and evaluation	Managing and monitoring project activities. Establishing national expert team. Reporting and evaluating project progress. Preparing initial and final report considering stakeholder comments. Project progress properly monitored and evaluated, including gender mainstreaming dimension	UNEP
3. Funding for the activities described in 2 above		
Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
Activity 1: Data collection and stakeholder analysis	20,000	UNEP
Activity 2: Analysis of institutional, policy and regulatory frameworks	20,000	UNEP
Activity 3: Inventory of banks and preparation of action plan	15,000	UNEP
Activity 4: Project management, monitoring, progress reporting, final report, and evaluation	15,000	UNEP
TOTAL	70,000	
4. How will the Multilateral Fund gender policy be considered during project preparation?		
In line with ExCom decision 92/40 and ExCom document 92/51, the Fund Secretariat's operational gender mainstreaming policy and selected performance indicators described in Annex XXII of ExCom 92 report will be incorporated into the preparation of the inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances, and the plan for the collection, transport, and disposal of such substances.		

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

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

Part I: Project information

Project title:	Preparation of national inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances
Country:	Brunei Darussalam
Implementing agency:	UNEP
Meeting where request is being submitted	ExCom 95
Implementation period	January 2025 – December 2026
Duration of implementation (i.e., time (in months)) from the approval of PRP to submission of the national inventory and action plan (please specify): 24 months	
Funding requested:	
Agency	Funding requested (US \$)*
UNEP	90, 000

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

Part II: Prerequisites for submission

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

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

1. Brief overview of the the concept, methodology and approach to be taken for the preparation of the national inventory and / or action plan and how it is linked to other activities in the country (i.e., national plans like the KIP), in particular those activities in the refrigeration servicing sector such as recovery, recycling, and reclamation programmes
The Montreal Protocol has been effectively regulating the production and consumption of ozone-depleting substances (ODS) since 1989. The Kigali Amendment added the global warming hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) to the list of controlled substances. Large banks of used and unwanted controlled substances have accumulated globally, which are continuously being released to the atmosphere from these banks. These emissions are damaging the ozone layer and contributing to global warming. Banks of controlled substances are not regulated under the Montreal Protocol. Collection, recovery and disposal (recycling, reclaim, destruction) of used or unwanted controlled substances represent a challenge for developing countries.

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

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

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

The National Ozone Unit of Brunei Darussalam will take the leading role as the “National Executing Agency” of the project to implement activities proposed under this project as indicated below with support of UNEP.

Activity	Description	Agency
Activity 1: Data collection, estimation of inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances and assessment of existing infrastructure/policy/institutional framework /challenges on management of unwanted controlled substances	Conducting stakeholder consultations to discuss scope and methodology and to finalize questionnaires used for data collection. Conducting desk study on available data on banks of used and unwanted controlled substances, relevant institutions and stakeholders, and existing regulations and policies. Conducting further data collection, on-site visits and surveys as needed. Forecasting the amounts of used or unwanted ODS/HFC which might require RRR or disposal in future, to evaluate the economic viability of a reclamation respectively destruction plant. Analysing the potential for substance recycling and reclamation for re-use. Analysing the role of Government bodies, NGOs, stakeholders, recovery and recycling centres and other institutions involved in waste management. Analysing existing policy and regulatory frameworks, including waste management policies. Identifying existing laboratories able to analyse the composition of used or unwanted ODS / HFCs, existing facility for implementation of RRR and existing facility for destruction of ODS / HFC. Identifying data gaps related to banks of used and unwanted controlled substances, relevant institutions and stakeholders, policies and	UNEP

	regulations, including transport / export for disposal.	
Activity 2: Feasibility study on potential business/financial model	Assessing the existing laboratories facility for implementation of RRR and facility for destruction of ODS / HFC to determine the need for upgrading such facilities. Based on data analysis and infrastructure, conducting assessment to determine business/financial model options that are appropriate to the context of the country. ▪ Assessing the feasibility and costs of existing disposal options (recycling, reclaim, destruction), based on expected amounts to be treated. ▪ Analysing existing disposal options for ODS/HFCs including export and local reclamation and/or destruction. ▪ Elaborating a business / financing model to ensure long-term sustainability of collection / disposal operations. Conducting stakeholder analysis with responsibilities and roles including new stakeholders e.g. e-waste traders in the business/financial model. Conducting national stakeholder workshop on potential banks of used/unwanted substances, inventory database, assessment of infrastructure and policy / regulatory framework and business model.	UNEP
Activity 3: Development of strategy, policy and action plans	Analysing the potential environmental benefits for the ozone layer and the climate based on feasible option. Setting up database / inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances. Preparing initial action plan for collection, transport, storage and setting up the required disposal infrastructure. Drafting a set of recommended regulations and policies supporting the collection / disposal of used or unwanted ODS / HFCs, and sustainable financing. Conducting stakeholder consultations presenting the draft inventory and action plan to obtain stakeholder input, support, and validation. Finalization of the action plan considering stakeholder comments.	UNEP
Activity 4: Project management, monitoring,	Managing and monitoring project activities. Establishing national expert team.	UNEP

progress reporting, final report, and evaluation	Reporting and evaluating project progress. Preparing initial and final report considering stakeholder comments. Project progress properly monitored and evaluated, including gender mainstreaming dimension	
3. Funding for the activities described in 2 above		
Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
Activity 1: Data collection, estimation of inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances and assessment of existing infrastructure/policy/institutional framework /challenges on management of unwanted controlled substances	35,000	UNEP
Activity 2: Feasibility study on potential business/financial model	15,000	UNEP
Activity 3: Development of strategy, policy and action plans	25,000	UNEP
Activity 4: Project management, monitoring, progress reporting, final report, and evaluation	15,000	UNEP
TOTAL	90,000	
4. How will the Multilateral Fund gender policy be considered during project preparation?		
In line with ExCom decision 92/40 and ExCom document 92/51, the Fund Secretariat's operational gender mainstreaming policy and selected performance indicators described in Annex XXII of ExCom 92 report will be incorporated into the preparation of the inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances, and the plan for the collection, transport, and disposal of such substances.		

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

Part I: Project Information

Project title:	HCFC Phase out Management Plan (HPMP) Stage II	
Country:	Dominica	
Lead implementing agency:	UNEP	
Cooperating agency (1):	UNIDO	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:	January 2026 – December 2030	
Funding requested:		
Agency	Sector	Funding requested (US \$)*
UNEP	Overarching	20,000
UNIDO	Overarching	10,000
(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
1. Official endorsement letter from Government specifying roles of respective agencies (where more than one IA is involved)	☒	☐
2. Written confirmation – balances from previous PRP funding approved for stage I HPMP had been returned / will be returned (decision 71/42(i))	☐	☒
Specify meeting at which PRP funding balance had been returned/will be returned	N/A	

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

1. Montreal Protocol compliance target to be met in ☒ stage II / ☐ stage III of the HPMP			
Phase-out commitment (%)	100%	Year of commitment	2030
☒ Servicing only		☐ Manufacturing only	☐ Servicing and manufacturing
2. Brief background on previous stage of the HPMP (i.e., when the HPMP was approved; a description of the progress in implementation of the previous stage of the HPMP to demonstrate that substantial progress had been made.)			
The HPMP Stage I (HPMP I) for Dominica was approved as the 62nd Meeting of the Executive Committee (ExCom-62) for the period 2010-2022 at a total cost of \$162,500 plus agency support costs of USD \$21, 385 for UNEP only. The ExCom-62 also approved the First Tranche of the HPMP stage I in the amount of USD \$82,250 plus agency support cost of USD \$10, 693 for UNEP only. The Second Tranche was approved by ExCom-84 in the amount of USD \$65,800 plus agency support costs of USD \$8, 554 for UNEP only. The Third Tranche is being submitted to ExCom-95 for approval at a funding level of USD \$16,400 plus support costs for UNEP only. The HPMP 1 is 94% disbursed. Under the HPMP I, the following has been achieved: Training of 50 Customs and Law Enforcement Officers including 13 females; Training of 15 Customs Brokers including 3 females; Training of 27 other stakeholders in the LQS including 7 females; Training of 3 Technicians in specialized areas including CO2, Ammonia and natural refrigerants (including 1 female); procurement of refrigerant identifiers for the air and seaports; development and implementation of a public awareness programme targeting stakeholders on the LQS and the HCFC phase out; Maintenance of the project management and coordination to support the efficient and smooth implementation of the HPMP activities, reporting and other data verification needs.			

3. Current progress in implementation of previous stage of the HPMP				
Activity		Description		Implementing agency
Legal/regulatory framework		The 2027 HS Codes were introduced, and the Country is planning to transition to the 2022 HS Codes by January 2025. Training for up to 30 Customs and Law Enforcement Officers is being planned. 50 have already been trained. Refrigerant identifiers for the air and seaports have been procured. The NOU revised and circulated the updated electronic LQS forms to partner agencies with roles. Individual HCFC quotas assigned and issued to registered imported. The Ministry trade supporting the NOU by issuing import licenses to importers. 3 National consultations held on the LQS and its implementation Training for Customs Brokers also being organized. Thus far 15 Customs Brokers have been trained		UNEP
Refrigeration servicing sector		Training for up to 30 RAC technicians being planned. The regional consultant contracted and equipment procured. 2 RAC technicians selected to attend specialized training in Germany and 1 in Grenada (a total of 1 male and 2 females). Training covers alternative technologies including CO2, ammonia and natural refrigerants. MOC being prepared for the Domina State College (DCA) to outline cooperation in the area of training.		UNEP
Refrigeration servicing sector		Public education and awareness programme developed and being implement on the HCFC phase out and introduction of low GWP alternatives to support the HCFC phase out.		UNEP
Others, specify.		NOU maintained the Project monitoring and coordination to support implementation of the HPMP and its activities. As a result, the NOU has been able to prepare and submit relevant progress and financial reports to UNEP and its Governmental agencies. It has been able to support the requests of the Verification Report Consultant. The NOU has also been able to collect, verify and submit its A7 and CP data during the period. The NOU contracted services of a Consultant from Customs to be able to verify Customs data which was critical to the 2019-2023 Verification exercise.		UNEP
(select)		Click or tap here to enter text.		(select)
(select)		Click or tap here to enter text.		(select)
(select)		Click or tap here to enter text.		(select)
4. Overview of current HCFC consumption in metric tonnes by substance (last three years)				
Substance	Sector	2021	2022	2023
HCFC-22	RAC servicing	1.273	0.545	0.14
(select)	(select)			
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)				
Dominica's consumption of HCFCs is only within the Refrigeration Servicing Section (RSS). Consumption has been reducing between 2021 to 2022 as the NOU has been implementing the LQS and the RSS is seeing a reducing in the availability of HCFCs and their dependant technologies as well as a greater, but slow availability of low GWP, more energy efficient alternatives. From 2021 to 2023, overall there has been a 89% reduction in HCFC consumption. Dominica has phased out 96% of its starting point of 0.23 ODP tonnes. However, more work needs				

to be done in the area of introducing more alternatives to HCFCs (and HFCs) and creating the enabling environment to further support the transition.		
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	Update national sectoral data on HCFC consumption in the servicing sector	UNEP
Updated sectoral consumption information	Update national sectoral consumption information	UNEP
Analysis of types of equipmentt using HCFCs	Conduct a detailed analysis on the types of equipment currently using HCFCs.	UNIDO
New information on ODS regulations	Review the current legislative and regulation framework for ODS providing any new information, and gaps to be addressed under the HPMP II	UNEP
Others, specify.	Click or tap here to enter text.	UNEP
7. Activities to be undertaken for project preparation and funding		
Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
Surveys to determine HCFC quantities currently consumed by servicing workshops and establish inventory of existing HCFC-based equipment both domestic and commercial	10,000	UNIDO
National review, discussion and consultative meetings on the Draft HPMP Stage II	5,000	UNEP
Recruitment of international / National experts to assist in development of the HPMP II	15,000	UNEP
Click or tap here to enter text.	30,000	(select)
TOTAL		
8. How will activities related to implementation of the Kigali Amendment to phase down HFCs be considered during project preparation for stage II of the HPMP?		
Dominica has not yet ratified the Kigali Amendment. However, in preparing the HPMP II, consideration will be given to its activities on how they can be coordinated with implementation of the KIP once developed. Though the KIP will engage new stakeholders (Energy Unit for eg), the NOU's intention and the HPMP II will be to maximize on stakeholder engagement, joint implementation where possible (such as training opportunities, delivery public awareness activities etc) and maximize on procurement opportunities to leverage cost benefits. These factors will guide the development the HPMP II.		
9. How will the Multilateral Fund gender policy be considered during project preparation?		
The Government of Dominica is recognized the importance of gender considerations and the MLF's Gender policy. It has already begun to ensure that women in the RSS are encouraged through the selection of 2 women to attend specialized training outside of Dominica. This is expected to continue. During a meeting held with the Hon. Minister and Permanent Secretary in June 2024, during UNEP's Country mission, the matter of gender mainstreaming was raised to which there was support. In the preparation of the HPMP II, women will be encouraged to apply for available consultancies under the development of the Stage II. The NOU will collect gender disaggregated data during its delivery of consultations, meetings and other events. Promotions material will feature female imagery in a balanced way.		

MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL

Part I: Project information

Project title:	Preparation of national inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances
Country:	Eswatini
Implementing agency:	UNEP
Meeting where request is being submitted	ExCom 95
Implementation period	Jan 2025 – 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 \$)*
UNEP	80,000 plus PSC

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

Part II: Prerequisites for submission

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

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

1. Brief overview of the the concept, methodology and approach to be taken for the preparation of the national inventory and / or action plan and how it is linked to other activities in the country (i.e., national plans like the KIP), in particular those activities in the refrigeration servicing sector such as recovery, recycling, and reclamation programmes Eswatini is a party to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that deplete the ozone layer and has successfully been implementing the Protocol through the control of production and consumption of Ozone Depleting Substances. The Kigali Amendment aimed at phasing down the use of Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) due to their high global warming potential. The adoption of the Montreal Protocol and the Kigali Amendment which promote the use of climate friendly alternatives has resulted in the refrigeration and air conditioning sector transitioning to zero ozone depletion potential and low global warming potential technologies consistent with the provisions of the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol climate. This has ultimately led to the accumulation of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances in Eswatini due to the lack of proper ODS/HFC recovery, recycling, reclamation, destruction facilities and therefore the controlled substances are continuously being released to the atmosphere from these banks. The emissions from the banks are detrimental to the ozone layer, contribute to global warming and are also taken away or undoing the efforts that have been done in ozone protection and climate change mitigation. Banks of controlled substances are not regulated under the Montreal Protocol. Furthermore, collection, recovery and disposal (recycling, reclaim, destruction) of used or unwanted

controlled substances represent a challenge for developing countries.

Concept: The national inventory aims to establish a comprehensive database of used or unwanted controlled substances, including their sources, quantities, and current storage or disposal status. The project also aims to establish an inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances in Eswatini, and a plan for the collection, transport, and disposal of such substances, including consideration of recycling, reclamation, and cost-effective destruction. The inventory helps identify gaps, challenges, and opportunities for better management of these substances to prevent diversion, misuse, and environmental harm. The inventory results are important in terms of determining priority areas for management of banks of controlled substances and setting up appropriate policy measures. They will assist in enabling the country in making an informed decision on the best cost effective way of handling the banks of used and unwanted controlled substances. Furthermore, the survey will quantify the mitigation potential in line with ExCom Decision 91/66, include the analysis of existing legislation and policies, and stakeholder consultations. The final report and action plan will propose actions, review or amending of legislation and policies to enhance the collection and disposal of used or unwanted ODS / HFCs

The methodology / approach might be informed by that recommended by the Climate and Ozone Protection Alliance (COPA). Stakeholder mapping and engagement: Identify and involve key stakeholders from government agencies, healthcare sector, law enforcement, and the pharmaceutical industry.

Data collection and analysis: Establish data collection mechanisms to gather information on the sources, quantities, storage, and disposal of used/unwanted controlled substances.

Inventory development: Compile the collected data into a centralized database, ensuring data integrity and security.

Gap analysis: Assess the current processes, infrastructure, and regulatory framework to identify areas for improvement.

Action plan formulation: Based on the inventory findings, develop a comprehensive action plan with specific goals, activities, responsibilities, and timelines

Align with national plans and strategies: Ensure the national inventory and action plan are integrated with broader national initiatives, such as the Kigali Implementation Plan (KIP) for the refrigeration servicing sector.

Focus on the refrigeration servicing sector: Examine the recovery, recycling, and reclamation programs for refrigerants, as they may involve the handling of controlled substances.

Promote cross-sectoral coordination: Foster collaboration between the agencies responsible for controlled substances management, environmental protection, and the refrigeration servicing sector.

The inventory of banks of used and unwanted controlled substances and action plan will cover ozone-depleting substances like HCFCs and global warming HFCs and thus contribute to the objectives of the HPMP and the KIP to reduce emissions through good practices / containment, recovery, recycling and reclaim (RRR) and environmentally sound disposal. The UNDP investment component of the HPMP II aims to establish six refrigerant recovery, recycling and reclaim infrastructures in Eswatini. By conducting the national inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances it will assist

informing how the infrastructure should be placed according to the heat spots of the banks of the controlled substances. The inventory data sources will include seized chemicals stored at customs warehouses, waste and contaminated chemicals / blends, and residues from recycling and reclaim processes and end-of-life appliances.

In preparation for transportation, there is possibility of collaborating with the Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB) Unit, under the Stockholm convention within EEA, to utilize the temporary storage site (under construction) to store and package the collected substances. This centralised storage mechanism will facilitate for efficient transportation.

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

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

	ODS/HFCs including export and local reclamation and/or destruction.	
Activity 3: Inventory of banks and preparation of action plan	• Setting up database / inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances, with distinction of amounts for recycling, reclamation, and destruction. • Preparing initial action plan for collection, transport, storage and setting up the required disposal infrastructure. • Elaborating a business / financing model to ensure long-term sustainability of collection / disposal operations. • Conducting stakeholder consultations presenting the draft inventory and action plan to obtain stakeholder input, support, and validation. • Drafting a set of recommended regulations and policies supporting the collection / disposal of used or unwanted ODS / HFCs, and sustainable financing. • Finalization of the action plan considering stakeholder comments.	UNEP
Activity 4: Project management, monitoring, progress reporting, final report, and evaluation	• Managing and monitoring project activities. • Establishing national expert team. • Reporting and evaluating project progress. • Preparing initial and final report considering stakeholder comments. • Project progress properly monitored and evaluated, including gender mainstreaming dimension	UNEP
3. Funding for the activities described in 2 above		
Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
Activity 1: Data collection and stakeholder analysis	35,000	UNEP
Activity 2: Analysis of institutional, policy and regulatory frameworks	15,000	UNEP
Activity 3: Inventory of banks and preparation of action plan	15,000	UNEP
Activity 4: Project management, monitoring, progress reporting, final report, and evaluation	15,000	UNEP
TOTAL	80,000	
4. How will the Multilateral Fund gender policy be considered during project preparation?		
In line with ExCom decision 92/40 and ExCom document 92/51, the Fund Secretariat's operational gender mainstreaming policy and selected performance indicators described in Annex XXII of ExCom 92 report will be incorporated into the preparation of the inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances, and the plan for the collection, transport, and disposal of such substances.		

MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL

Part I: Project information

Project title:	Preparation of national inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances
Country:	Gambia
Implementing agency:	UNEP
Meeting where request is being submitted	ExCom 95
Implementation period	Jan 2025 – 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 \$)*
UNEP	80,000 plus PSC

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

Part II: Prerequisites for submission

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

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

1. Brief overview of the the concept, methodology and approach to be taken for the preparation of the national inventory and / or action plan and how it is linked to other activities in the country (i.e., national plans like the KIP), in particular those activities in the refrigeration servicing sector such as recovery, recycling, and reclamation programmes
The Montreal Protocol on Substances that deplete the Ozone Layer has successfully controlled the production and consumption of Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS) across the world. The Kigali Amendment added the global warming hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) to the list of controlled substances under the Protocol. Large banks of used and unwanted controlled substances have accumulated globally, which are continuously being released to the atmosphere from these banks. Emissions from the banks are damaging the ozone layer and contributing to global warming. Banks of controlled substances are not regulated under the Montreal Protocol. Furthermore, collection, recovery and disposal (recycling, reclaim, destruction) of used or unwanted controlled substances represent a challenge for developing countries. The project aims to establish an inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances in the Gambia, and a plan for the collection, transport, and disposal of such substances, including consideration of recycling, reclamation, and cost-effective destruction. The inventory results are important in terms of determining priority areas for management of banks of controlled substances and setting up appropriate policy measures. They will guide the country to decide whether to export the ODS/HFCs for destruction or to destroy these substances locally. Furthermore, the survey will quantify the mitigation potential in

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

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

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

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

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

	- Analysing the potential for substance recycling and reclamation for re-use. - Analysing existing disposal options for ODS/HFCs including export and local reclamation and/or destruction.	
Activity 3: Inventory of banks and preparation of action plan	- Setting up database / inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances, with distinction of amounts for recycling, reclamation, and destruction. - Preparing initial action plan for collection, transport, storage and setting up the required disposal infrastructure. - Elaborating a business / financing model to ensure long-term sustainability of collection / disposal operations. - Conducting stakeholder consultations presenting the draft inventory and action plan to obtain stakeholder input, support, and validation. - Drafting a set of recommended regulations and policies supporting the collection / disposal of used or unwanted ODS / HFCs, and sustainable financing. - Finalization of the action plan considering stakeholder comments.	UNEP
Activity 4: Project management, monitoring, progress reporting, final report, and evaluation	- Managing and monitoring project activities. - Establishing national expert team. - Reporting and evaluating project progress. - Preparing initial and final report considering stakeholder comments. - Project progress properly monitored and evaluated, including gender mainstreaming dimension	UNEP
3. Funding for the activities described in 2 above		
Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
Activity 1: Data collection and stakeholder analysis	35,000	UNEP
Activity 2: Analysis of institutional, policy and regulatory frameworks	15,000	UNEP
Activity 3: Inventory of banks and preparation of action plan	15,000	UNEP
Activity 4: Project management, monitoring, progress reporting, final report, and evaluation	15,000	UNEP
TOTAL	80,000	
4. How will the Multilateral Fund gender policy be considered during project preparation?		
In line with ExCom decision 92/40 and ExCom document 92/51, the Fund Secretariat's operational gender mainstreaming policy and selected performance indicators described in Annex XXII of ExCom 92 report will be incorporated into the preparation of the inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances, and the plan for the collection, transport, and disposal of such substances.		

MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL

FUNDING REQUEST FOR THE PREPARATION OF REGIONAL/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 FOR 13 PACIFIC ISLAND COUNTRIES

Part I: Project information

Project title:	Preparation of regional/national inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances for 13 Pacific Island Countries
Country:	13 Pacific Island Countries comprising Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu
Implementing agency:	UNEP
Meeting where request is being submitted	ExCom 95
Implementation period	January 2025 – December 2026
Duration of implementation (i.e., time (in months)) from the approval of PRP to submission of the national inventory and action plan (please specify): 24 months	
Funding requested:	
Agency	Funding requested (US \$)*
UNEP	930,000

*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: The project is being submitted in line with ExCom decision 93/26(b) which allows, on an exceptional basis, bilateral and implementing agencies to submit the project during 2024 even in cases where such projects had not been included in the agencies' business plans.		

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

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

1.1 Overview of 13 Pacific Island Countries and the Kigali Amendment

The 13 Pacific Island Countries (PICs) under this project comprising of Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu are Parties to the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol and classified as countries operating under

Article 5(1) of the Protocol. All these 13 PICs have also ratified the Kigali Amendment as shown in the table below.

Table 1: Date of ratification to the Kigali Amendment by 13 PICs

COUNTRY	Date of Ratification to the Kigali Amendment	COUNTRY	Date of Ratification to the Kigali Amendment
Cook Islands	22.08.2019	Palau	29.08.2017
Fiji	16.06.2020	Samoa	23.03.2018
Kiribati	26.10.2018	Solomon Islands	23.05.2022
Marshall Islands	15.05.2017	Tonga	17.09.2018
Micronesia	12.05.2017	Tuvalu	21.09.2017
Nauru	03.11.2022	Vanuatu	20.04.2018
Niue	24.04.2018		

1.2 Current Situation on Management of Used or Unwanted Controlled Substances in 13 Pacific Island Countries

Given that the Kigali Amendment added the global warming hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) to the list of controlled substances under the Protocol, Parties to the Kigali Amendment have to control import/export of HFC through the licensing system in addition to HCFC licensing system. For both HCFC phase-out and HFC phase-down, the quota system and refrigerant management plan will supplement existing licensing system to ensure that consumption of all controlled substances is in accordance with the obligations. One of the most commonly employed strategy to reduce consumption by the Parties is to promote recovery, recycling, reclamation and reuse of controlled substances, which is subject to available infrastructure and readiness of each Party.

However, due to purity and cross contamination of recovered refrigerant, not all quantity of controlled substances could be recycled/reclaimed/reused, which requires proper destruction of these used or unwanted substances. Due to the absence of destruction facility/technical or economic constraints for destruction of these used or unwanted substances in accordance with the approved destruction technologies by the Meeting of the Parties, it is anticipated that the large banks of used and unwanted controlled substances have accumulated globally. These controlled substances are continuously being released to the atmosphere from these banks and thus damaging the ozone layer and contributing to global warming. As the banks of controlled substances are not regulated under the Montreal Protocol, collection, recovery and disposal (recycling, reclaim, destruction) of used or unwanted controlled substances represent a challenge for developing countries in particular the remote geographic location in the Pacific region.

