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COMITÉ EXÉCUTIF  
DU FONDS MULTILATÉRAL AUX FINS  
D'APPLICATION DU PROTOCOLE DE MONTRÉAL  
Quatre-vingt-treizième réunion  
Montréal, 15 – 19 décembre 2023  
Point 9(c) de l'ordre du jour provisoire<sup>1</sup>

**AMENDEMENTS AU PROGRAMME DE TRAVAIL DE L'ONUDI POUR L'ANNÉE 2023**

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<sup>1</sup> UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/1

## OBSERVATIONS ET RECOMMANDATION DU SECRÉTARIAT DU FONDS

1. L'ONUDI demande au Comité exécutif d'approuver le montant de 2 518 075 \$US, plus des coûts d'appui d'agence de 176 265 \$US, pour les amendements à son programme de travail pour l'année 2023, indiqués dans le tableau 1. La soumission est jointe au présent document.

Tableau 1: Amendements au programme de travail de l'ONUDI pour l'année 2023

Pays	Activité/Projet	Montant demandé (\$ US)	Montant recommandé (\$ US)
<b>SECTION A: ACTIVITÉS RECOMMANDÉES POUR APPROBATION GLOBALE</b>			
<b>A1: Renouvellement des projets de renforcement des institutions</b>			
Albanie	Renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (phase XI)	270 408	270 408
Tunisie	Renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (phase X)	655 167	655 167
	Total partiel pour A1	925 575	925 575
	Coûts d'appui d'agence	64 790	64 790
	Total pour A1	990 365	990 365
<b>A2: Préparation de projet pour les plans de mise en œuvre de l'Amendement Kigali pour les HFC (KIP)</b>			
Brésil <sup>a</sup>	Préparation d'un KIP (phase I)	63 500	63 500
Égypte <sup>b</sup>	Préparation d'un KIP (phase I)	180 000	180 000
Érythrée <sup>c</sup>	Préparation d'un KIP (phase I)	39 000	39 000
Mongolie <sup>d</sup>	Préparation d'un projet d'investissement pour un KIP	80 000	80 000
Saint-Vincent-et-les-Grenadines <sup>c</sup>	Préparation d'un KIP (phase I)	30 000	30 000
	Total partiel pour A2	392 500	392 500
	Coûts d'appui d'agence	27 475	27 475
	Total pour A2	419 975	419 975
<b>A3: Préparation d'un inventaire national des banques de substances réglementées utilisées ou indésirables et d'un plan pour la collecte, le transport, et l'élimination de telles substances<sup>2</sup></b>			
Bénin	Préparation d'un inventaire national des banques de substances réglementées utilisées ou indésirables et du plan	90 000	90 000
Bolivie (État plurinational de) <sup>e</sup>	Préparation d'un inventaire national des banques de substances réglementées utilisées ou indésirables et du plan	55 000	55 000
Burkina Faso	Préparation d'un inventaire national des banques de substances réglementées utilisées ou indésirables et du plan	90 000	90 000
Burundi	Préparation d'un inventaire national des banques de substances réglementées utilisées ou indésirables et du plan	90 000	90 000
Cameroun	Préparation d'un inventaire national des banques de substances réglementées utilisées ou indésirables et du plan	90 000	90 000
Équateur	Préparation d'un inventaire national des banques de substances réglementées utilisées ou indésirables et du plan	90 000	90 000
Guatemala <sup>e</sup>	Préparation d'un inventaire national des banques de substances réglementées utilisées ou indésirables et du plan	55 000	55 000
Honduras <sup>e</sup>	Préparation d'un inventaire national des banques de substances réglementées utilisées ou indésirables et du plan	55 000	55 000
Mexique	Préparation d'un inventaire national des banques de substances réglementées utilisées ou indésirables et du plan	100 000	100 000
Monténégro	Préparation d'un inventaire national des banques de substances réglementées utilisées ou indésirables et du plan	70 000	70 000

<sup>2</sup> Désigné ici comme la préparation d'un inventaire national des banques de substances réglementées utilisées ou indésirables et du plan

Pays	Activité/Projet	Montant demandé (\$ US)	Montant recommandé (\$ US)
Nicaragua <sup>e</sup>	Préparation d'un inventaire national des banques de substances réglementées utilisées ou indésirables et du plan	55 000	55 000
Macédoine du Nord	Préparation d'un inventaire national des banques de substances réglementées utilisées ou indésirables et du plan	80 000	80 000
Togo	Préparation d'un inventaire national des banques de substances réglementées utilisées ou indésirables et du plan	90 000	90 000
Turkménistan	Préparation d'un inventaire national des banques de substances réglementées utilisées ou indésirables et du plan	90 000	90 000
Venezuela (République bolivarienne)	Préparation d'un inventaire national des banques de substances réglementées utilisées ou indésirables et du plan	100 000	100 000
Total partiel pour A3		1 200 000	1 200 000
Coûts d'appui d'agence		84 000	84 000
Total pour A3		1 284 000	1 284 000
Total pour A1, A2, A3		2 518 075	2 518 075
Coûts d'appui d'agence pour A1, A2, A3		176 265	176 265
Grand total		2 694 340	2 694 340

<sup>a</sup> Le PNUD comme agence d'exécution principale et l'Allemagne comme agence de coopération bilatérale

<sup>b</sup> Le PNUD comme agence d'exécution coopérante

<sup>c</sup> Le PNUE comme agence d'exécution principale

<sup>d</sup> Le PNUE comme agence d'exécution principale (aucune demande de financement à cette réunion)

<sup>e</sup> Le PNUE comme agence d'exécution coopérante

## ACTIVITÉS RECOMMANDÉES POUR APPROBATION GLOBALE

### A1 : Renouvellement des projets de renforcement des institutions

#### Description des projets

2. L'ONUDI a soumis des demandes pour le renouvellement des projets de renforcement des institutions pour les pays mentionnés dans la section A1 du tableau 1. La description de ces projets figure à l'Annexe I au présent document.

#### Observations du Secrétariat

3. Le Secrétariat a examiné les demandes pour le renouvellement de deux projets de renforcement des institutions, présentées au nom des gouvernements concernés, par rapport aux lignes directrices<sup>3</sup> et aux décisions pertinentes concernant l'admissibilité et les niveaux de financement. Les demandes ont été recoupées avec les plans de travail initiaux pour la phase précédente, les données du programme de pays et les données exigées en vertu de l'article 7, le dernier rapport sur la mise en œuvre de leurs plans de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (PGEH), le rapport périodique de l'agence, et toute décision pertinente de la Réunion des Parties. Il a été noté que les deux pays ont transmis les données de leurs programmes de pays pour 2022 et respectent les cibles de la réglementation dans le cadre du Protocole de Montréal et que leurs consommations annuelles de HCFC déclarées ne dépassent pas la consommation annuelle maximale autorisée, inscrite dans leurs Accords de PGEH avec le Comité exécutif. En outre, toutes les demandes

<sup>3</sup> Décision 91/63 : (b) D'approuver le format révisé des rapports finaux et des demandes de prolongation du financement des projets de renforcement des institutions, et les indicateurs de performance correspondants; et (c) De demander aux pays visés à l'article 5, par l'intermédiaire des agences bilatérales et d'exécution, d'utiliser le format révisé mentionné à l'alinéa (b) ci-dessus pour toutes les demandes de renouvellement des projets de renforcement des institutions à partir de la première réunion du Comité exécutif en 2023.

soumises incluait une évaluation des indicateurs de performance, des risques du projet et de sa pérennité, et de l'atteinte des objectifs de renforcement des institutions, conformément à la décision 91/63(b).

### **Recommandation du Secrétariat**

4. Le Secrétariat recommande l'approbation globale des demandes de renouvellement des projets de renforcement des institutions pour l'Albanie et la Tunisie, aux niveaux de financement indiqués dans la section A1 du tableau 1 de ce document. Le Comité exécutif pourrait souhaiter transmettre les observations figurant à l'Annexe II du présent document, aux gouvernements des pays mentionnés ci-dessus.