All 13 PICs have their national legislation to control the import and export of controlled substances under the Montreal Protocol and the Kigali Amendment. These PICs are facing similar challenges with most developing countries. As the small islands developing states (SIDS), these PICs may face more challenges as elaborated below:

- **Policy/regulation challenge:** Only some countries have general provisions, which do not address management of used or unwanted substances in a holistic approach e.g. requirement for only disposal in foreign country or the Director has the jurisdiction to dispose. There is no specific/detailed procedures how these provisions will be implemented/enforced due to limited infrastructure in the country, which makes enforcement of the provisions being more challenging.
- **Technical challenge:** Capacity of technicians in the servicing sector to recover refrigerant becomes recurrent issue due to frequent job rotation/relocation of technicians. This challenge is being

addressed under the Regional PIC HPMP Stage II and will be address under the Regional PIC KIP Stage I through competency-based training of technicians for RAC and MAC servicing sector.

- **Infrastructure challenge:** All PICs received recovery machines under the Regional PIC HPMP Stage I. However, due to uncertainty of purity of refrigerant and cross-contamination in the RAC system, refrigerant was recovered and stored in recovery cylinder without further processed to reuse due to absence of recycling/reclaimed machine or processed for destruction due to the lack of destruction facility. Among these 13 PICs, only Fiji has few cement kiln plants that have potential to destruct used or unwanted substances. However, there was no destruction activity in the country due to cost related to logistic managements and uncertainty of quality of destruction of substances using the existing facility.

With the accumulated banks of used or unwanted substances, recovery practice was no longer conducted by technicians in most countries due to inadequate number of recovery cylinders and lack of incentive for RAC technicians to do so to avoid burden to their business.

- **Others:** Remote geographic location and economy of scale from low volume of used or unwanted controlled substances to be managed can pose significant challenge in the PIC region.

Table 2: Regulations on management of used or unwanted substances in 13 PICs

COUNTRY	ODS/HFC Legislation includes Provision on Management of Used or Unwanted Substances	Used or Unwanted Substances as Waste Under Basel Convention	On-going Recovery Practices Adopted by Technicians
Cook Islands	Yes	Yes	Yes, but no recycling/reuse
Fiji	Yes	No (Under Waigani Convention)	Yes, but no recycling/reused
Kiribati	No	Yes	No
Marshall Islands	No	Yes	No
Micronesia	Yes	Yes	No
Nauru	Yes	Yes	No
Niue	No	No	No
Palau	Yes	Yes	No
Samoa	No	Yes	Yes, but no recycling/reuse
Solomon Islands	No	Yes	Partially
Tonga	Yes	Yes	No
Tuvalu	Yes	Yes	No
Vanuatu	Yes	Yes	Partially

1.3 Overview of the the concept, methodology and approach

The project aims to establish national and regional inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances in 13 PICs, and a plan for the collection, transport, and disposal of such substances, including consideration of recycling, reclamation, and cost-effective destruction taking into account unique context of the PIC region. It will quantify the mitigation potential in line with ExCom Decision 91/66, include the analysis of existing legislation and policies, and stakeholder consultations. A final report and action plan will propose actions, new legislation and policies to enhance the collection and disposal of used or unwanted controlled substances including ODS/HFCs.

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

The project will be implemented with a regional approach and will result in a regional action plan which will comprise national level analysis and action plan of each country.

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

2.1 Proposal and Rational through the Regional Approach

Countries in the Pacific region share common and unique characteristics, such as (i) consuming very small amount of controlled substances (HCFC, HFC) compared to countries in other regions, (ii) the lack of national infrastructure to support the collection, transport and disposal of used or unwanted substances, (iii) economy of scale of implementation and (iv) geographical remoteness. As a result, 12 of 13 PICs have been availed of financial support from the Multilateral Fund to phase-out HCFCs under Stage I and Stage II and are requesting the funds under the Kigali HFC Implementation Plan (KIP) through regional approach also, which has proved to be effective and efficient to share good practices/experiences among peers to enable the PICs to move on the same direction. With the advantages of the regional approach, Fiji will also be part of this project in addition to the usual 12 PICs.

Therefore, implementation modality of this regional project will follow modality that has been used for the Pacific Region: Regional component and National component.

- **Regional Component:** Regional component is for activities that are cross-cutting among the PICs that could be implemented at the regional level. Activities approved under the regional component will be directly executed by UNEP.
- **National Component:** Activities under the national component will be implemented at the national level by each of 13 PICs. All the proposed national activities are tailor made specific to countries based on the country context.

2.2 Activities to be Undertaken under the Project

Activity 1 - Estimation of Inventory of Banks of Used or Unwanted Controlled Substances and Assessment of Existing Infrastructure/Policy/Institutional Framework/Challenges on Management of Unwanted Controlled Substances

Rational: Information on sources and amount of banks of used or unwanted substances is not available in each of the PIC. In order for the PICs to develop the strategy and plan for sound management of refrigerant, there is need for each PIC to understand the volume of used or unwanted controlled substances to be managed as well as existing practices, infrastructure, policy, institutional frameworks and challenges in the country.

Objective: The objectives of this activity are to assist 13 PICs to (i) understand sources and amount of banks of used or unwanted substances, (ii) assess the existing practices, infrastructure, policy and institutional frameworks in recovery/recycling/reclamation and destruction in the country and (iii) identify challenges on recovery/recycling/reclamation and destruction of substances based on country context

Activities and Targets: The survey under this project aims to collect additional parameter for estimation of the banks of used or unwanted substances in addition to the collected data and information available from the KIP survey.

- **Regional Component**

- **Data collection, analysis and estimation of inventory and assessment of existing infrastructure/policy/institutional framework/challenges on management of unwanted controlled substances:** An international consultant will be engaged by UNEP to provide guidance to the National Ozone Officers of 13 PICs and their local consultant (please refer to national component below for more details on local consultant) on type of data and methodology and assist the National Ozone Unit during the process to collect additional data for estimation and assessment. The international consultant is expected to visit 5 selected countries to discuss with the target audiences for data collection to understand the context of the Pacific Island Countries. The international consultant will also conduct desk study on available data on banks of used and unwanted controlled substances, relevant institutions and stakeholders, and existing regulations and policies.

Based on data obtained from the survey and desk study, the international consultant will conduct the following in each country

- ✓ Analyzing and estimating the sources and the amount of existing banks of used or unwanted substances;
- ✓ Forecasting the amounts of used or unwanted ODS/HFC which might require recovery/recycling/reclamation or destruction in future (e.g. analysing the potential for substance recycling and reclamation for re-use), which will be used to develop the business model in Activity 2.
- ✓ Assessing the existing practices, infrastructure, policy, institutional framework and challenges on management of unwanted controlled substances

- **National Component**

- **Data collection for estimation of inventory and for assessment of infrastructure/policy/institutional framework/challenges:** Funding for local consultant be provided to each of 13 PICs for the data collection to collect information on the followings, which will be conducted through questionnaire and interview.

- ✓ Recovery rate, quality of recovered substance and reused rate
- ✓ Information on existing practices, infrastructure and current challenges for recovery/recycling/reclamation and destruction (if any)
- ✓ Existing policies, institutional framework and stakeholder roles related to the management of substances including handling, recovery, recycling, reclamation, collection, transport and disposal both new and used substances;

During data collection, the international consultant will guide the local consultant for data collection methodology and validation of data. Information collected from the survey will be used by international consultant to analyze and estimate the sources and the amount of banks of used or unwanted substances as well as assessing the existing infrastructure, existing policy and challenges on management of unwanted controlled substances in each country.

- **Consultation Workshops/Bilateral Meetings:** During data collection and assessment process, consultation workshops/bilateral meetings with relevant stakeholders will be organized by the NOU as part of the national activities. This also includes facilitating the mission of international consultant.

Activity 2 - Development of Business/Financial Model Appropriate to the Context of the Pacific Island Countries

Rational: Due to the prospective on small volume of banks of used or unwanted ODS/HFC for recovery/recycling/reclamation or destruction and geographic remoteness in the Pacific, the establishment of recovery/recycling/reclamation or destruction facility needs detailed assessment in particular the whether the establishment of physical facility would be economically viable and, if not, what could be cost-effective and environmentally beneficial solution in each country in the region.

Objective: The objective of this activity is to assist 13 PICs to explore different options for the management of used or unwanted substances and identify an appropriate business/financial model that is most feasible for each PIC.

Activities and Targets:

○ Regional Component

- **Assessment and development of country-wise business/financial model appropriate to the context of each country:** An international consultant will be engaged by UNEP to assess and develop country-wise business/financial model appropriate to the context of each country. Based on information obtained from Activity 1 above and based on desk study, the international consultant will explore different options for the management of used or unwanted substances as well as assess the costs of each option (recycling, reclaim, destruction) based on expected amounts to be treated.

Once the options are identified, the consultant, based on analysis of different options, will identify the most appropriate business/financial model that suits each PIC to ensure long-term sustainability of collection / disposal operations. The recommended option will also include initial requirements to establish the recommended option, institutional framework, roles and responsibility of different stakeholders and operating procedures of recommended option etc. The international consultant is expected to visit 5 selected countries to discuss with concerned stakeholders to validate assumption used for the development of business/financial model.

- **Assessment of technical compliance of existing cement kilns factory in Fiji and development of actions required to meet description of destruction technology approved by Meeting of the Parties:** An international consultant with technical knowledge on destruction technology will be engaged to assess technical compliance of existing 3 cement kiln factories in Fiji to verify whether it meets description of destruction technology approved by Meeting of the Parties and to provide recommended actions required to comply with the approved destruction technology. The international consultant is expected to visit Fiji to discuss with the cement kiln establishments to obtain information on their existing technology and operation.
- **Thematic workshop on operation, management and disposal of used or unwanted controlled substances to support decision making:** Based on the outcome of tasks conducted by the 2 international consultants mentioned above, UNEP will organize the thematic workshop on operation, management and disposal of used or unwanted controlled substances for 13 PICs. The objective of this thematic workshop is to present the outcomes of the development of inventory and assessment/development of business/financial model and the assessment of cement kiln factories in Fiji to enable the NOU to understand recommended option that suit the country context. Two representatives from each country will be invited to attend the workshop;

one National Ozone Officer and one stakeholder based on the assessment on their roles and responsibilities.

Outcomes of Activity 2 will also be used with outcomes of Activity 1 to develop strategy and action plan for the sound management of used or unwanted substances in Activity 3.

- **National Component**

- **Consultation Workshops/Bilateral Meetings:** During assessment of business/financial model, consultation workshops/bilateral meetings with relevant stakeholders will be organized by the NOU as part of the national activities. This also includes facilitating the mission of international consultant.

Activity 3 - Technical Support on Development of Strategy, Policy and Action Plans for the Pacific Island Countries
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Rational: Although 8 of 13 PICs have ODS/HFC legislation that includes provision on management of used or unwanted controlled substances, the provisions are general, which do not address management of used or unwanted controlled substances in a holistic approach and there is no specific/detailed procedures how these provisions will be implemented/enforced due to limited infrastructure in the country, which makes enforcement of the provisions more being challenging. There is need for each PIC to develop strategy, policy and action plans as recommendations for each PIC to sustain the sound management of used or unwanted controlled substances.

Objective: The objective of this activity is to assist 13 PICs to develop strategy, policy and action plans as recommendations for each PIC to sustain the sound management of used or unwanted controlled substances.

Activities and Targets:

- **Regional Component**

- **Development of national and regional strategy, policy and action plan on management of used/unwanted controlled substances based on the context of each Pacific Island Country:**
An international consultant will be engaged by UNEP to develop a report for each of 13 PIC using information obtained from Activity 1 and Activity 2, which includes
 - ✓ National strategy;
 - ✓ Policy and regulation supporting the collection / recovery / recycling / reclamation / destruction of used or unwanted ODS / HFCs (depending on country assessment) and sustainable financing; and
 - ✓ Action plan on initial establishment of mechanism for management of used/unwanted controlled substances such as collection, transport, storage and setting up the required infrastructure.

Based on each national plan, the international consultant will consolidate and develop the regional strategy, policy and action plan for the Pacific Region. The international consultant is expected to visit 5 selected countries to discuss with concerned stakeholders to on the proposed strategy, policy and action plan.

- **Thematic workshop on strategy, policy and action plans for the Pacific Island Countries:**
Based on the outcome of the tasks conducted by the international consultant in previous paragraph, UNEP will organize the thematic workshop on strategy, policy and action plans for the Pacific Island Countries for 13 PICs. The objective of this thematic workshop is to present the outcomes of the national and regional strategy, policy and action plan on management of used/unwanted controlled substances. Two representatives from each country will be invited

to attend the workshop; one National Ozone Officer and one stakeholder based on the assessment on their roles and responsibilities.

- **National Component**

- **Consultation Workshops/Bilateral Meetings:** During the development of strategy, policy and action plan, consultation workshops/bilateral meetings with relevant stakeholders will be organized by the NOU as part of the national activities. This also includes facilitating the mission of international consultant.

Activity 4 - Project Management, Monitoring, Progress Reporting, Final Report and Evaluation

Rational: Due to the need to implement the national component, the National Ozone Officer needs to engage advice from the national expert on the implementation because of the lack of experiences on the management of unwanted substances as per the scope under this project.

Objective: The objective of this activity is to enable the National Ozone Officers to effectively and timely deliver proposed activities during implementation of this project.