## **A2 : Préparation de projet pour les plans de mise en œuvre de l'Amendement de Kigali pour les HFC**

### **Description des projets**

5. L'ONUDI a soumis des demandes pour la préparation de la phase I d'un KIP pour quatre pays visés à l'article 5, pour un pays à titre d'agence d'exécution principale avec le PNUD comme agence coopérante; pour deux pays à titre d'agence coopérante avec le PNUE comme agence d'exécution principale; et pour un pays à titre d'agence coopérante avec le gouvernement de l'Allemagne et le PNUD comme agence d'exécution principale. En outre, l'ONUDI a soumis une demande pour la préparation d'un projet d'investissement pour la phase I du KIP dans le secteur de la fabrication des mousses pour la Mongolie<sup>4</sup>, à titre d'agence d'exécution coopérante. Ces demandes sont présentées dans la section A2 du tableau 1.

6. Le PNUD, à titre d'agence d'exécution principale pour le Brésil et comme agence coopérante pour l'Égypte, a demandé un montant de 166 500 \$US, plus des coûts d'appui d'agence de 11 655 \$, dans les amendements à son programme de travail pour 2023<sup>5</sup> et a fourni une description des activités requises pour la préparation du KIP pour le Brésil, avec les coûts correspondants pour chaque activité; les observations du Secrétariat sont également incluses dans le document. Le gouvernement de l'Allemagne, à titre d'agence coopérante pour le Brésil, a demandé un montant de 40 000 \$US, plus des coûts d'appui d'agence 5 200 \$US, au titre de la coopération bilatérale<sup>6</sup>. Le PNUE, à titre d'agence d'exécution principale pour l'Érythrée et Saint-Vincent-et-les-Grenadines, a demandé un montant de 161 000 \$US, plus des coûts d'appui d'agence de 20 930 \$US, et a fourni des descriptions des activités requises pour la préparation des KIP pour les deux pays, avec les coûts correspondants pour chaque activité, dans les amendements à son programme de travail pour 2023<sup>7</sup>; les observations du Secrétariat sont également incluses dans le document.

### **Observations du Secrétariat**

7. Lors de l'examen des demandes, le Secrétariat a tenu compte des lignes directrices pour la préparation des KIP, contenues dans la décision 87/50, des activités proposées pour la préparation de projet et leurs liens avec les activités de facilitation et autres projets reliés aux HFC dans les pays concernés.

8. L'ONUDI, à titre d'agence d'exécution principale, a décrit les activités requises pour la préparation de la stratégie générale pour le KIP pour l'Égypte, en utilisant le format pour les demandes de préparation de projet pour un KIP. La demande incluait des données sur la consommation de HFC et de mélanges à base de HFC pour la période de 2020 à 2022. Les activités de préparation de projets incluait un sondage national, la collecte de données et la consultation des parties prenantes au sujet de la consommation de HFC; une analyse sectorielle de l'utilisation des HFC et des produits de remplacement, incluant la collecte de données et une analyse de la place des petites et moyennes entreprises dans le sous-secteur de l'assemblage et de l'installation; des ateliers pour l'Unité nationale de l'ozone et un examen législatif; une

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<sup>4</sup> Le PNUE est l'agence d'exécution principale pour la Mongolie et le financement pour la préparation de la phase I du KIP a été approuvé au montant de 130 000 \$US, lors de la 91<sup>e</sup> réunion.

<sup>5</sup> UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/35

<sup>6</sup> UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/32

<sup>7</sup> UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/36

évaluation des besoins de formation et d'accréditation dans le secteur de la réfrigération et de la climatisation; une évaluation de la capacité des utilisateurs finals de créer des banques d'équipements à base de HFC; l'élaboration et la validation d'une stratégie générale de réduction progressive des HFC; un atelier de sensibilisation pour les entreprises bénéficiaires des projets de PGEH; une étude sur l'efficacité énergétique dans le secteur de l'entretien; et une évaluation des activités d'intégration de l'égalité des sexes dans les programmes de développement des compétences du KIP. Le Secrétariat a pris note de la ratification de l'Amendement de Kigali<sup>8</sup> par le gouvernement de l'Égypte qui a remis également une lettre d'appui, indiquant son intention de prendre des mesures pour la réduction progressive des HFC. Le Secrétariat a pris note aussi que le financement demandé est conforme à la décision 87/50(c).

9. Concernant la demande pour la préparation du projet d'investissement pour le KIP pour la Mongolie, le Secrétariat a pris note que l'ONUDI a fourni les informations requises à l'appui de la demande de financement pour s'attaquer à l'utilisation du HFC-245fa dans des polyols pré-mélangés dans neuf usines de fabrication de mousses, potentiellement. La consommation de HFC-245fa dans des polyols pré-mélangés a été estimée à 392 tonnes métriques (403 760 tonnes d'équivalent CO<sub>2</sub>) pour le secteur des mousses, en 2022. Le projet d'investissement devrait être présenté avec le KIP, en 2024. Les activités de préparation de projet incluraient des sondages et des entrevues dans le secteur, des activités de sensibilisation, des ateliers et des réunions de consultation avec les parties prenantes en vue de l'intégration des règlements nationaux destinés à soutenir la mise en œuvre de l'Amendement de Kigali; une évaluation de la parité des sexes dans le secteur; l'élaboration d'un plan de communications et de sensibilisation; la finalisation et la validation du projet avec les parties prenantes.

10. Le Secrétariat a noté que le gouvernement a ratifié l'Amendement de Kigali et qu'il a remis une lettre d'endossement du projet. Le financement pour la préparation générale du projet pour le KIP pour la Mongolie a été approuvé à la 91<sup>e</sup> réunion, au montant de 130 000 \$US, plus des coûts d'appui d'agence pour le PNUE; et la limite pour la préparation de projets d'investissement pour la phase I du KIP pour la Mongolie est de 100 000 \$US, conformément à la décision 87/50(f)(v).

### **Recommandation du Secrétariat**

11. Le Secrétariat recommande l'approbation globale de la préparation de projet pour la phase I du plan de mise en œuvre de l'Amendement de Kigali pour les HFC (KIP) pour le Brésil, l'Égypte, l'Érythrée et Saint-Vincent-et-les-Grenadines et de la préparation d'un projet d'investissement dans le secteur de la fabrication de mousses, comme élément de la phase I du KIP pour la Mongolie, avec le financement indiqué dans la section A2 du tableau 1.

### **A3 : Préparation d'un inventaire national des banques de substances réglementées utilisées ou indésirables et du plan pour la collecte, le transport, et l'élimination de telles substances**

#### **Description du projet**

12. L'ONUDI a soumis des demandes pour la préparation d'un inventaire national des banques de substances réglementées utilisées ou indésirables et d'un plan pour 11 pays, à titre d'agence d'exécution désignée; et pour quatre pays à titre d'agence d'exécution principale avec le PNUE comme agence coopérante, tel qu'indiqué dans la section A3 du tableau 1. Le PNUE, à titre d'agence d'exécution coopérante pour l'État plurinational de Bolivie, le Guatemala, le Honduras et le Nicaragua, a demandé 140 000 \$US, plus des coûts d'appui d'agence de 18 200 \$US, dans les amendements à son programme de travail pour l'année 2023<sup>9</sup>.

<sup>8</sup> Date de la ratification de l'Amendement de Kigali : 22 août 2023

<sup>9</sup> UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/36

## **Observations du Secrétariat**

13. Lors de l'examen des demandes, le Secrétariat a tenu compte des critères pour la préparation d'un inventaire national des banques de substances réglementées utilisées ou indésirables et du plan, contenus dans la décision 91/66, et des activités proposées pour la préparation de projet ainsi que leurs liens avec les plans nationaux d'élimination/de réduction progressive (PGEH ou KIP) dans ces pays. Le Secrétariat a pris note que chaque demande de financement est conforme à la décision 91/66.

14. L'ONUDI, à titre d'agence d'exécution désignée/principale, a fourni une description des activités requises pour la préparation d'un inventaire national des banques de substances réglementées utilisées ou indésirables et du plan pour le Bénin, l'État plurinational de Bolivie, le Burkina Faso le Burundi, le Cameroun, l'Équateur, le Guatemala, le Honduras, le Mexique, le Monténégro, le Nicaragua, la Macédoine du Nord, le Togo, le Turkménistan et la République bolivarienne du Venezuela, avec les coûts correspondants pour chaque activité, en utilisant les formulaires de demandes pertinents pour les propositions de projet.

15. Les activités mentionnées dans les demandes de financement pour les 15 pays incluaient la préparation de l'inventaire national, du plan d'action et du rapport final; la collecte des données et l'analyse des quantités de frigorigènes utilisés ou indésirables dans les types et sources d'équipement identifiés; la vérification des parties prenantes et l'intégration de la parité des sexes. En plus des activités mentionnées ci-dessus, les activités de préparation incluaient des évaluations réglementaires pour identifier les besoins de réglementation des SAO indésirables et des banques de HFC (13 pays); des ateliers et des activités de sensibilisation; et l'identification des coûts pour un modèle durable, avec les modalités de financement de sa mise en œuvre (six pays); la création d'un groupe de travail pour évaluer les frigorigènes inutilisés ou indésirables, le cycle de vie de l'équipement de réfrigération et de climatisation et les émissions de frigorigènes dans l'atmosphère; et la collecte de données sur les banques et les essais de destruction dans des fours à ciment ou autres technologies approuvées (cinq pays); une étude de faisabilité économique sur la destruction (quatre pays); une évaluation technique et économique des options pour la manipulation et l'élimination des substances réglementées indésirables; et des ateliers régionaux pour un partage d'expériences avec les pays d'Amérique centrale (trois pays); une analyse des capacités en place pour la destruction, le transport le stockage des banques et/ou la nécessité de créer de nouveaux centres de collecte, et un sondage sur la consommation de HCFC, par frigorigène utilisé dans le secteur de l'entretien, et la collecte de données sectorielles sur les frigorigènes par le biais de questionnaires et d'entrevues (un pays).

16. Le Burundi et le Cameroun ont participé à un projet d'assistance technique régionale pour cinq pays d'Afrique centrale à faible volume de consommation (PFV) (Burundi, Cameroun République centrafricaine, Congo et Guinée), approuvé à la 68<sup>e</sup> réunion et mis en œuvre par l'ONUDI, en collaboration avec le gouvernement de la France. Le projet a fourni de l'assistance pour l'évaluation initiale et la collecte de données sur les stocks de SAO non réutilisables et indésirables dans les cinq pays participants; une analyse du cadre juridique existant pour l'élimination écologique de SAO indésirables dans une perspective régionale; l'évaluation des aspects économiques de la collecte et des options d'élimination pour les SAO non-réutilisables et indésirables; la préparation d'un rapport contenant des options pour l'élimination et la destruction des SAO non-réutilisables et indésirables dans des PFV en Afrique; et la diffusion d'un rapport et de la stratégie globale, en français et en anglais, aux autres pays de la région africaine.

## **Recommandation du Secrétariat**

Le Secrétariat recommande l'approbation globale de la préparation d'un inventaire national des banques de substances réglementées utilisées ou indésirables et du plan pour la collecte, le transport et l'élimination de ces substances pour le Bénin, l'État plurinational de Bolivie, le Burkina Faso, le Burundi, le Cameroun, l'Équateur, le Guatemala, le Honduras, le Mexique, le Monténégro, le Nicaragua, la Macédoine du Nord, le Togo, le Turkménistan et la République bolivarienne du Venezuela, au niveau de financement indiqué dans la section A3 du tableau 1.

**Annex I**  
**INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECT PROPOSALS<sup>10</sup>**

**Albania: Renewal of institutional strengthening**

<b>Summary of the project and country profile</b>		
Implementing agency:		UNIDO
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
Phase I:	Dec-01 & Nov-02 & Jul-05	151,200
Phase II:	Jul-06	109,200
Phase III:	Apr-08	109,137
Phase IV:	Jul-10	109,200
Phase V:	Apr-12	109,200
Phase VI:	May-14	108,000
Phase VII:	May-16	138,966
Phase VIII:	Nov-17	139,776
Phase IX:	Dec-19	139,776
Phase X:	Nov-21	139,776
	Total:	1,254,231
Amount requested for renewal (phase XI) (US \$):		270,408
Amount recommended for approval for phase XI (US \$):		270,408
Agency support costs (US \$):		18,929
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase XI to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		289,337
Date of approval of country programme:		2003
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:		2011
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes for ODS/CO <sub>2</sub> -eq tonnes for HFCs):		
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)		0.0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		6.0
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		0.0
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)		883,849
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)		2.92
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)		0.00
	Total:	2.92
Latest reported Annex F (HFCs) consumption (2022) (CO <sub>2</sub> -eq tonnes) as per Article 7		816,384
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2022
Amount approved for projects (as at June 2023) (US \$):		3,026,044
Amount disbursed (as at December 2022) (US \$):		2,531,553
ODS to be phased out (as at June 2023) (ODP tonnes):		74.4
ODS phased out (as at December 2022) (ODP tonnes):		71.8

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

<b>Summary of activities</b>	<b>Funds approved (US \$)</b>
(a) Investment projects:	795,648
(b) Institutional strengthening:	1,254,231
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training, and other non-investment projects:	976,165
Total:	3,026,044

<sup>10</sup> Data as at December 2022 are based on document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/18.

(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	95,000
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### Progress report

18. During phase X of the institutional strengthening (IS) project, the national ozone unit (NOU) of Albania remained steadfast in its commitment to the Montreal Protocol initiatives. The NOU updated the ODS and F-gas legislation, in line with the Regulation (EU) 517/2014 to include a new F-gas licensing system and improve the HFC licensing system in place since 1 January 2016. The NOU assisted in the planning of a national congress on the Kigali Amendment, aiming to bolster awareness among stakeholders. The NOU held regular meetings with the General Directory of Customs to support work against illegal ODS trade; and held regular consultations with other national agencies as well as annual Steering Committee meetings; it continued to build partnerships with the refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) associations in the implementation of the HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP). Article 7 and country programme data collection and reporting continued, and were submitted to the Ozone and Fund Secretariats, respectively, in a timely manner. To increase awareness, the NOU website was regularly updated, production and outreach of informational materials to stakeholders continued, and World Ozone Day celebrations for 2022 and 2023 were held. The NOU actively participated in regional network and Montreal Protocol meetings. Of the seven IS objectives, six were achieved and one was partially achieved.

### Plan of action

19. Under phase XI, the NOU of Albania will continue to ensure the compliance with the provisions of the Montreal Protocol and will further support the development of legislative measures to control HCFC and HFC consumption in the country. In addition, the NOU will: continue implementing the activities for stage II of the HPMP; focus on the implementation of the Kigali Amendment and the subsequent implementation of the Kigali HFC implementation plan; update training materials for refrigeration technicians and customs officers; continue public awareness-raising related to the protection of the ozone layer and climate, including activities to mark World Refrigeration Day and World Ozone Day; and strengthening of cooperation with the national RAC association, universities and technological colleges. As a result of a RAC Congress, which would take place on 9-10 November 2023 in Tirana, the NOU expects further private sector cooperation and involvement.

### Sustainability and risk assessment

20. The IS project for Albania is implemented with a high-level of government support, timely and efficient support from UNIDO as implementing agency, and timely disbursement of funds which are factors contributing to the achievement of IS objectives. Emphasis shall be given to the sustainability of training and capacity building activities, although continued training and refresher courses will be required. The engagement of women in all areas of Montreal Protocol-related work shall be promoted and equal opportunities be ensured. Risk is not foreseen if there is no Government restructuring, elections, civil unrest, or implications of ongoing conflicts in the region.