Activities and Targets:

- **National Component**

- **Project management, monitoring, progress reporting, final report, and evaluation:** The activity will include managing and monitoring project activities, engaging national expert to obtain their inputs, reporting and evaluating project progress to UNEP, preparing interim and final report considering stakeholder comments including gender mainstreaming dimension.

3. Funding for the Activities

Calculation of the total funding for this regional project for 13 Pacific Island Countries is based on the total amount of funding level eligible for all 13 PICs in accordance with the cost guidelines under ExCom decision 93/26 as shown in table below.

Table 3: Calculation of maximum funding level to be requested from the Multilateral Funds for the Regional/National Inventories of Banks of Used or Unwanted Controlled Substances for 13 Pacific Island Countries

Country	Baseline HCFC Consumption (MT)	Baseline Consumption (ODP Tonnes)	Funding Level (\$US)
Cook Islands	0.86	0.05	70,000
Fiji	104.08	5.73	80,000
Kiribati	0.97	0.05	70,000
Marshall Islands	3.99	0.20	70,000
Micronesia	2.55	0.15	70,000
Nauru	0.18	0.00	70,000
Niue	0.15	0.00	70,000
Palau	2.97	0.15	70,000
Samoa	4.6	0.25	70,000
Solomon Islands	35.05	1.95	80,000

Country	Baseline HCFC Consumption (MT)	Baseline Consumption (ODP Tonnes)	Funding Level (\$US)
Tonga	2.55	0.10	70,000
Tuvalu	1.64	0.10	70,000
Vanuatu	5.11	0.30	70,000
Total	164.7	9.03	930,000

Pursuant to the above, the total funding to be requested from the Multilateral Fund for the implementation of this regional project is \$US 930,000 (excluding agency programme support cost) through UNEP. Given that this regional project will have both regional component and national component, the requested funding will be allocated for both regional component and national component. The funding level for the national component of each PIC will be less than the funding level indicated in the above table.

Table 4: Breakdown of proposed cost of the Project

Activity	Regional Compo nent - UNEP	Breakdown Cost													TOTAL
		National Component - UNEP													
		Cook Islands	Fiji	Kirib ati	Marshall Islands	Micro nesia	Nauru	Niue	Palau	Samoa	Solomon Islands	Tonga	Tuvalu	Vanuatu	
Activity 1 - Estimation of Inventory of Banks of Used or Unwanted Controlled Substances and Assessment of Existing Infrastructure/Policy/Institutional Framework/Challenges on Management of Unwanted Controlled Substances															
Data collection, analysis and estimation of inventory and assessment of infrastructure/policy/institutional framework/challenges (international consultant fee and travel to 5 selected countries)	120,000														120,000
Data collection for estimation of inventory and for assessment of infrastructure/policy/institutional framework/challenges (local consultant fee and travel)		5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	65,000
Additional cost for Multi-islands Countries		6,000	6,000		6,000	9,000				6,000	6,000	6,000		6,000	51,000
Consultation workshops and bilateral meetings & facilitating consultant visit		3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	34,000
Sub-total Activity 1	120,000	14,000	14,000	7,000	13,000	17,000	7,000	7,000	8,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	7,000	14,000	270,000
Activity 2 - Development of Business/Financial Model Appropriate to the Context of the Pacific Island Countries															
Assessment and development of country-wise business/financial model appropriate to the context of each country (international consultant fee and travel to 5 selected countries)	120,000														120,000
Assessment of technical compliance of existing cement kilns factory in Fiji and development of actions required to meet description of destruction technology approved by Meeting of the Parties (international consultant fee and travel)			30,000												30,000

Activity	Regional Compon ent - UNEP	Breakdown Cost													TOTAL
		National Component - UNEP													
		Cook Islands	Fiji	Kirib ati	Marshall Islands	Micro nesia	Nauru	Niue	Palau	Samoa	Solomon Islands	Tonga	Tuvalu	Vanuatu	
Thematic workshop on operation, management and disposal of used or unwanted controlled substances to support decision making (travel cost and logistic arrangement)	140,000														140,000
Consultation workshops and bilateral meetings & facilitating consultant visit		3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	34,000
Sub-total Activity 2	260,000	3,000	33,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	324,000
Development of national and regional strategy, policy and action plan on management of used/unwanted controlled substances based on the context of each Pacific Island Country (international consultant fee and travel to 5 selected countries)	120,000														120,000
Thematic workshop on strategy, policy and action plans for the Pacific Island Countries (travel cost and logistic arrangement)	140,000														140,000
Consultation workshops and bilateral meetings & facilitating consultant visit		3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	34,000
Sub-total Activity 3	260,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	294,000
Activity 4 - Project management, monitoring, progress reporting, final report, and evaluation															
Project management, monitoring, progress reporting, final report, and evaluation		4,000	4,000	2,000	2,000	4,000	2,000	2,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	2,000	4,000	42,000
Sub-total Activity 4	0	4,000	4,000	2,000	2,000	4,000	2,000	2,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	2,000	4,000	42,000
TOTAL	640,000	24,000	54,000	13,000	19,000	27,000	13,000	13,000	18,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	13,000	24,000	930,000

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

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

5. Activity timeline

The Project implementation period of the preparation of the Regional/National Inventories of Banks of Used or Unwanted Controlled Substances and a Plan for the Collection, Transport and Disposal of Such Substances for 13 Pacific Island Countries is from January 2025 – December 2026 (24 months). Timeline by activities are shown in table below.

Table 5: Proposed timeline for implementation of activities

Activities	Implementation Timeline							
	2025				2026			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Activity 1 - Estimation of Inventory of Banks of Used or Unwanted Controlled Substances and Assessment of Existing Infrastructure/Policy/Institutional Framework/Challenges on Management of Unwanted Controlled Substances								
Data collection, analysis and estimation of inventory and assessment of infrastructure/policy/institutional framework/challenges	X	X	X					
Data collection for estimation of inventory and for assessment of infrastructure/policy/institutional framework/challenges	X	X						
Consultation workshops and bilateral meetings & facilitating consultant visit		X	X					
Activity 2 - Development of Business/Financial Model Appropriate to the Context of the Pacific Island Countries								
Assessment and development of business/financial model			X	X	X			
Assessment of technical compliance of existing cement kilns factory in Fiji			X	X	X			
Thematic workshop on operation, management and disposal of used or unwanted controlled substances to support decision making					X			
Consultation workshops and bilateral meetings & facilitating consultant visit			X	X				
Activity 3 - Technical Support on Development of Strategy, Policy and Action Plans for the Pacific Island Countries								
Development of national and regional strategy, policy and action plan					X	X	X	
Thematic workshop on strategy, policy and action plans for the Pacific Island Countries								X
Consultation workshops and bilateral meetings & facilitating consultant visit					X	X	X	
Activity 4 - Project management, monitoring, progress reporting, final report, and evaluation								
Project management, monitoring, progress reporting, final report, and evaluation	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL

Part I: Project information

Project title:	Preparation of national inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances
Country:	Maldives
Implementing agency:	UNEP
Meeting where request is being submitted	ExCom 95
Implementation period	24 months
Duration of implementation (i.e., time (in months)) from the approval of PRP to submission of the national inventory and action plan (please specify): January 2025 – December 2026	
Funding requested:	
Agency	Funding requested (US \$)*
UNEP	80,000

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

Part II: Prerequisites for submission

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

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

1. Brief overview of the the concept, methodology and approach to be taken for the preparation of the national inventory and / or action plan and how it is linked to other activities in the country (i.e., national plans like the KIP), in particular those activities in the refrigeration servicing sector such as recovery, recycling, and reclamation programmes
The Montreal Protocol has been effectively regulating the production and consumption of ozone-depleting substances (ODS) since 1989. The Kigali Amendment added the global warming hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) to the list of controlled substances. Large banks of used and unwanted controlled substances have accumulated globally, which are continuously being released to the atmosphere from these banks. These emissions are damaging the ozone layer and contributing to global warming. Banks of controlled substances are not regulated under the Montreal Protocol. Collection, recovery and disposal (recycling, reclaim, destruction) of used or unwanted controlled substances represent a challenge for developing countries. The project aims to establish an inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances in Maldives, and a plan for the collection, transport, and disposal of such substances, including consideration of recycling, reclamation, and cost-effective destruction. It will quantify the mitigation potential in line with ExCom Decision 91/66, include the analysis of existing legislation and policies, and stakeholder consultations. The final report and action plan will propose actions, new legislation and policies to enhance the collection and disposal of used or unwanted ODS / HFCs.

The inventory of banks of used and unwanted controlled substances and action plan will cover ozone-depleting substances like HCFCs and global warming HFCs and thus contribute to the objectives of the HPMP and the future KIP to reduce emissions through good practices / containment, recovery, recycling and reclaim (RRR) and environmentally sound disposal. This includes seized chemicals stored at customs warehouses, waste and contaminated chemicals / blends, and residues from recycling and reclaim processes.		
2. Description of activities that will be implemented during the preparation of the national inventories/action plans of banks for used and/or unwanted controlled substances and an indication of the estimated costs for the activities described broken down per agency		
The National Ozone Unit of Maldives will take the leading role as the “National Executing Agency” of the project to implement activities proposed under this project as indicated below with support of UNEP.		
Activity	Description	Agency
Activity 1: Data collection and stakeholder analysis	• Agreeing with project team on data collection methodology and approach • Desk study on available data on banks of used and unwanted controlled substances, relevant institutions and stakeholders, and existing regulations and policies. • Conducting stakeholder analysis with responsibilities and roles including new stakeholders e.g. e-waste traders. • Identifying laboratories able to analyse the composition of used or unwanted ODS / HFCs, and the need for upgrading such laboratories. • Identifying data gaps related to banks of used and unwanted controlled substances, relevant institutions and stakeholders, policies and regulations, including transport / export for disposal. • Conducting further data collection, on-site visits and surveys as needed.	UNEP
Activity 2: Analysis of institutional, policy and regulatory frameworks	• Analysing the role of Government bodies, NGOs, stakeholders, recovery and recycling centres and other institutions involved in waste management. • Analysing existing policy and regulatory frameworks, including waste management policies. • Forecasting the amounts of used or unwanted ODS/HFC which might require RRR or disposal in future, to evaluate the economic viability of a reclamation respectively destruction plant. • Assessing the feasibility and costs of existing disposal options (recycling, reclaim, destruction), based on expected amounts to be treated. • Analysing the potential environmental benefits for the ozone layer and the climate. • Analysing the potential for substance recycling and reclamation for re-use.	UNEP

	Analysing existing disposal options for ODS/HFCs including export and local reclamation and/or destruction.	
Activity 3: Inventory of banks and preparation of action plan	- Setting up database / inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances. Preparing initial action/implementation plan for collection, transport, storage and setting up the required disposal infrastructure. Elaborating a business / financing model to ensure long-term sustainability of collection / disposal operations. - Conducting stakeholder consultations presenting the draft inventory and action plan to obtain stakeholder input, support, and validation. - Drafting a set of recommended regulations and policies supporting the collection / disposal of used or unwanted ODS / HFCs, and sustainable financing. - Finalization of the action plan considering stakeholder comments.	UNEP
Activity 4: Project management, monitoring, progress reporting, final report, and evaluation	- Managing and monitoring project activities. - Establishing national expert team. - Reporting and evaluating project progress. - Preparing initial and final report considering stakeholder comments. - Project progress properly monitored and evaluated, including gender mainstreaming dimension	UNEP
3. Funding for the activities described in 2 above		
Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
Activity 1: Data collection and stakeholder analysis	60,000	UNEP
Activity 2: Analysis of institutional, policy and regulatory frameworks	5,000	UNEP
Activity 3: Inventory of banks and preparation of action plan	10,000	UNEP
Activity 4: Project management, monitoring, progress reporting, final report, and evaluation	5,000	UNEP
TOTAL	80,000	
4. How will the Multilateral Fund gender policy be considered during project preparation?		
In line with ExCom decision 92/40 and ExCom document 92/51, the Fund Secretariat's operational gender mainstreaming policy and selected performance indicators described in Annex XXII of ExCom 92 report will be incorporated into the preparation of the inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances, and the plan for the collection, transport, and disposal of such substances.		

MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL

Part I: Project information

Project title:	Preparation of national inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances
Country:	Mongolia
Implementing agency:	UNEP
Meeting where request is being submitted	ExCom 95
Implementation period	24 months
Duration of implementation (i.e., time (in months)) from the approval of PRP to submission of the national inventory and action plan (please specify): January 2025 – December 2026	
Funding requested:	
Agency	Funding requested (US \$)*
UNEP	80,000

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

Part II: Prerequisites for submission

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

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

1. Brief overview of the the concept, methodology and approach to be taken for the preparation of the national inventory and / or action plan and how it is linked to other activities in the country (i.e., national plans like the KIP), in particular those activities in the refrigeration servicing sector such as recovery, recycling, and reclamation programmes
The Montreal Protocol has been effectively regulating the production and consumption of ozone-depleting substances (ODS) since 1989. The Kigali Amendment added the global warming hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) to the list of controlled substances. Large banks of used and unwanted controlled substances have accumulated globally, which are continuously being released to the atmosphere from these banks. These emissions are damaging the ozone layer and contributing to global warming. Banks of controlled substances are not regulated under the Montreal Protocol. Collection, recovery and disposal (recycling, reclaim, destruction) of used or unwanted controlled substances represent a challenge for developing countries. The project aims to establish an inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances in Mongolia, and a plan for the collection, transport, and disposal of such substances, including consideration of recycling, reclamation, and cost-effective destruction. It will quantify the mitigation potential in line with ExCom Decision 91/66, include the analysis of existing legislation and policies,

and stakeholder consultations. The final report and action plan will propose actions, new legislation and policies to enhance the collection and disposal of used or unwanted ODS / HFCs.