**Tunisia: Renewal of institutional strengthening**

<b>Summary of the project and country profile</b>		
Implementing agency:		UNIDO
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
	Phase I:	Oct-92 285,312
	Phase II:	June-98 186,700
	Phase III:	Apr-03 242,667
	Phase IV:	Apr-06 247,270
	Phase V:	Jul-08 247,270
	Phase VI:	Jul-10 247,270
	Phase VII:	Apr 12 246,729
	Phase VIII:	May-15 247,270
	Phase IX:	Dec-19 316,506
	Total:	2,266,994
Amount requested for renewal (phase X) (US \$):		651,167
Amount recommended for approval for phase X (US \$):		651,167
Agency support costs (US \$):		45,862
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase X to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		701,029
Date of approval of country programme:		1991
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:		2014
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes for ODS/CO <sub>2</sub> -eq tonnes for HFCs):		
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)		0.1
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		40.7
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		8.3
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)		2,369,109
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)		20.65
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)		0.00
	Total:	20.65
Latest reported Annex F (HFCs) consumption (2022) (CO <sub>2</sub> -eq tonnes) as per Article 7		1,637,099
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2022
Amount approved for projects (as at June 2023) (US \$):		12,850,710
Amount disbursed (as at December 2022) (US \$):		11,739,462
ODS to be phased out (as at June 2023) (ODP tonnes):		1,419.4
ODS phased out (as at December 2022) (ODP tonnes):		1,572.3

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

<b>Summary of activities</b>	<b>Funds approved (US \$)</b>
(a) Investment projects:	7,490,258
(b) Institutional strengthening:	2,266,994
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training, and other non-investment projects:	3,093,458
	Total:
	12,850,710
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	150,000

### Progress report

22. During phase IX of the IS project, the Tunisian NOU was fully staffed and equipped with necessary resources needed for the country's compliance with the Montreal Protocol and with its Kigali Amendment. The Government of Tunisia ratified the Kigali Amendment and successfully reported consumption data, including HFCs to the Ozone and Multilateral Fund Secretariats as part of their obligation for Article 7 and country programme data reporting. Annual quotas were issued on a yearly basis by the Ozone Committee. Significant progress was achieved in the HCFC phase-out and in timely implementation of HPMP tranches. The focus during phase IX was on: strict monitoring of HCFC trade through the national ODS regulatory framework and allocation of quotas, further strengthening of the cooperation with the customs authorities ensuring sustained ODS phase-out, organizing information sessions and training activities with stakeholders related to the Kigali Amendment obligations, collaboration and sharing information with industry associations and relevant institutions, organizing regular meetings of the Ozone Committee, implementation of activities under the stage II of the HPMP, and coordination of activities for preparation and submission of preparatory funding request for the Kigali HFC implementation plan (KIP); public awareness activities including celebration of World Ozone Day; and, active participation in regional network and Montreal Protocol meetings. Of the seven IS objectives, six were achieved and one was partially achieved.

### Plan of action

23. During phase X, the NOU's priority will be for Tunisia to achieve the 2025 HCFC reduction target; to prepare and submit the stage III of the HPMP for the complete phaseout of HCFCs and to submit stage I of the KIP that will help the country achieve the freeze of HFC consumption in 2024 at baseline level and 10% reduction in 2029. Activities planned include country programme and Article 7 data reporting; continued monitoring of the licensing system and allocation of quotas against the records of customs to maintain full control over the imports of all HCFCs and HFCs; continued implementation of activities under stage II of the HPMP; preparation and submission of the stage I of the KIP; continued cooperation with customs authorities and industry associations. Public awareness activities will include celebration of World Ozone Day as well as participation in regional network and Montreal Protocol meetings. Gender mainstreaming will be ensured in all activities under the Montreal Protocol projects.

### Sustainability and risk assessment

24. The NOU is well established under the National Agency for Environmental Protection structure with clear roles and responsibilities. The legislation already in place ensures that the NOU can conduct its work. Continuous trainings for NOU staff can further help to strengthen the capacities of the NOU team and thus contributing to the sustainability of the results achieved so far. In addition, the knowledge and experience from the NOU can be shared with other Article 5 countries to support regional and global sustainability efforts. In ensuring the sustainability, the NOU is coordinating activities with other government bodies and the private sector, which helps the NOU to undertake informed and coordinated decisions, thus avoiding potential risks.

## Annexe II

### POINTS DE VUE PRÉLIMINAIRES DU COMITÉ EXÉCUTIF SUR LE RENOUVELLEMENT DES PROJETS DE RENFORCEMENT DES INSTITUTIONS SOUMIS À LA 93<sup>E</sup> RÉUNION

#### **Albanie**

1. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport accompagnant la demande de renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions pour l'Albanie (phase XI) et il a noté avec satisfaction que le gouvernement de l'Albanie a communiqué les données du programme de pays pour 2022 et les données exigées en vertu de l'article 7 aux Secrétariats du Fonds et de l'Ozone, respectivement, indiquant que le pays respecte le Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité a noté, en outre, que l'Albanie a pris des mesures pour éliminer la consommation de HCFC, incluant la surveillance du commerce des HCFC à travers un cadre réglementaire national sur les SAO et par l'allocation de quotas, et que l'Unité nationale de l'ozone a maintenu une collaboration étroite avec l'administration douanière afin de continuer à améliorer l'efficacité de la réglementation sur les SAO et d'assurer la mise en œuvre des politiques du Comité national de l'ozone. Par conséquent, le Comité a bon espoir qu'au cours des trois prochaines années, le gouvernement de l'Albanie poursuivra la mise en œuvre des activités dans le cadre de son plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC et mettra en œuvre la phase I du plan de mise en œuvre de l'Amendement de Kigali pour les HFC afin de permettre au pays de respecter le Protocole de Montréal.

#### **Tunisie**

2. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport accompagnant la demande de renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions pour la Tunisie (phase X) et il a noté avec satisfaction que le gouvernement de la Tunisie a communiqué les données du programme de pays et les données exigées en vertu de l'article 7 aux Secrétariats du Fonds et de l'Ozone, respectivement, indiquant que le pays respecte le Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité a noté que la Tunisie a pris des mesures pour éliminer la consommation de HCFC, incluant la mise en place d'une surveillance stricte du commerce des HCFC à travers un cadre réglementaire national sur les SAO et par l'allocation de quotas, et que le pays a commencé à communiquer des données sur la consommation de HFC. Le Comité a noté aussi que l'Unité nationale de l'ozone a maintenu une collaboration étroite avec l'administration douanière et des représentants de l'industrie. Le Comité a pris note avec satisfaction de la ratification de l'Amendement de Kigali en août 2021. Par conséquent, le Comité a bon espoir qu'au cours des trois prochaines années, le gouvernement de la Tunisie poursuivra la mise en œuvre des activités dans le cadre de la phase II du plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC et qu'il préparera et soumettra la phase I du plan de mise en œuvre de l'Amendement de Kigali pour les HFC afin de permettre au pays de respecter le Protocole de Montréal.



UNITED NATIONS  
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

# UNIDO WORK PROGRAMME

Presented to the 93<sup>rd</sup> Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund

## Introduction

The UNIDO Work Programme (WP) for the consideration of the 93<sup>rd</sup> Meeting of the Executive Committee (ExCom) of the Multilateral Fund (MLF) has been prepared following the Government requests as well as based on ongoing and planned activities. The Work Programme will support the implementation of UNIDO's three year Rolling Business Plan 2023-2025.

The 93<sup>rd</sup> UNIDO WP is addressing preparatory assistance, institutional strengthening requests and request for preparation of national inventories of banks of waste-controlled substances and national action plan.

UNIDO is submitting preparatory assistance for HFC phase-down plans for Brazil, Egypt, Eritrea, Mongolia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines to assist the countries with the implementation of the next phases of the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol.

Institutional strengthening extension requests are submitted based on the countries' requests for Albania and Tunisia.

In line with decision 91/66, funding is requested for preparation of national inventories of banks of waste-controlled substances and national action plans for Benin, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Montenegro, Nicaragua, North Macedonia, Togo, Turkmenistan and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

The UNIDO Work Programme for the consideration of the 93<sup>rd</sup> ExCom Meeting comprises the following sections:

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

Funding is requested as follows:

- Preparatory assistance funding for HFC phase-down plans in Brazil<sup>1</sup>, Egypt, Eritrea<sup>2</sup>, Mongolia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines amounting to US\$ 419,975 (including US\$ 27,475 representing 7.0% agency support costs);
- Institutional strengthening project amounting to US\$ 990,365 (including US\$ 64,790 representing 7.0 % agency support costs); and

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<sup>1</sup> The Project Concept for Burundi is included in the Lead Agency (UNDP) Work Programme.

<sup>2</sup> The Project Concept for Eritrea, Mongolia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines are included in the Lead Agency (UNEP) Work Programme.

- Preparatory assistance funding for preparation of national inventories of banks of waste-controlled substances and national action plan for Benin, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Montenegro, Nicaragua, North Macedonia, Togo, Turkmenistan and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) amounting to US\$ 1,284,000 (including US\$ 84,000 representing 7.0 % agency support costs).