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

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

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

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

	Analysing the potential environmental benefits for the ozone layer and the climate. Analysing the potential for substance recycling and reclamation for re-use. Analysing existing disposal options for ODS/HFCs including export and local reclamation and/or destruction.	
Activity 3: Inventory of banks and preparation of action plan	Setting up database / inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances. Preparing initial action plan for collection, transport, storage and setting up the required disposal infrastructure. Elaborating a business / financing model to ensure long-term sustainability of collection / disposal operations. Conducting stakeholder consultations presenting the draft inventory and action plan to obtain stakeholder input, support, and validation. Drafting a set of recommended regulations and policies supporting the collection / disposal of used or unwanted ODS / HFCs, and sustainable financing. Finalization of the action plan considering stakeholder comments.	UNEP
Activity 4: Project management, monitoring, progress reporting, final report, and evaluation	Managing and monitoring project activities. Establishing national expert team. Reporting and evaluating project progress. Preparing initial and final report considering stakeholder comments. Project progress properly monitored and evaluated, including gender mainstreaming dimension	UNEP
3. Funding for the activities described in 2 above		
Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
Activity 1: Data collection and stakeholder analysis	30,000	UNEP
Activity 2: Analysis of institutional, policy and regulatory frameworks	20,000	UNEP
Activity 3: Inventory of banks and preparation of action plan	15,000	UNEP
Activity 4: Project management, monitoring, progress reporting, final report, and evaluation	15,000	UNEP
TOTAL	80,000	
4. How will the Multilateral Fund gender policy be considered during project preparation?		
In line with ExCom decision 92/40 and ExCom document 92/51, the Fund Secretariat's operational gender mainstreaming policy and selected performance indicators described in Annex XXII of ExCom 92 report will be incorporated into the preparation of the inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances, and the plan for the collection, transport, and disposal of such substances.		

MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL

Part I: Project information

Project title:	Preparation of national inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances
Country:	Nepal
Implementing agency:	UNEP
Meeting where request is being submitted	ExCom 95
Implementation period	24 months
Duration of implementation (i.e., time (in months)) from the approval of PRP to submission of the national inventory and action plan (please specify): January 2025 – December 2026	
Funding requested:	
Agency	Funding requested (US \$)*
UNEP	80,000

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

Part II: Prerequisites for submission

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

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

1. Brief overview of the the concept, methodology and approach to be taken for the preparation of the national inventory and / or action plan and how it is linked to other activities in the country (i.e., national plans like the KIP), in particular those activities in the refrigeration servicing sector such as recovery, recycling, and reclamation programmes
The Montreal Protocol has been effectively regulating the production and consumption of ozone-depleting substances (ODS) since 1989. The Kigali Amendment added the global warming hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) to the list of controlled substances. Large banks of used and unwanted controlled substances have accumulated globally, which are continuously being released to the atmosphere from these banks. These emissions are damaging the ozone layer and contributing to global warming. Banks of controlled substances are not regulated under the Montreal Protocol. Collection, recovery and disposal (recycling, reclaim, destruction) of used or unwanted controlled substances represent a challenge for developing countries. The project aims to establish an inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances in Nepal, and a plan for the collection, transport, and disposal of such substances, including consideration of recycling, reclamation, and cost-effective destruction. It will quantify the mitigation potential in line with ExCom Decision 91/66, include the analysis of existing legislation and policies, and stakeholder

consultations. The final report and action plan will propose actions, new legislation and policies to enhance the collection and disposal of used or unwanted ODS / HFCs.

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

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

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

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

	Analysing existing disposal options for ODS/HFCs including export and local reclamation and/or destruction.	
Activity 3: Inventory of banks and preparation of action plan	Setting up database / inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances. Preparing initial action plan for collection, transport, storage and setting up the required disposal infrastructure. Elaborating a business / financing model to ensure long-term sustainability of collection / disposal operations. Conducting stakeholder consultations presenting the draft inventory and action plan to obtain stakeholder input, support, and validation. Drafting a set of recommended regulations and policies supporting the collection / disposal of used or unwanted ODS / HFCs, and sustainable financing. Finalization of the action plan considering stakeholder comments.	UNEP
Activity 4: Project management, monitoring, progress reporting, final report, and evaluation	Managing and monitoring project activities. Establishing national expert team. Reporting and evaluating project progress. Preparing initial and final report considering stakeholder comments. Project progress properly monitored and evaluated, including gender mainstreaming dimension	UNEP
3. Funding for the activities described in 2 above		
Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
Activity 1: Data collection and stakeholder analysis	30,000	UNEP
Activity 2: Analysis of institutional, policy and regulatory frameworks	20,000	UNEP
Activity 3: Inventory of banks and preparation of action plan	15,000	UNEP
Activity 4: Project management, monitoring, progress reporting, final report, and evaluation	15,000	UNEP
TOTAL	80,000	
4. How will the Multilateral Fund gender policy be considered during project preparation?		
In line with ExCom decision 92/40 and ExCom document 92/51, the Fund Secretariat's operational gender mainstreaming policy and selected performance indicators described in Annex XXII of ExCom 92 report will be incorporated into the preparation of the inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances, and the plan for the collection, transport, and disposal of such substances.		

**MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL
PROJECT PREPARATION REQUEST FORM FOR THE KIGALI HFC IMPLEMENTATION
PLAN
(OVERARCHING)**

Part I: Project Information

Project title:	Preparation of Kigali HFC implementation plan (KIP)	
Country:	Oman	
Lead implementing agency:	UNEP	
Cooperating agency (1):	UNIDO	
Implementation period:	January 2025 – December 2026 (24 months)	
Funding requested:		
Agency	Sector	Funding requested (US \$)*
UNEP	Overarching	160,000
UNIDO	Overarching	30,000

*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. Country has ratified the Kigali Amendment	☒	☐

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

1. Montreal Protocol HFC phase-down target to be met in Stage I of the Kigali HFC implementation plan			
Commitment	Freeze 10% reduction	Year	2028 2032
☐ Servicing only	☐ Manufacturing only	☒ Servicing and manufacturing	
2. Brief background on previous activities related to the Kigali amendment and the HFC phase-down as well as HPMP			
Please provide a brief background on the Enabling Activities project, when it was approved, a brief description of the progress in implementation and expected end date.			
The Sultanate of Oman has completed the required procedures to ratify the Kigali Amendment and is expected to finalize the process by depositing the ratification instrument before the end of Sept. 2024. In June 2018, the Executive Committee approved at its 81st Meeting the Enabling Activities project for Oman towards the early ratification and implementation of the Kigali Amendment (KA). The Government of Oman, with support from UNEP facilitated the initiation of the national discussions for the ratification of the KA and the introduction of HFC phase-down obligations in the future. Despite the challenges faced during project implementation, mainly due to COVID-19-related restrictions, the KEA project has been successfully implemented and the following achievements have been realized: updating the licensing and Quota system and data reporting and monitoring to include HFCs and alternatives; establishing database for controlling and issuing licensing of refrigeration and air conditioning workshops; preparing new regulations to update customs codes based on WTO/WCO system; conducting a training needs assessment for Omani customs officers and RAC Technicians on new technologies; preparation of the Regulatory Impact Assessment model, and initiating coordination with relevant stakeholders and raising awareness on the importance and of the KA and their new expected roles and responsibilities. The project was completed in June 2022. Subsequent to the successful completion of Stage II HPMPM, the Stage III of the HPMP for Oman was approved at the 88th meeting of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol held in (15 – 19) November 2021. Stage III of the HPMP proposes to achieve 67.5 per cent reduction from			

its HCFC baseline consumption by 2025 and 100 per cent reduction by 2030, with a servicing tail between 2030 and 2040 consistent with the Montreal Protocol provision. Stage III focuses on controlling HCFC demand through regulations and enforcement by strengthening the capacity of customs for HCFC trade control, providing training and certification of RAC service technicians, establishing countrywide RRR network, and monitoring the implementation of the final stage of the HPMP linking it to future activities to control HFCs. The lessons learned and infrastructure established during the implementation of stage II of the HPMP to be utilized in stage III. The total cost of stage III of the HPMP for Oman has been estimated at US \$1,785,600 (plus agency support costs).

Also, the Executive Committee approved at its 88th meeting the first tranche of Stage III of the HPMP for Oman, and the corresponding tranche implementation plan, in the amount of US \$570,066, consisting of US \$340,344, plus agency support costs of US \$23,824 for UNIDO, and US \$182,864, plus agency support costs of US \$23,034 for UNEP.

The Second tranche of Stage III of the HPMP for Oman was approved at ExCom-93 meeting in 15-19 December 2023 in the amount of US \$255,903, consisting of US \$117,094, plus agency support costs of US \$8,197 for UNIDO, and US \$116,000, plus agency support costs of US \$14,612 for UNEP, to be implemented during (2024-2025).

3. Summary Achievements under the implementation of Enabling Activities for HFC phase-down

Activity	Description	Implementing agency
Facilitation of the ratification of the Kigali Amendment	The Sultanate of Oman has finalized the required procedures to ratify the Kigali Amendment and is anticipated to complete the process by depositing the ratification instrument before the end of Sept. 2024. As part of the Enabling Activities project, Oman has undertaken various activities, with the development of a Roadmap for implementing the Kigali Amendment being the primary outcome. This roadmap outlines the general approach for implementing the KA in Oman, taking into account the national consumption of HFCs and the involvement of key stakeholders. A package for ratification of the Kigali Amendment was developed and in the legislative procedure (justification /results of the consultation meetings /findings of the analysis studies)	UNEP
Legal/regulatory framework	The Government identified primary activities and implemented targeted actions through the enabling activities project to initiate institutional provisions which can facilitate the introduction of future HFCs phase-down obligations and strengthen the role of the National Ozone Unit in managing HFCs. According to the control measures of the KA, Oman is classified as an Article 5- Group 2 country. This means the HFCs baseline will be calculated for the years 2024-2026, making it crucial to prepare the strategy at this stage to ensure a consolidated regulatory framework and integrate the existing procedures into the operational and administrative mechanisms of the institutions involved in the HFCs control. The National Licensing system was reviewed and HFCs and HFC blends are now	UNEP

	included. HFC licensing system for HFC and alternatives was established and operational. New regulations have been prepared to update customs codes based on WTO/WCO system including the new HS codes (2022) that were released in Jan. 2022.			
Others, specify.	During the implementation of the Enabling Activities project, various communication and awareness raising activities were carried out including: raising awareness among decision-makers and legislators in Oman on the merits of ratifying the KA; organizing stakeholders' awareness workshops and a coordination network; translating the approved ODS Alternatives Survey report and relevant KA information into Arabic; and preparing the required documents for the ratification of the KA.	UNEP		
Overview of current HFC consumption in metric tonnes by substance (last three years) Oman implemented both ODS alternatives survey (74th ExCom, UNIDO IA) and EA (81st ExCom, UNEP IA) and has been reporting its HFC consumption data in the A7 data report since 2019. hence, it is intended to collect HFCs data during the preparation of the KIP to validate historical data and forecast future consumption based on different growth scenarios.				
Substance	Sector	2021	2022	2023
HFC-32	RAC		4.28	8.93
HFC-125	Fire protection			
HFC-134a	RAC	1,105.444	702.956	751.84
HFC-152a	Aerosols	74.2	17.007	22
HFC-227ea	Fire protection	12.407	9.851	10.74
HFC-236fa	RAC	0.44	042	021
HFC-245fa	Foams		0.47	
HFC-407A				2.26
HFC-404A	RAC	68.226	129.551	151.75
HFC-407C	RAC	23.441	36.509	30.65
HFC-407F	RAC	.34	0.045	0.7
HFC-410A	RAC	115.823	225.124	251.26
HFC-449A	Fire protection			0.01
4. Based on the consumption data given above, please provide a description of the sector/sub-sector that use HFCs in the country, including a short analysis and explanation of the consumption trends (i.e., increasing or decreasing)				
It is expected that the consumption of HFCs in Oman has grown remarkably during the last decade as a result of the significant phase-out of HCFCs to meet with the phase out targets under the Montreal Protocol. In addition to the growing demand for domestic, residential and industrial RAC systems.				
available data indicates that in Oman, HFCs are mainly consumed in two market segments, as refrigerants in the domestic refrigeration, commercial and other RAC systems and a set of industrial applications, which include blowing agents for foams, propellants for aerosol products and fire protection. The main sectors that consume HFCs are AC, commercial refrigeration, MAC and foams.				