**Total: US\$ 2,694,340 (including US\$ 176,265 agency support cost).**

## SECTION 1

Country	MLF HCFC Status	Type	Substance	Sector and Sub-Sector	Title of Project	Total amount USD	ASC	Total (incl ASC) USD	ASC %	P.D.	Remarks
<b>Preparatory Assistance for HFC Phase-Down Plans</b>											
Brazil	Non-LVC	PRP	HFC	SEV	Preparation of HFC phase-down plan	63,500	4,445	67,945	7%	24	In cooperation with UNDP. Project concept is in UNDP Work Programme.
Egypt	Non-LVC	PRP	HFC	SEV	Preparation of HFC phase-down plan	180,000	12,600	192,600	7%	24	In cooperation with UNDP.
Eritrea	LVC	PRP	HFC	SEV	Preparation of HFC phase-down plan	39,000	2,730	41,730	7%	24	In cooperation with UN Environment. Project concept is in UN Environment Work Programme.
Mongolia	LVC	PRP	HFC	REF	Preparation of HFC phase-down plan (investment component)	80,000	5,600	85,600	7%	24	In cooperation with UN Environment. Project concept is in UN Environment Work Programme.
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	LVC	PRP	HFC	SEV	Preparation of HFC phase-down plan	30,000	2,100	32,100	7%	24	In cooperation with UN Environment. Project concept is in UN Environment Work Programme.
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>						<b>395,500</b>	<b>27,475</b>	<b>419,975</b>			
<b>Institutional Strengthening</b>											
Albania	LVC	INS	All	SEV	Institutional strengthening	270,408	18,929	289,337	7%	24	
Tunisia	Non-LVC	INS	All	SEV	Institutional strengthening	655,167	45,862	701,029	7%	24	
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>						<b>925,575</b>	<b>64,790</b>	<b>990,365</b>			
<b>Preparation of national inventories of banks of waste-controlled substances and national action plan</b>											

Country	MLF HCFC Status	Type	Substance	Sector and Sub-Sector	Title of Project	Total amount USD	ASC	Total (incl ASC) USD	ASC %	P.D.	Remarks
Benin	Non-LVC	PRP	HCFC	SEV	Preparation of national inventories of banks of waste-controlled substances and national action plan	90,000	6,300	96,300	7%	24	
Bolivia	LVC	PRP	HCFC	SEV	Preparation of national inventories of banks of waste-controlled substances and national action plan	55,000	3,850	58,850	7%	24	In cooperation with UN Environment
Burkina Faso	LVC	PRP	HCFC	SEV	Preparation of national inventories of banks of waste-controlled substances and national action plan	90,000	6,300	96,300	7%	24	
Burundi	LVC	PRP	HCFC	SEV	Preparation of national inventories of banks of waste-controlled substances and national action plan	90,000	6,300	96,300	7%	24	
Cameroon	Non-LVC	PRP	HCFC	SEV	Preparation of national inventories of banks of waste-controlled substances and national action plan	90,000	6,300	96,300	7%	24	
Ecuador	LVC	PRP	HCFC	SEV	Preparation of national inventories of banks of waste-controlled substances and national action plan	90,000	6,300	96,300	7%	24	
Guatemala	LVC	PRP	HCFC	SEV	Preparation of national inventories of banks of waste-controlled substances and national action plan	55,000	3,850	58,850	7%	24	In cooperation with UN Environment
Honduras	LVC	PRP	HCFC	SEV	Preparation of national inventories of banks of waste-controlled substances and national action plan	55,000	3,850	58,850	7%	24	In cooperation with UN Environment
Mexico	Non-LVC	PRP	HCFC	SEV	Preparation of national inventories of banks of waste-controlled substances and national action plan	100,000	7,000	107,000	7%	24	
Montenegro	LVC	PRP	HCFC	SEV	Preparation of national inventories of banks of waste-controlled substances and national action plan	70,000	4,900	74,900	7%	24	
Nicaragua	LVC	PRP	HCFC	SEV	Preparation of national inventories of banks of waste-controlled substances and national action plan	55,000	3,850	58,850	7%	24	In cooperation with UN Environment
North Macedonia	LVC	PRP	HCFC	SEV	Preparation of national inventories of banks of waste-controlled substances and national action plan	80,000	5,600	85,600	7%	24	



Country	MLF HCFC Status	Type	Substance	Sector and Sub-Sector	Title of Project	Total amount USD	ASC	Total (incl ASC) USD	ASC %	P.D.	Remarks
Togo	Non-LVC	PRP	HCFC	SEV	Preparation of national inventories of banks of waste-controlled substances and national action plan	90,000	6,300	96,300	7%	24	
Turkmenistan	LVC	PRP	HCFC	SEV	Preparation of national inventories of banks of waste-controlled substances and national action plan	90,000	6,300	96,300	7%	24	
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Non-LVC	PRP	HCFC	SEV	Preparation of national inventories of banks of waste-controlled substances and national action plan	100,000	7,000	107,000	7%	24	
						<b>1,200,000</b>	<b>84,000</b>	<b>1,284,000</b>			
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>						<b>2,518,075</b>	<b>176,265</b>	<b>2,694,340</b>			

## SECTION 2

### PROJECT CONCEPT – Egypt

#### 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

<b>Project title:</b>	HFC Phase-down plan	
<b>Country:</b>	Egypt	
<b>Lead implementing agency:</b>	UNIDO	
<b>Cooperating agency (1):</b>	UNDP	Click or tap here to enter text.
<b>Implementation period for stage I of the KIP:</b>	2024-2029	
<b>Duration of PRP implementation (i.e., time (in months) from the approval of PRP to submission of the KIP (please specify):</b> 24		
<b>Funding requested:</b>		
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Sector</b>	<b>Funding requested (US \$)*</b>
UNIDO	Overarching	180,000
UNDP	Overarching	40,000

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

#### Part II: Prerequisites for submission

Item	Yes	No
Official endorsement letter from Government, indicating the specifying roles of respective agencies (where more than one IA is involved)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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

<b>1. Montreal Protocol compliance target to be met in <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stage I of the KIP</b>			
<b>Phase-out commitment (%)</b>	<b>Freeze and 10%</b>		<b>2024-2029</b>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Servicing only		<input type="checkbox"/> Manufacture only	<input type="checkbox"/> Servicing and manufacturing
<b>2. Brief background/description/information on approved relevant projects and multi-year agreements as follows:</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The current progress in implementation of any funded HFC-related project (enabling activities or stand-alone HFC investment projects)</li> <li>The current progress in ongoing HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMPs)</li> <li>Consideration of integrating HFC phase-down activities with HPMP activities taking into account previously approved HFC-related projects, if this information is available.</li> </ul>			
<b>Enabling Activities</b>			
Egypt ratified the Kigali Amendment on 22 August 2023. This ratification followed the successful			

implementation of enabling activities for HFC phase-down in Egypt, whereas all three objectives were successfully achieved, namely:

- To target decision makers to achieve a broader understanding of the Kigali Amendment provisions and to prepare technical and legislative bases for the ratification;
- To ratify the Kigali amendment that was achieved in August 2023;
- To develop a required regulatory package for HFC import/export licensing system.

Several stakeholders' consultation meetings were organized with relevant Ministries, Prime-minister's office, and parliamentarians to define the roadmap for ratification process. The inter-ministerial committee on Ozone held several meetings on the Montreal protocol and its amendment during which relevant documents on the Kigali amendment were drafted and discussed. The discussions were extended to various stakeholders for their information and contributions. Awareness and sensitizing meetings were organized for the Parliament and Senate, including the distribution of relevant documents of the Kigali Amendment of the Montreal Protocol. Public awareness activities were organized in parallel, throughout the ratification process.

As a result of enabling activities, the licencing system for import/export of HFCs is established. There are no quotas set yet for import/export of HFCs.

#### **Current progress in ongoing HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMPs)**

HCFC baseline consumption for Egypt was determined at 368.3 ODP tonnes.

Stage I of the HPMP for Egypt was approved in November 2011 at the 65th Meeting of the ExCom. Egypt eliminated 10 ODP tonnes upon approval at the 84th meeting of a domestic air-conditioning sector plan as part of stage II. Investment Projects were Implemented to Phase out the use of HCFC-141b (44.1 ODP Tons). in three Domestic Refrigerator Manufacturers (DRM's). Enabling activities included EGYPRA, which technically and financially assessed ODS alternatives in five residential AC manufacturers.

Stage II of the HPMP for Egypt was approved at the 79<sup>th</sup> ExCom meeting in July 2017 to meet the phase out target of HCFC consumption. Among the policy measures, the enforcement of a certification system for technicians of the servicing sector is a key element for the effective phase-out of HCFCs and for future replacement by low GWP alternatives. The focus of the activities of the first tranche under the HPMP Stage II has been on the foam and refrigeration service sectors, as well as policy and enforcement measures for improved control of HCFCs.

A project proposal for the conversion of five manufacturers of residential ACs was approved at the 84th Meeting of the Executive Committee as part of Stage II for the amount of US \$10,926,623 plus support costs of US \$764,864 for UNIDO. On that basis, the total cost of Stage II of the HPMP was adjusted to US \$21,881,486 consisting of US \$16,923,464, plus agency support costs of US \$1,184,642 for UNIDO. With the commitment of the Government of Egypt to a reduction of 70% of its HCFC baseline by 1 January 2025, representing a sustained level of 115.54 ODP tonnes

Below is a description of the progress of the HPMP project-related activities in Egypt.

#### *Transform Commercial Air Conditioning Companies*

- The objective of this project is to provide five commercial beneficiary companies (DCM, Volta, Miraco, Misr Engineering, and Tiba) with technical assistance to phase out their use of HCFC-22. The companies manufacture central air conditioning equipment for light commercial and residential use. The technical assistance includes redesigning and building prototypes with low GWP refrigerants, testing and evaluating the prototypes through field testing, and providing financial and market feasibility assessments. The project will also

examine the introduction of indirect evaporative cooling (IEC) in the commercial air-conditioning applications. This will be carried out in collaboration with the Housing and Building National Research Centre (HBRC) and with guidance from Eurovent (Eurovent is Europe's Industry Association for Indoor Climate (HVAC), Process Cooling, and Food Cold Chain Technologies).

- Originally, EGAT Company was involved in the project but decided to withdraw since it needed further assistance to acquire the technological know-how to manufacture IEC AC systems.
- HBRC finished testing of DX and IEC units in two climatic zones (In Badr city and Hurgada city) for two manufacturers/beneficiaries in June 2022 and submitted the final report in December 2022.
- A workshop was organized in cooperation with HBRC and NOU in December 2022 to share the results of the activity with stakeholders. A meeting was held between Eurovent, and HBRC to discuss the results and the way forward in the implementation of the direct/indirect cooling concept while introducing low GWP and non-ODP refrigerants in the commercial AC sector.

#### *Establish a pilot local reclamation centre*

- A pilot local reclamation centre for a refrigerant recovery and reclamation service is currently being established to demonstrate the feasibility and operability of a successful recovery, recycling and reclamation (RRR) facility. This reclamation centre will be managed by a local refrigerant supplier company and their network of clients. The output of this pilot project is to demonstrate the logistic, business and technical aspects of the reclamation centre and to validate the recovery of 80 tonnes and reclamation of 56 tonnes of refrigerants managed by the local reclamation centre.
- A contract was signed between UNIDO and AGChem which is the host of the 1st refrigerant reclamation centre in Egypt, a preliminary list of potential refrigerants Recovery and Recycling (R&R) centres was prepared to update a previous sector study.
- Technical specifications and a list of equipment were prepared to be purchased and supplied through the long-term agreement (LTA). The list was finalized in consultation with AGChem, national experts and UNIDO program manager. A quotation was acquired from the supplier and the PO was issued and countersigned for 200 R&R sets. UNIDO has purchased equipment for the reclamation centre including a reclamation machine.
- A TOR is being prepared for the R&R network teams to recover and collect controlled refrigerants to be delivered to the reclamation centre. The R&R teams/entities will receive R&R tools and equipment.

#### *Residential air-conditioning sector*

- UNIDO is implementing a conversion project of five manufacturers of residential air-conditioning units, as approved by the 84th ExCom in 2019. The five residential air-conditioning beneficiary companies (Elaraby, Fresh, Unionaire, Power, and Miraco) are in the process of converting their manufacturing processes using HCFC-22 to those with non-ODS, lower-GWP alternative refrigerants, namely HFC-32. There were no imports of R-454B reported which indicates that the production has not started. HFC-32 consumption has been increasing. This project plans to phase out 1,189.78 MT (65.44 ODP tones) of HCFC-22 by 2025.

#### *Establishment of three master training centres*

- UNIDO has upgraded two master centres and a mobile training centre to be upgraded to train on good practices and using flammable refrigerants in servicing of RAC systems. These centres are Giza training centre in the Ministry of Education, and Technical Education, Sharabia training centre and a mobile training centre in the Central Department of Vocational training - Ministry of Manpower. The master training centres have been equipped by UNIDO to train on good

practices of recovery and recycling of controlled substances and handling flammable refrigerants in refrigeration and air-conditioning servicing techniques. A mobile vocational training centre, a truck trailer equipped as a RAC VT workshop, was also selected to be upgraded by UNIDO to train on good practices. This mobile training centre will achieve smooth access for remote areas to hold training sessions, as it would be flexible to execute training in different locations.

Egypt is currently implementing Tranche 3 of Stage II. Egypt reported 179.71 ODPt of HCFC consumption in 2022.

#### *Energy Efficiency*

- The NOU of Egypt has organized a series of consultative meetings and two workshops on the issues of energy efficiency and safety considerations for alternative refrigerants. New stakeholders were identified and engaged, and discussions on standards have been initiated. The gap analysis of safety standards in the refrigeration and servicing sector was performed and the consultancy provided a list of standards that could be considered for adoption into national standardization in the future.

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

Refrigerant	2020			2021			2022		
	Import	Export	Consumption	Import	Export	Consumption	Import	Export	Consumption
HFC 125	0	0	0	16.87	0	16.87	3.38	0	3.38
HFC 134a	3,112.729	2.781	3,109.948	2,865.008	28.48	2,836.528	2,815.796	18.48	2,797.316
HFC 143a	0	0	0	9.15	0	9.15	0	0	0
HFC 152a	169.45	0	169.45	340.66	0	340.66	317.90	0	317.90
HFC 227ea	4.00	0	4.00	12.50	0	12.50	52.54	0	52.54
HFC 236fa	0.852	0	0.852	0	0	0	0	0	0
HFC 245fa	0	0	0	0	0	0	42.00	0	42.00
HFC23	0.225	0	0.225	0.270	0	0.270	0.450	0	0.450
HF32	1.466	0	1.466	9.51	0	9.51	31.79	0	31.79
HFC 365mfc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R404A	504.779	2.175	502.604	469.062	2.10	466.962	478.125	1.80	476.325
R407C	111.482	0.725	110.758	131.321	0	131.321	131.445	0	131.445
R407F	1.099	0	1.099	3.00	0	3.00	6.00	0	6.00
R410A	941.059	0	941.059	1,966.822	6.540	1,960.282	2,446.201	2.025	2,444.76
R417A	7.232	0	7.232	0,000	0,000	0,000	0.850	0	0.850
R422D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

R438A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R449C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R452A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R453A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R507A	10.760	0	10.760	5.910	0	5.910	7.747	0	7.747
R508B	0.90	0	0.90	0	0	0	0	0	0
R513A	0,000	0,000	0,000	0.100	0,000	0.10	0	0	0
Sum	4,865.224	5.681	4,859.543	5,830.188	37.120	5,793.068	6,334.223	22.305	6,311.918

#### Average HFC's Consumption Years 2020 - 2022

Average HFC's Consumption Years (2020- 2022) in Mt	5,654.843
CO <sub>2</sub> equivalent tonnes of Average HFC's Consumption Years (2020- 2022)	10,220,592

#### 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)

The main types of HFCs consumed in the country are HFC-134a, R-410A, R-404A, HFC-152a, and R-407C in this order. In particular, the consumption of R-410A has more than doubled from 941 MT to 2,444 MT between 2020 and 2022. The drastic increase in R-410A consumption during the three years could be partially attributed to the demand for new buildings and infrastructure being constructed for the new capital.

The majority of vehicles with mobile air-conditioning (MAC) use HFC-134a. International MAC manufacturers are testing alternative refrigerants to the currently dominant HFC-134a to meet the long-term needs of automotive manufacturers. Currently there are two alternatives under consideration: R744 (carbon dioxide) and R1234yf. Both have low GWP and are of lower toxicity. Whilst R744 is non-flammable, R1234yf has a lower flammability classification. Despite that the alternatives are being made available, the market adoption of the alternatives will not be so fast. Particularly in a country like Egypt, many second hand vehicles will be imported as phase down of HFC-134a will make progress in other exporting countries.

The refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) sector is the largest user of HFCs in Egypt.

- HFC-134a and R-404A are widely used refrigerants in the RAC Manufacturing and servicing sectors, while R-404A is the first choice in commercial and industrial refrigeration.
- Consumption of R-410A has been increasing in the last three years. R-410A is still widely used in split AC units and heat pumps with smaller capacity for residential AC. The five residential AC manufacturers mentioned in the project under the HPMP will convert from HCFC-22 HFC-32, and all manufacturers are mandated to phase out R-410A by 2028.
- R-407C is not used in domestic refrigeration (refrigerators and freezers), it is used in AC and some commercial refrigeration applications.
- R-507A is used in low temperature applications mostly in cold rooms;
- The consumption of HFC-32 by almost thirty-fold between 2020 and 2022 as the industry shift towards manufacturing and importing HFC-32 based units.

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

Information needed	Description	Agency
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Updated HFC and other ODS alternatives data (by subsector/application). The last survey was done in 2021.	Questionnaires, site visits, interviews with relevant stakeholders, trade statistics	UNIDO
Analysis of the types of equipment using HFCs by application and	Developing of methodology for analysis of collected data	UNIDO
Analysis of the servicing sector including the assembly and installation sub-sector	Collecting information on all aspects of the sector and determining their needs.	UNIDO
Analysis of SMEs in the assembly and installation sub-sector	Collecting information on all aspects of the sector and determining their needs.	UNIDO
<b>6. Activities to be undertaken for project preparation and funding (decision 87/xx(b))</b>		
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Indicative funding (US \$)</b>	<b>Agency</b>
<b>Data and information collection (using OzonAction KIPs preparation kit and UNIDO prioritization tool) and analysis</b>		
Organization and coordination of data collection at the national level - one international consultant. The consultant will prepare a work plan, and organize and conduct training workshops for the NOU, national consultants, and local surveyors to present data collection methodology and describe the questionnaires.	<b>22,000</b>	UNIDO
Introductory meeting with key stakeholders in the industry (customs, importers, end-users, consumer associations, RAC associations, private sector, supermarkets and others) which will include local travel expenses for meeting participants. Estimated number of attendants is 40-60 persons, including female participants.	<b>6,000</b>	UNDP
Two introductory workshops on methodology of data collection – one for consultants doing legislative review and desk studies and one for field surveyors. Estimated number of attendants is 30-40 persons, including female participants.	<b>6,000</b>	UNDP
Legislative review and collection of information (desk study): - Socio-Economic Data - The regulatory framework regarding HFC phase-down, but also other relevant regulations (trade, chemicals, procurement, energy-efficiency, labour, gender) - Collection of reported consumption data (A7 data and CP data with sectoral distribution) - Analysis of the capacities of customs/trade/enforcement structures  National consultants with legal/customs background to be recruited for this assignment.	<b>10,000</b>	UNDP
Data collection and analysis of the RAC	<b>14,000</b>	UNIDO

servicing sector – capacities, training and equipment needs, formal/informal sector, existing certification schemes and energy efficiency and SEER concepts for local RAC associations and training centres and their capacities.		
Data collection and analysis of SMEs in the assembly and installation sub-sector, the applications they work on, their consumption, and their needs.	<b>12,000</b>	UNIDO
Detailed analysis of the sectorial distribution and consumption trends of HFCs (pure and blends). Data collection on installed capacities and end-users for creating the banks of HFC-based equipment – national consultants for field surveys	<b>30,000</b>	UNIDO
Three data validation workshops with national stakeholders to review and validate the consolidated overarching strategy. Estimated number of attendants is 20-30 persons, including female participants.	<b>10,000</b>	UNIDO
One data validation and one awareness raising workshop with beneficiary companies from the HPMP projects. Estimated number of attendants is 20-30 persons, including female participants.	<b>8,000</b>	UNDP
<b>Formulation of the KIP strategy</b>		
International consultant to develop overall HFC phase-down strategy and draft project document	<b>50,000</b>	UNIDO
International consultant to support HFC phase-down strategy development related to technical assistance component only	<b>32,000</b>	UNIDO
Assessment of activities for gender mainstreaming in the KIP strategy	<b>10,000</b>	UNDP
Three national workshops for finalization of overarching strategy and HFC phase-down plan. Estimated number of attendants is 20-30 persons, including female participants.	<b>10,000</b>	UNIDO
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>220,000</b>	
<b>7. How will activities related to preparing the KIP be linked to the current stages of the HPMP being implemented in the country? (OPTIONAL)</b>		
Synergies from ongoing and future HPMP activities will be assessed and integrated into the HFC phase-down plan development to optimize benefits from both activities. Lessons learned from HPMP implementation will be considered to the extent possible.		
<b>8. How will the Multilateral Fund gender policy be considered during project preparation?</b>		
Following the ExCom decision 84/92, this project proposal will consider gender equality and women's empowerment during the entire project implementation.		
During the implementation of KIP and HPMP Stage II, NOU will aim to seek stakeholders' inputs on how to integrate gender specific indicators in planning, implementation, and reporting process of each component. Participation at all events and activities will aim to achieve gender balance. These		



activities include training and capacity building on adoption of HFC alternatives.

Full utilization of gender-based organisations will be sustainable to meet the project's components. The stakeholder consultations and training workshops will aim to incorporate sessions on gender issues to further sensitize participants on the importance of gender mainstreaming and women empowerment.

<b>Country:</b>	Albania
<b>Title:</b>	Institutional Strengthening for the implementation of Montreal Protocol in Albania
<b>Project Duration:</b>	36 months (July 2024 – June 2027)
<b>Project Budget:</b>	270,408 (excl. 7% Agency Support Costs)
<b>Implementing Agency:</b>	UNIDO
<b>Coordinating Agency:</b>	Ministry of Tourism and Environment / National Ozone Unit (NOU)

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### Project Summary

The National Ozone Unit (NOU) of Albania remains steadfast in its commitment to the Montreal Protocol initiatives. Within the current phase from July 2022 to June 2024, the NOU is actively updating the ODS and F-gas legislation in alignment with the Montreal Protocol. A key milestone is the organization of a national conference congress on the Kigali Amendment, in collaboration with the NOU aiming to bolster awareness among stakeholders.

Central to this phase is the drafting and approval of the F-gas law, in line with the Regulation (EU) 517/2014, and the establishment of a new F-gas licensing system. Concurrently, an import/export licensing system for HCFCs, HFCs, and mixtures is in the pipeline. Collaborative, regular meetings with the General Directory of Customs are instrumental in our fight against illegal ODS trade. To support this, training workshops for customs officers are in preparation, and regular consultations between the NOU and other national agencies are ongoing, highlighted by annual Steering Committee meetings.

Efforts in data collection and reporting persist, targeting timely submissions of Article 7 data and the country programme (CP) data ahead of the Executive Committee's meetings. Our commitment to engagement is further demonstrated through partnerships with the RAC associations in HPMP implementation, and a dedicated push toward the submission of HPMP stage II tranche 2 for 2022. To ensure accessible information, the NOU website is consistently updated, complemented by the production and outreach of informational materials to stakeholders.

Awareness remains pivotal; hence, in cooperation with the Albanian refrigeration associations, workshops are planned, and International Ozone Day celebrations for 2022 and 2023 are being organized. On the regional front, NOU Albania is geared up for participation in ECA network meetings, OEWG, and MOP sessions. With this momentum, we are optimistic that all performance indicators will be fulfilled by June 2024. Training of technicians and customs and enforcement officers will take place in future activities.

The NOU will continue its work to ensure the compliance with the provisions of the Montreal Protocol and the agreement with ExCom during the period July 2023 – June 2027 and will further develop supportive legislative measures to control HCFC and HFC consumption. The NOU will continue implementing HPMP stage II activities. The country will focus on the implementation of the Kigali Amendment and the subsequent preparation of the HFC phase-down project. Also, the training materials for refrigeration technician and customs officers will continuously be updated. The public awareness raising related to the protection of the ozone layer and climate, including activities to mark World Refrigeration Day and World Ozone Day will be continued. Cooperation with the national RAC Association, Universities and Technological Colleges will further be strengthened. As a result of a RAC Congress, which takes place 9-10 November in Tirana, further private sector cooperation and involvement is expected.