In domestic refrigeration sector, HFC 134a is the main refrigerant that is being used in manufacturing processes. In commercial refrigeration, the market for self-contained units is dominated by the use of HFC-404A and HFC 134a to service old equipment. Also, there are huge demand for HFC- 410a and HFC-407c to service the domestic and larger centralized commercial air conditioning systems. In the foam sector, HFCs have been on the market for years mainly for Domestic Refrigeration but also for certain applications in the SMEs. MAC sector, mainly consuming HFC-134a, is the one with the highest demand of HFCs for the service in Oman. While HFC-227ea is the predominant agent in firefighting sector applications.

5. Description of information that needs to be gathered and updated.

Information needed	Description	Agency
Relevant information and survey to integrate regulations and procedures for KA implementation and consolidate technical capacities in the institutions involved in HFC control	The National Ozone Unit (NOU) of Oman will need to fulfil its obligations regarding the HFC phase-down under the KA noting the specific conditions as HAT country. The integration of updated or new regulations with the existing procedures in the NOU/Environment Authority (EA) and institutions involved in HFC control requires consolidating technical capacities and incorporating new elements: HFC phase-down coordination and monitoring; procedures and control mechanism integrated; Improvement of the Quota and license system; Support Custom and enforcement officers activities to monitor and control HFC imports; Standards and policy controls.	UNEP
Updated data on HFC consumption including the servicing sector and national capacity on training	The available data provide general estimations of the consumption, and sectoral distribution of HFCs. Therefore, comprehensive survey of HFCs use and consumption in all sectors will be required with full assessment in close consultation with national stakeholders. It is necessary to assess and update the available data and information on servicing sector, as well as analyse national capacities and needs for training and certification in the use of flammable refrigerants.	UNEP
Contemplate a communication and outreach plan that accompanies HFC strategy	A communication and outreach plan is essential to accompany the HFC phase down strategy. This plan will focus on raising awareness about Oman's commitment to the Kigali Amendment and the initiatives to phase down HFCs consumption. It will also highlight the importance of transitioning to alternative technologies and the role of key stakeholders in supporting these efforts.	UNEP
Updated data on HCFC consumption in manufacturing/servicing sector	Need updated data on HFC consumption in all using sectors, trends, and alternative penetration to inform policy, tailor interventions, prioritize efforts, and monitor progress.	UNEP
Analysis of type of equipment using HFC and Energy efficiency in the RAC sector	Need analysis of HFC-using equipment types and energy efficiency in the RAC sector to inform policy development, tailor interventions in the manufacturing and market, prioritize efforts, and monitor progress in introducing long term alternatives.	UNEP
Customs capacity building needs for effective enforcement of new HFC	An assessment study to identify the number of customs officers that needs training, types of training	UNEP

import/export control policies and regulations	required, additional capacity building options and tools etc.	
Status of refrigeration servicing technicians trained and related certification schemes.	To effectively implement the HFC phase-down, it's crucial to review and update training and certification programs for technicians. This should prioritize the safe and efficient handling of flammable and toxic refrigerants, ensuring that technicians possess the necessary skills to comply with all relevant safety standards.	UNEP
Updated data on recovery, recycling and destruction of HFC	Need updated data on HFC recovery, recycling, and destruction to inform policy development, tailor interventions, prioritize efforts, and ensure effective stakeholder engagement.	UNIDO
Updated data on HFC consumption in foam manufacturing sector	Need updated data on HFC consumption in the foam manufacturing subsectors (e.g., polyurethane, polystyrene), trends, and alternative penetration to inform policy development, tailor required interventions.	UNIDO
Updated data on HFC consumption in manufacturing of air conditioning and refrigeration sector	Need updated data on HFC consumption in air conditioning and refrigeration manufacturing subsectors (e.g., residential, commercial, industrial), trends, and alternative penetration (e.g., natural refrigerants, low-GWP synthetic refrigerants) to inform policy development, tailor interventions.	UNIDO
6. Activities to be undertaken for project preparation and funding		
Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
Coordination of Overarching strategy: -Development of strategy for HFC Kigali HFC implementation plan: consultant(s) to conduct surveys, interviews, site visits and consultations in the targeted sectors and key stakeholders to develop detailed strategy including technical and legal documents on priorities and sector defined in the Roadmap. - Institutional strengthening: evaluation of additional capacities in the NOU to fulfill the KA obligations and studies to identify additional support to HFC emissions inventories under climate change and institutional coordination. -Communication expert prepare the outreach plan and development of awareness raising activities. Integration of all components of the strategy and inputs provided by other IA.	50,000	UNEP
- Comprehensive data collection and Evaluation and update information of RAC servicing sector. - Assessment and detailed planning on technician's training program and certification scheme of flammable refrigerants use. -Analysis on the national capacities and needs on training and certification in the use of flammable refrigerants; organize and conduct workshops with main training institutions and key stakeholders (including importers, wholesalers, service workshops, end-users, technology providers).	25,000	UNEP
Evaluation of the MAC sector (for the service), data collection, assessment and detailed planning.	30,000	UNEP

Specialist(s) on EE to conduct studies, stakeholders' workshops and a detailed review and additional data gathering on RAC equipment characterization and identification of large HFC users for country project portfolio on EE and good practices on operation, maintenance and installation in RAC systems. Update information and proposals of mandatory and voluntary standards.	20,000	UNEP
Customs and enforcement officers' capacity building needs assessment	15,000	UNEP
Refrigeration servicing technician's capacity building and related certification needs assessment.	20,000	UNEP
Evaluation of the foam sector, data collection, assessment and detailed planning. Development sectorial strategy: Consultant(s) to conduct surveys, interviews, site visits and consultations in the targeted sectors and key stakeholders	10,000	UNIDO
Evaluation of the AC/ refrigeration sector and firefighting sector, data collection, assessment and detailed planning. Development sectorial strategy: Consultant(s) to conduct surveys, interviews, site visits and consultations in the targeted sectors and key stakeholders	10,000	UNIDO
Evaluation of the Refrigerant, Reuse and Recycling Centers, existing capacity for destruction of HFC, data collection, assessment and detailed planning. Development sectorial strategy: Consultant(s) to conduct surveys, interviews, site visits and consultations in the targeted sectors and key stakeholders	10,000	UNIDO
TOTAL	190,000	
7. How will activities related to implementation of the HPMP be considered during project preparation HFC Kigali HFC implementation plan (KIP)?		
To maximize synergies, ongoing Stage III HPMP activities will be evaluated and integrated into the Kigali HFC Implementation Plan (KIP) development wherever feasible. The strategy will prioritize raising stakeholder awareness about the Kigali Amendment and its future obligations, emphasizing the avoidance of increased HFC use as a HCFC alternative. Regulatory measures will be considered based on HFC availability, with targeted awareness campaigns implemented for customs and government authorities. The NOU will ensure alignment of its activities with the national climate change and energy efficiency initiatives to mitigate the carbon footprint in the Ref/ RAC and foam sectors. This integrated approach will optimize the effectiveness of both national plans for HCFCs and HFCs.		
8. How will the Multilateral Fund gender policy be considered during project preparation?		
The Sultanate of Oman acknowledges the Multilateral Fund's gender policy and related Executive Committee decisions. Gender mainstreaming will be integrated into project preparation, considering UNEP and UNIDO's related policies. Budgets will allocate funds to empower women in all project areas especially in the refrigeration sector. All project components will ensure equal opportunities for women and men to participate in activities, including outreach and stakeholder consultations.		

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

Annex II

GENDER MAINSTREAMING CHECKLIST FOR PROJECTS

Project component	Question	Answer		
		Yes	No	Partially
Project preparation	Does the project concept include consideration of (a) the different situations of women and men, and (b) the impacts the project will have on these different societal groups?			X
	Does the project explicitly address one or more of the identified gender issues/ gender-differentiated project impacts? Please describe how, and if not provide an explanation.	X		
Data and statistics	Where applicable, does the project require the collection of sex-disaggregated data and qualitative information to analyze and track gender issues?	X		
Results framework	Are outcomes, outputs and activities designed to meet the different needs and priorities of women and men?			X
	Does the results framework include gender responsive indicators, targets and baseline data to monitor gender equality results?	X		
Budget	Has the budget taken into account allocations for the proposed gender activities (e.g., capacity building activities for female technicians)?			X
Stakeholders and participation	Are women/gender-focused Ministries, groups, associations or gender units in partner organizations consulted/included in the project?	X		
	Does the project ensure that both women and men can provide inputs, access and participate in project activities (e.g., through outreach / invitations of female technicians to participate in capacity building activities)?	X		
Gender capacities	Has a gender expert been recruited or does the project staff have gender knowledge and have gender related tasks incorporated in their job descriptions?			X
	Will project staff and stakeholders be sensitized to gender (e.g., through completion of UN Women online training courses)?	X		
Implementation arrangement	Is there gender-balanced recruitment of project personnel and gender balanced representation in project boards and steering committees?			X
Monitoring and evaluation	Does the monitoring and evaluation of the project require specific reporting on gender issues and progress made to address these (quantitatively and qualitatively)?	X		

MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL

Part I: Project information

Project title:	Preparation of national inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances
Country:	Sri Lanka
Implementing agency:	UNEP
Meeting where request is being submitted	ExCom 95
Implementation period	24 months
Duration of implementation (i.e., time (in months)) from the approval of PRP to submission of the national inventory and action plan (please specify): January 2025 – December 2026	
Funding requested:	
Agency	Funding requested (US \$)*
UNEP	90,000

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

Part II: Prerequisites for submission

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

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

1. Brief overview of the the concept, methodology and approach to be taken for the preparation of the national inventory and / or action plan and how it is linked to other activities in the country (i.e., national plans like the KIP), in particular those activities in the refrigeration servicing sector such as recovery, recycling, and reclamation programmes
The Montreal Protocol has been effectively regulating the production and consumption of ozone-depleting substances (ODS) since 1989. The Kigali Amendment added the global warming hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) to the list of controlled substances. Large banks of used and unwanted controlled substances have accumulated globally, which are continuously being released to the atmosphere from these banks. These emissions are damaging the ozone layer and contributing to global warming. Banks of controlled substances are not regulated under the Montreal Protocol. Collection, recovery and disposal (recycling, reclaim, destruction) of used or unwanted controlled substances represent a challenge for developing countries. The project aims to establish an inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances in Sri Lanka, and a plan for the collection, transport, and disposal of such substances, including consideration of recycling, reclamation, and cost-effective destruction. It will quantify the mitigation potential in line with ExCom Decision 91/66, include the analysis of existing legislation and policies, and stakeholder consultations. The final report and action plan will propose actions, new legislation and policies to enhance the collection and disposal of used or unwanted ODS / HFCs.

The inventory of banks of used and unwanted controlled substances and action plan will cover ozone-depleting substances like HCFCs and global warming HFCs and thus contribute to the objectives of the HPMP and the future KIP to reduce emissions through good practices / containment, recovery, recycling and reclaim (RRR) and environmentally sound disposal. This includes seized chemicals stored at customs warehouses, waste and contaminated chemicals / blends, and residues from recycling and reclaim processes.		
2. Description of activities that will be implemented during the preparation of the national inventories/action plans of banks for used and/or unwanted controlled substances and an indication of the estimated costs for the activities described broken down per agency		
The National Ozone Unit of Sri Lanka will take the leading role as the “National Executing Agency” of the project to implement activities proposed under this project as indicated below with support of UNEP.		
Activity	Description	Agency
Activity 1: Data collection and stakeholder analysis	Agreeing with project team on data collection methodology and approach Desk study on available data on banks of used and unwanted controlled substances, relevant institutions and stakeholders, and existing regulations and policies. Conducting stakeholder analysis with responsibilities and roles including new stakeholders e.g. e-waste traders. Identifying laboratories able to analyse the composition of used or unwanted ODS / HFCs, and the need for upgrading such laboratories. Identifying data gaps related to banks of used and unwanted controlled substances, relevant institutions and stakeholders, policies and regulations, including transport / export for disposal. Conducting further data collection, on-site visits and surveys as needed.	UNEP
Activity 2: Analysis of institutional, policy and regulatory frameworks	Analysing the role of Government bodies, NGOs, stakeholders, recovery and recycling centres and other institutions involved in waste management. Analysing existing policy and regulatory frameworks, including waste management policies. Forecasting the amounts of used or unwanted ODS/HFC which might require RRR or disposal in future, to evaluate the economic viability of a reclamation respectively destruction plant. Assessing the feasibility and costs of existing disposal options (recycling, reclaim, destruction), based on expected amounts to be treated. Analysing the potential environmental benefits for the ozone layer and the climate.	UNEP

	Analysing the potential for substance recycling and reclamation for re-use. Analysing existing disposal options for ODS/HFCs including export and local reclamation and/or destruction.	
Activity 3: Inventory of banks and preparation of action plan	Setting up database / inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances. Preparing initial action plan for collection, transport, storage and setting up the required disposal infrastructure. Elaborating a business / financing model to ensure long-term sustainability of collection / disposal operations. Conducting stakeholder consultations presenting the draft inventory and action plan to obtain stakeholder input, support, and validation. Drafting a set of recommended regulations and policies supporting the collection / disposal of used or unwanted ODS / HFCs, and sustainable financing. Finalization of the action plan considering stakeholder comments.	UNEP
Activity 4: Project management, monitoring, progress reporting, final report, and evaluation	Managing and monitoring project activities. Establishing national expert team. Reporting and evaluating project progress. Preparing initial and final report considering stakeholder comments. Project progress properly monitored and evaluated, including gender mainstreaming dimension	UNEP
3. Funding for the activities described in 2 above		
Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
Activity 1: Data collection and stakeholder analysis	50,000	UNEP
Activity 2: Analysis of institutional, policy and regulatory frameworks	10,000	UNEP
Activity 3: Inventory of banks and preparation of action plan	15,000	UNEP
Activity 4: Project management, monitoring, progress reporting, final report, and evaluation	15,000	UNEP
TOTAL	90,000	
4. How will the Multilateral Fund gender policy be considered during project preparation?		
In line with ExCom decision 92/40 and ExCom document 92/51, the Fund Secretariat's operational gender mainstreaming policy and selected performance indicators described in Annex XXII of ExCom 92 report will be incorporated into the preparation of the inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances, and the plan for the collection, transport, and disposal of such substances.		

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

Part I: Project Information

Project title:	HCFC Phase-out Management Plan Stage III	
Country:	Timor Leste	
Lead implementing agency:	UNEP	
Cooperating agency (1):	(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.
Cooperating agency (2):	(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.
Cooperating agency (3):	(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.
Implementation period:	Click or tap here to enter text.	
Funding requested:		
Agency	Sector	Funding requested (US \$)*
UNEP	Overarching	30,000
(select)	(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.
(select)	(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.
(select)	(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.

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

Part II: Prerequisites for submission

Item	Yes	No
1. Official endorsement letter from Government specifying roles of respective agencies (where more than one IA is involved)	☒	☐
2. Written confirmation – balances from previous PRP funding approved for stage I HPMP had been returned / will be returned (decision 71/42(i))	☒	☐
Specify meeting at which PRP funding balance had been returned/will be returned	The balance of US\$ 10,000 from UNEP component was returned to the 83rd ExCom 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 (i.e., when the HPMP was approved; a description of the progress in implementation of the previous stage of the HPMP to demonstrate that substantial progress had been made.)			
The Republic of Timor Leste, as a Party to the Montreal Protocol including the London, Copenhagen, Montreal and Beijing Amendments since 16 September 2009, have received financial support for implementation of the HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (HPMP) in 2 stages; Stage I and Stage II. HPMP Stage I: When Timor Leste ratified the Montreal Protocol in 2009, the country had never received any financial supports to phase-out CFCs and therefore did not have any advantages of institutionalized and strengthened policy and technical capacity of local stakeholders in the implementation of ozone depleting substances (ODS) phase-out activities. In responding to the urgent need to build up local capacity, the Country Programme and CFC and HCFC Phase-out Management Plan were submitted to and approved by the Executive Committee (ExCom) at its 63rd Meeting in April 2011 to enable Timor Leste totally phase-out consumption of Annex A, Groups I chemicals (CFCs) immediately after approval			

and to meet 10% HCFC consumption reduction target in 2015 (to achieve a sustained level of 0.45 ODP tonnes prior to 1 January 2015).

The components approved under HPMP Stage I of Timor Leste were (i) development of legislation to support HCFC phase-out, (ii) training of customs, (iii) upgrading the vocational training schools, (iv) training of RAC technicians, (v) public awareness and information dissemination and (vi) support for the project implementation and monitoring. The funding level of US \$271,700 excluding programme support cost, of which US \$220,000 was to assist the country to establish the infrastructure to sustain CFC phase-out; and US \$51,700 was for stage I of the HPMP, (US \$ 164,900 for UNEP as the lead implementing agency and US\$ 106,800 for UNDP as the cooperating implementing agency) has been approved in principle to Timor Leste to implement the proposed strategies and actions under the CFC and HCFC Phase-out Management Plan. Funding for the project was approved into 3 tranches; 2011, 2013 and 2017. The HPMP Stage I was completed on 31 December 2018 in accordance with the ExCom Decision. The project completion report was submitted to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat accordingly.

- **HPMP Stage II:** HPMP Stage II for Timor-Leste was approved at the 80th meeting of the ExCom in November 2017 and to be implemented from 2018-2025. The funding level of US \$344,800, excluding programme support cost, has been approved in principle to Timor-Leste to implement the proposed strategies and actions under the approved HPMP Stage II. Of which, US \$206,880 was approved for UNEP and US \$137,920 for UNDP. The overall objective of the HPMP Stage II for Timor-Leste is to enable the country to comply with HCFC phase-out obligations under the Montreal Protocol; 40% reduction by 2020 and 78% reduction by 2025 ahead of the Montreal Protocol obligations. At the 94th meeting of the ExCom, the Agreement had been updated to reflect the inclusion of funding for additional activities to maintain energy efficiency in the refrigeration servicing sector and the shift of the original third funding tranche from 2023 to 2024.

The overarching strategies of HPMP Stage II for Timor-Leste elaborates the three-pronged approaches: (i) reinforce the national capacity to limit the supply of HCFCs; (ii) reinforce the national capacity to reduce HCFC consumption and prevent the new demand of HCFCs; and (iii) establish policy and infrastructure for the promotion of non-ODS, low GWP and energy efficient technologies to sustain HCFC phase-out. In accordance with the Agreement of HPMP Stage II between the Government of Timor-Leste and the ExCom, 3 tranches were approved for Timor Leste in 2017, 2021 and 2024 and the final tranche is planned for submission to the ExCom in 2025. The HPMP Stage II is expected to be completed by 31 December 2026.

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

Activity	Description	Implementing agency
Legal/regulatory framework	Policy and Regulation Stage I ▪ The Government of Timor Leste issued the Decree-law on Control of Imports and Exports and Uses of ODSs No. 36/2012 on 29 May 2012 to regulate the import and export of ODS and trade within Timor Leste. It has been used by the Government to control trade and use of ODS including HCFCs through an import quota and licensing scheme. Import and export of CFCs and other ODSs (except HCFC) was banned in Timor-Leste according to the Decree-law. ▪ As per the Decree-law, Timor-Leste has had a legislated licensing and quota system in place and in operation for HCFCs since 2013. Stage II ▪ NOU with support of legal expert and UNEP proposed to amend provisions under the Decree-Law to empower the Government of Timor Leste to enforce HFC trade control and to further strengthen enforcement of HCFC trade, use as well as monitoring and mechanism in the	UNEP

	domestic market including (i) include the mandatory labelling requirement of HCFC cylinders, (ii) include the mandatory post-clearance reporting requirement by requiring the import to submit the cleared customs declaration form with supporting document, (iii) ban the import of all other types of HCFCs except HCFC-22; and (iv) ban the import of all type of HCFC-based RAC equipment both new and second-hand. It is pending approval from the Council of the Minister. ▪ NOU worked with the Customs Authority to include ODS/HFC licensing system module in the National Single Window System powered by ASYCUDA, which has been in full operation from 1 January 2022. ▪ Consideration of ODS and ODS based equipment has been included as part of Environmental Impact Assessment approval for buildings/projects in the country. NOU as a member of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Committee continued to review the requirement of non-ODS RAC equipment installation as part approval process. ▪ NOU is working with relevant authorities to require business registration to include a condition that RAC servicing workshop must have at least one certified RAC technician for registration/renewal of its business license and public procurement policy to exclude HCFC-based equipment.	
Refrigeration servicing sector	Capacity Building for Customs and Enforcement Officers and for Importers and Customs Brokers Stage I ▪ NOU organized 9 training workshops for customs and enforcement officers under Stage I. The total number of customs and enforcement officers trained were 185. In addition, some officers were trained in Indonesia, Malaysia and Bangkok as part of South-South cooperation. ▪ Memorandum of Cooperation was signed by the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Environment (MCIE) and the Directorate General for Customs in September 2016. The Directorate General for Customs agreed with the NOU to include risk profiling management of ODD and ODS-based equipment into National Single Window System, which is being implemented under HPMP Stage II. ▪ NOU received 2 refrigerant identifiers from UNEP. Both of these identifiers are housed with the NOU; one assigned for Customs use and another one to support the RAC technicians training. Stage II ▪ The mandatory labelling requirement of HCFC containers imported into the country has been implemented since 1 January 2022. ▪ The Customs Handbook has been translated into local language (Tetum). ▪ Four (4) training workshops for customs and enforcement officers was delivered in 2023 (2) and 2024 (2) for 92 participants.	UNEP
Refrigeration servicing sector	Capacity Building for RAC Servicing Sector Stage I	UNEP

	▪ NOU and the State Secretary of Labour and Professional Development signed the MOU, which lists the roles/responsibilities of each ministry for the cooperation on the delivery of the training programme to RAC technicians on 16 September 2015. ▪ In collaboration with the Centro Nacional Formação Profissional (CNFP), the NOU organized 8 training workshops for RAC technicians under Stage I. The total number of RAC technicians trained on GSP was 128. ▪ NOU engaged the National Labor Force Development Institute (INDMO) to explore collaboration to develop RAC training curriculum for GSP and national qualification framework linkages for certification to sustain RAC servicing sector. Stage II ▪ In collaboration with Centro Nacional Formação Profissional (CNFP), NOU organized seven (7) training workshops for in total 161 RAC technicians including nine (9) women. The participants gained knowledge and information on proper installation and servicing of RAC equipment with either HCFCs or flammable refrigerants. At the workshops, NOU also introduced the competency-based certification system to sensitize these participants of the future programme. ▪ The 100 pages manual on good practices in installation and servicing RAC including handling flammable refrigerants was translated into in local language (Tetum). ▪ In collaboration with the Centro Nacional Formação Profissional (CNFP), the NOU organized 4 training workshops for RAC technicians under Stage II in 2023 (2) and 2024 (2). The total number of RAC technicians trained on GSP was 80. ▪ The national qualification framework for RAC trade has been approved on 28 June 2023 as a basis for competency-based certification of RAC technicians in Timor Leste. With the establishment of the national qualification framework for RAC trade course, it is mandatory for RAC technicians to pose competency-based certification in accordance with the Labour Force Law No. 4/2012 in Timor Leste. NOU, INDMO and training centers held meetings in 2023 and 2024 to discuss implementation of national qualification framework and competency-based certification for RAC Trade. ▪ NOU organized a visit of one expert from Indonesia, to deliver competency-based certification to educate Timor Leste to understand the preparation and delivery of the competency-based assessment. The sessions included theory, guidelines, practicum, case study, group work and group discussion. Total 18 local assessors were trained and gained knowledge and skills on how to assess the competency-based certificate.	
Refrigeration servicing sector	Capacity Building for RAC Servicing Sector Stage I ▪ NOU worked closely with vocational schools to develop inventory of existing equipment/tools and list of equipment/tools that need to be provided. Based on the	UNDP

	list training equipment were delivered to the training schools. Training workshops won the use of equipment were conducted for vocation schools. Stage II ▪ The equipment and tools under the HPMP Stage II were procured and delivered in December 2023 to support building the capacity of Training Centers and servicing companies, to implement training and best practices in the adoption of environment-and-climate friendly technology. ▪ A knowledge exchange programme was organised in March 2023 to India for training/exposure to alternative technology mainly R 290. The participants attended India's ongoing technicians training programme under HPMP and made a visit to one R-290 residential air-conditioner manufacturing plant which gave them more insight of R-290 technology. The six participants included master trainers, technicians and technical team members (including 1 female participant).	
Others, specify.	Education and Public Awareness Stage I ▪ NOU reproduced and distributed UNEP training and awareness raising material for specific group under the HPMP e.g. the Customs, importers of refrigerants and RAC equipment and RAC technicians to disseminate information on CFC and HCFC phase-out and the government action to reduce the consumption of HCFCs under HPMP Stage I. These materials included posters, power point presentations and brochure-like materials. ▪ NOU completed the translation of the UNEP pocket-size quick guide on good practices for flammable refrigerants. 100 copies of translated quick guide has been publicized and distributed to the workshops and vocational training schools. ▪ NOU joined and facilitated the awareness raising activity (one-day workshop) with relevant stakeholders, organized a workshop with environmental officers and the enforcement officers from 11 municipalities including the capital city and facilitated five meetings with importers and Customs Brokers to make them aware on the rules and procedures of import/export license/quota system for HCFCs and other ODS (total 100 stakeholders participated in these 5 importer meetings) Stage II ▪ Three (3) videos for (i) Customs and enforcement, (ii) RAC technician and (iii) general public were produced as key information, education and communication (IEC) materials for awareness activities and media campaign on HCFC phase-out. ▪ For technician awareness raising, NOU produced training tools and posters and created a Facebook page with resources that are accessed by technicians. The tools are (i) steps on good servicing practices, (ii) safety in handling flammable refrigerant and (iii) installation of air-conditioner. ▪ For customs and enforcement training, UNEP poster on proper declaration of shipment were translated into local	UNEP

	language (Tetum) and distributed to customs officers during the training. ▪ NOU continued to advocate for the phasing-out of HCFC under the implementation of HPMP in all the stakeholders workshops and trainings conducted.			
4. Overview of current HCFC consumption in metric tonnes by substance (last three years)				
Substance	Sector	2021	2022	2023
HCFC-22	RAC servicing	4.27	2.18	1.15
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)				
HCFC consumption in Timor-Leste has been solely used for RAC servicing sector especially residential air-conditioning. Since the approval of the HPMP Stage II, Timor-Leste has complied with the maximum allowable consumption for HCFC consumption as agreed with the ExCom and obligations under the Montreal Protocol obligations. Based on the historical import statistics, Timor Leste is experiencing a declining trend of HCFC consumption. This achievement well demonstrated the government’s continued commitment toward HCFC phase-out as per the Montreal Protocol. However, as a Low Volume Consuming (LVC) country, the actual consumption could be fluctuated yearly due to market demand mainly attributed to the stockpile of HCFC-22 due to economy of the import. HCFC quota in 2024 is 2.626 MT of HCFC-22 (or 0.144 ODP tonnes), which is lower than the maximum allowable consumption of 0.17 ODP tonnes for 2024 as indicated in the Agreement between the ExCom and Timor Leste.				
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 sectoral consumption information		The preparation of HPMP Stage II for Timor Leste was based on information in 2015-2016. Although Timor Leste consumes HCFC-22 only in the servicing sector and mostly for air-conditioner sub-sector, it is essential to understand the current situation of sub-sectoral distribution by type of RAC application. The updated information would enable the country to conduct comprehensive analysis to understand the future consumption of HCFCs based on current situation and identify actions to completely phase-out HCFC consumption by 2030 in line with the Montreal Protocol obligation.		UNEP
Analysis of the types of equipment using HCFCs		The data will be collected and analysed to understand the current situation of HCFC usage in the country. Information to be collected during the preparation of HPMP Stage III include: ○ Current HCFC quantities consumed by servicing workshop/end users; ○ Inventory of HCFC-based equipment e.g. air-conditioners and other types of HCFC-based equipment and the forecast on the future inventory to understand the demand of HCFC for servicing / installation in the future; and ○ Analysis of the current situation of the supply of HCFC-based equipment and recent development trends of alternative technologies in the domestic market taking into account the fact that Timor Leste is equipment import-dependent country.		UNEP
Others, specify.		Feedback from relevant national stakeholders e.g. the Customs Department, vocational training schools, RAC servicing sector and importers etc. on		UNEP

	○ Experiences, challenges and lessons learned from the implementation of HPMP Stage II to be taken into account into HPMP Stage III; ○ Strategies to be proposed under HPMP Stage III in the country context e.g. consideration of the need for additional actions for introduction of low-GWP alternatives to HCFCs into the country (standards, training, incentives) or possibility to set-up and enforce a robust refrigeration servicing technicians certificate system, as well as other policy initiatives and technical interventions. ○ The number of technicians, servicing workshop, national standards framework, alternatives in the market and development trends,	
7. Activities to be undertaken for project preparation and funding Remarks: As requested by the Government, UNEP is the lead implementing agency and UNDP is the cooperating agency. For the request for the preparation of the HPMP Stage III, all activities proposed under this preparation request will be undertaken by UNEP and with support from the NOU and UNDP during the data collection and analysis as well as development and finalization of overarching strategy and national implementation plan.		
Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
Survey of HCFC servicing workshops, as well as HCFC importers for the HCFC consumption	14,000	UNEP
Survey of end users, importers of the HCFC-based equipment to update the inventory of the HCFC equipment		
Analysis of data and development of national strategies as inputs to HPMP Stage III		
Two national consultation workshops and consultation meetings with relevant stakeholders during the preparation of HPMP Stage III	6,000	UNEP
International consultant for guiding data collection and analysis, drafting and finalizing Stage III HPMP (including travel costs)	10,000	UNEP
TOTAL	30,000	
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?		
Timor Leste is in the final process of obtaining approval on the ratification of the Kigali Amendment. The preparation and implementation of the Kigali HFC Implementation Plan (KIP) has not yet been initiated. However, as indicated in the progress of HPMP implementation, Timor Leste has taken proactive actions to facilitate HFC control after the ratification of the Kigali Amendment including amendment of the Decree-law to include HFC licensing system, integration of HFC licensing system into the National Single Window System and promotion of climate-friendly alternatives. The preparation of the HPMP Stage III will link with potential activities under the future KIP.		
9. How will the Multilateral Fund gender policy be considered during project preparation?		
The Government of Timor Leste is well aware of the Multilateral Fund Gender Policy and the relevant Executive Committee decision 84/92. During the project preparation, all relevant stakeholders will be sensitized on the gender policy. Efforts will be made to ensure that female stakeholders have equal opportunity to participate in the project		

preparation. When developing individual components of the plan, it will be ensured that gender-disaggregated data will be collected.

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

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

Part I: Project information

Project title:	Preparation of national inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances
Country:	Timor Leste
Implementing agency:	UNEP
Meeting where request is being submitted	ExCom 95
Implementation period	January 2025 – December 2026
Duration of implementation (i.e., time (in months)) from the approval of PRP to submission of the national inventory and action plan (please specify): 24 months	
Funding requested:	
Agency	Funding requested (US \$)*
UNEP	70,000

*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: The project is being submitted in line with ExCom decision 93/26(b) which allows, on an exceptional basis, bilateral and implementing agencies to submit the project during 2024 even in cases where such projects had not been included in the agencies' business plans.		

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

1. Brief overview of the the concept, methodology and approach to be taken for the preparation of the national inventory and / or action plan and how it is linked to other activities in the country (i.e., national plans like the KIP), in particular those activities in the refrigeration servicing sector such as recovery, recycling, and reclamation programmes
The Montreal Protocol has been effectively regulating the production and consumption of ozone-depleting substances (ODS) since 1989. The Kigali Amendment added the global warming hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) to the list of controlled substances. Large banks of used and unwanted controlled substances have accumulated globally, which are continuously being released to the atmosphere from these banks. These emissions are damaging the ozone layer and contributing to global warming. Banks of controlled substances are not regulated under the Montreal Protocol. Collection, recovery and disposal (recycling, reclaim, destruction) of used or unwanted controlled substances represent a challenge for developing countries.

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

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

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

The National Ozone Unit of Timor Leste will take the leading role as the “National Executing Agency” of the project to implement activities proposed under this project as indicated below with support of UNEP.

Activity	Description	Agency
Activity 1: Data collection, estimation of inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances and assessment of existing infrastructure/policy/institutional framework /challenges on management of unwanted controlled substances	Conducting stakeholder consultations to discuss scope and methodology and to finalize questionnaires used for data collection. Conducting desk study on available data on banks of used and unwanted controlled substances, relevant institutions and stakeholders, and existing regulations and policies. Conducting further data collection, on-site visits and surveys as needed. Forecasting the amounts of used or unwanted ODS/HFC which might require RRR or disposal in future, to evaluate the economic viability of a reclamation respectively destruction plant. Analysing the potential for substance recycling and reclamation for re-use. Analysing the role of Government bodies, NGOs, stakeholders, recovery and recycling centres and other institutions involved in waste management. Analysing existing policy and regulatory frameworks, including waste management policies. Identifying existing laboratories able to analyse the composition of used or unwanted ODS / HFCs, existing facility for implementation of RRR and existing facility for destruction of ODS / HFC. Identifying data gaps related to banks of used and unwanted controlled substances, relevant	UNEP

	institutions and stakeholders, policies and regulations, including transport / export for disposal.	
Activity 2: Feasibility study on potential business/financial model	Assessing the existing laboratories facility for implementation of RRR and facility for destruction of ODS / HFC to determine the need for upgrading such facilities. Based on data analysis and infrastructure, conducting assessment to determine business/financial model options that are appropriate to the context of the country. ▪ Assessing the feasibility and costs of existing disposal options (recycling, reclaim, destruction), based on expected amounts to be treated. ▪ Analysing existing disposal options for ODS/HFCs including export and local reclamation and/or destruction. ▪ Elaborating a business / financing model to ensure long-term sustainability of collection / disposal operations. Conducting stakeholder analysis with responsibilities and roles including new stakeholders e.g. e-waste traders in the business/financial model. Conducting national stakeholder workshop on potential banks of used/unwanted substances, inventory database, assessment of infrastructure and policy / regulatory framework and business model.	UNEP
Activity 3: Development of strategy, policy and action plans	Analysing the potential environmental benefits for the ozone layer and the climate based on feasible option. Setting up database / inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances. Preparing initial action plan for collection, transport, storage and setting up the required disposal infrastructure. Drafting a set of recommended regulations and policies supporting the collection / disposal of used or unwanted ODS / HFCs, and sustainable financing. Conducting stakeholder consultations presenting the draft inventory and action plan to obtain stakeholder input, support, and validation. Finalization of the action plan considering stakeholder comments.	UNEP

Activity 4: Project management, monitoring, progress reporting, final report, and evaluation	Managing and monitoring project activities. Establishing national expert team. Reporting and evaluating project progress. Preparing initial and final report considering stakeholder comments. Project progress properly monitored and evaluated, including gender mainstreaming dimension	UNEP
3. Funding for the activities described in 2 above		
Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
Activity 1: Data collection, estimation of inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances and assessment of existing infrastructure/policy/institutional framework /challenges on management of unwanted controlled substances	25,000	UNEP
Activity 2: Feasibility study on potential business/financial model	15,000	UNEP
Activity 3: Development of strategy, policy and action plans	25,000	UNEP
Activity 4: Project management, monitoring, progress reporting, final report, and evaluation	5,000	UNEP
TOTAL	70,000	
4. How will the Multilateral Fund gender policy be considered during project preparation?		
In line with ExCom decision 92/40 and ExCom document 92/51, the Fund Secretariat's operational gender mainstreaming policy and selected performance indicators described in Annex XXII of ExCom 92 report will be incorporated into the preparation of the inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances, and the plan for the collection, transport, and disposal of such substances.		

MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL

Part I: Project information

Project title:	Preparation of national inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances
Country:	Uganda
Implementing agency:	UNEP
Meeting where request is being submitted	ExCom 95
Implementation period	Jan 2025 – 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 \$)*
UNEP	70,000 plus PSC

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

Part II: Prerequisites for submission

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

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

1. Brief overview of the the concept, methodology and approach to be taken for the preparation of the national inventory and / or action plan and how it is linked to other activities in the country (i.e., national plans like the KIP), in particular those activities in the refrigeration servicing sector such as recovery, recycling, and reclamation programmes The Montreal Protocol on Substances that deplete the Ozone Layer has successfully controlled the production and consumption of Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS) across the world. The Kigali Amendment added the global warming hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) to the list of controlled substances under the Protocol. Large banks of used and unwanted controlled substances have accumulated globally, which are continuously being released to the atmosphere from these banks. Emissions from the banks are damaging the ozone layer and contributing to global warming. Banks of controlled substances are not regulated under the Montreal Protocol. Furthermore, collection, recovery and disposal (recycling, reclaim, destruction) of used or unwanted controlled substances represent a challenge for developing countries. The project aims to establish an inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances in Uganda, and a plan for the collection, transport, and disposal of such substances, including consideration of recycling, reclamation, and cost-effective destruction. The inventory results are important in terms of determining priority areas for management of banks of controlled substances and setting up appropriate policy measures. They will guide the country to decide whether to export the ODS/HFCs for destruction or to destroy these substances locally. Furthermore, the survey will quantify the mitigation potential in

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

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

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

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

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

	- Analysing the potential for substance recycling and reclamation for re-use. - Analysing existing disposal options for ODS/HFCs including export and local reclamation and/or destruction.	
Activity 3: Inventory of banks and preparation of action plan	- Setting up database / inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances, with distinction of amounts for recycling, reclamation, and destruction. - Preparing initial action plan for collection, transport, storage and setting up the required disposal infrastructure. - Elaborating a business / financing model to ensure long-term sustainability of collection / disposal operations. - Conducting stakeholder consultations presenting the draft inventory and action plan to obtain stakeholder input, support, and validation. - Drafting a set of recommended regulations and policies supporting the collection / disposal of used or unwanted ODS / HFCs, and sustainable financing. - Finalization of the action plan considering stakeholder comments.	UNEP
Activity 4: Project management, monitoring, progress reporting, final report, and evaluation	- Managing and monitoring project activities. - Establishing national expert team. - Reporting and evaluating project progress. - Preparing initial and final report considering stakeholder comments. - Project progress properly monitored and evaluated, including gender mainstreaming dimension	UNEP
3. Funding for the activities described in 2 above		
Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
Activity 1: Data collection and stakeholder analysis	25,000	UNEP
Activity 2: Analysis of institutional, policy and regulatory frameworks	15,000	UNEP
Activity 3: Inventory of banks and preparation of action plan	15,000	UNEP
Activity 4: Project management, monitoring, progress reporting, final report, and evaluation	15,000	UNEP
TOTAL	70,000	
4. How will the Multilateral Fund gender policy be considered during project preparation?		
In line with ExCom decision 92/40 and ExCom document 92/51, the Fund Secretariat's operational gender mainstreaming policy and selected performance indicators described in Annex XXII of ExCom 92 report will be incorporated into the preparation of the inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances, and the plan for the collection, transport, and disposal of such substances.		