**Country:** Tunisia

**Title:** Institutional Strengthening for the implementation of Montreal Protocol in Tunisia

**Project Duration:** 36 months (March 2024 – February 2027)

**Project Budget:** 655,167 (excl. 7% Agency Support Costs)

**Implementing Agency:** UNIDO

**Coordinating Agency:** National Agency for Environmental Protection (ANPE)/ National Ozone Unit (NOU)

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### Project Summary

Tunisian NOU remains fully staffed and equipped with necessary resources need for the country compliance with the Montreal Protocol and with its Kigali Amendment.

During this phase, the Government of Tunisia has ratified the Kigali Amendment and has been successfully reporting consumption data, including HFCs to the Ozone and Multilateral Fund Secretariats as part of their obligation for Country Programme and Article 7 data reporting. Annual quotas have been issued on a yearly basis by the Ozone Committee. Significant progress has been achieved in the HCFC phase out and timely implementation of HPMP tranches.

The focus in the current phase was on: strict monitoring of HCFC trade through the national ODS regulatory framework and allocation of quotas, further strengthening the cooperation with the customs authorities ensuring sustained ODS phase-out, organization of information sessions and training activities with stakeholders related to the Kigali Amendment obligations, collaboration and sharing information with the industry associations and large spectrum of institutions, organizing regular meetings of the Ozone Committee, implementation of activities under the HPMP Stage II and coordination of activities for submission and approval of the preparatory funding for the Kigali HFC implementation plan; public awareness activities including celebration of International Ozone Day; Country Programme and Article 7 data reporting; and, active participation in regional network and Montreal Protocol meetings.

During phase X the NOU's priority will be for Tunisia to achieve the 2025 HCFC reduction target; to prepare and submit the HPMP Stage III for the complete phase out of HCFCs and to submit KIP Stage I that will help the country in achieving the freeze of HFC consumption in 2024 at baseline level and 10% reduction in 2029. Activities planned include: CP and Article 7 data reporting; continued monitoring the licensing system and allocate quotas against the records of customs to maintain full control over the imports of all HCFCs and HFCs; implementation of activities under the HPMP Stage II; preparation and submission of KIP Stage I; continue cooperation with custom authorities and industry associations. Public awareness activities will include celebration of international ozone day as well as participation in regional network and Montreal Protocol meetings. Gender mainstreaming will be ensured in all activities under the Montreal Protocol projects.

**PROJECT CONCEPT – BENIN**

**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**

<b>Project title:</b>	<b>Preparation for the national inventories of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances and plan for the collection, transport and disposal of such substances.</b>
<b>Country:</b>	Benin
<b>Lead implementing agency:</b>	UNIDO
<b>Meeting where request is being submitted</b>	93 <sup>rd</sup>
<b>Implementation period</b>	1 January 2024 – 31 December 2025
<b>Duration of implementation (i.e., time (in months)) from the approval of PRP to submission of the national inventory and action plan (please specify):</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>Funding requested:</b>	
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Funding requested (US \$)*</b>
<b>UNIDO</b>	<b>90,000</b>

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

**Part II: Prerequisites for submission**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Project included in the bilateral/IA business plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
If <b>NO</b> , please provide explanation: The funding window was approved after the submission of the Business Plan 2023.		

**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**

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

that, it is crucial to undertake preparatory activities for ODS banks.

There is an inter-ministerial decree on “Regulating the Production, Import, Marketing, Export, Transit, re-Export, Transport, Use and Holding of Substances which Deplete the Ozone Layer (ODS), Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCS) and Alternatives.” This, however, does not provide the country with any legal framework on used or unwanted ODS bank.

## II. Methodology

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

## III. Project Objectives

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

The national stakeholders would include the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (main beneficiary and counterpart), the Ministry of Economy and Finance, the Ministry of Trade and Industry, and the National Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Where relevant, this project will carry out the project activities in consultation with the government units responsible for Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants.

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

## IV. Budget

The country did not benefit of the preparation of national inventories of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances and a plan for the collection, transport and disposal of such substances, including consideration of recycling and cost-effective destruction funding window offered by MLF. For that reason, the government has decided to take this opportunity to address the ODS bank inventories preparation, herewith submitting a proposal for activities to facilitate an inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances and a plan for the collection, transport and disposal of such substances contained in document. Based on the decision of the Executive Committee 91/66 in UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/72, the funding for the preparation of national inventories of banks of waste-controlled substances and national action plan (US \$) is US\$ 90,000.00, understanding the country’s HCFC baseline is 23.8 ODP tonnes.

The proposed amount would be divided into the activities below.

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

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

### 3. Funding for the activities described in 2 above

Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
1) Desk research on domestic regulations and programme supporting sound management of refrigerant and other controlled substance including Identification of key stakeholders (government and private sector (i.e., waste management operators, collection centres, or waste aggregators, appliance retailers, refrigeration associations, recycling centres (once established), service centres)	15,000	UNIDO
2) Update on HFC consumption in assembling/servicing sectors	10,000	UNIDO
3) Workshop with relevant stakeholders on the acquired desk research information	6,000	UNIDO
4) Establishment of a methodology of the inventory/action plan, linked to other HCFC phase down activities, endorsed by NOU	6,000	UNIDO

5) Study on quantities of unused or unwanted refrigerants from the identified types and sources of equipment, this is to be used for further identification of national priorities for sound refrigerant management;	25,000	UNIDO
6) Coordinating and sharing the vision among the governmental stakeholders by establishing a working group, if relevant, as a subgroup of the National Ozone Committee, to assess unused or unwanted refrigerant, RAC equipment at the end of life cycle, and refrigerant emissions to the atmosphere	8,000	UNIDO
7) Drafting the inventory of unused or unwanted quantities of refrigerants and a national action plan including a preliminary economic feasibility study on destruction activities for relevant private/public sector stakeholders. In case business plan is needed – to include plan of its development into a national plan. Preparation of the final report for submission to the MLFS.	20,000	UNIDO
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>90,000</b>	
<b>4. How will the Multilateral Fund gender policy be considered during project preparation?</b>		
Female engineers and technicians will be encouraged to participate in organized workshops. When possible, female consultants would be encouraged to work on the data survey and organize workshops.		

**PROJECT CONCEPT – BOLIVIA**

**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**

<b>Project title:</b>	<b>Preparation for the national inventories of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances and plan for the collection, transport and disposal of such substances.</b>	
<b>Country:</b>	Bolivia	
<b>Lead implementing agency:</b>	UNIDO	
<b>Cooperating agency (1):</b>	UNEP	Click or tap here to enter text.
<b>Meeting where request is being submitted</b>	93rd meeting, integrated with the KIP	
<b>Implementation period</b>	2024-2025	
Duration of implementation (i.e., time (in months)) from the approval of PRP to submission of the national inventory and action plan (please specify): 24 months		
Funding requested:		
Agency	Funding requested (US \$)*	
UNIDO	55,000	
UNEP	35,000	

\*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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Project included in the bilateral/IA business plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
If NO, please provide explanation: The funding window was approved after the submission of the Business Plan 2023.		

**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**

<p><b>1. Brief overview of the concept, methodology and approach to be taken for the preparation of the national inventory and / or action plan and how it is linked to other activities in the country (i.e., national plans like the KIP), in particular those activities in the refrigeration servicing sector such as recovery, recycling, and reclamation programs.</b></p>
<p>The intention of this project is to develop an environmentally friendly model that allows the launch of handling and disposal activities of unwanted G-gases in the country.</p>



The first step will be to develop an initial diagnostics and regulatory assessment to identify the needs and activities of a correct handling of unwanted ODS & HFC banks named collection, consolidation, packaging, transportation, recycling, and final disposal. In parallel, it would be necessary to estimate the unwanted banks stockpiled within the country and identify the generators and point of origin, it would be necessary first to analyze available data to estimate the quantities and location of the banks, later few site visits with large banks stockpiled will be arranged.

Identification and evaluation of the installed capacities for collection transportation, storage, destruction, of the banks and/or the need to create new collection centers. Within these activities it is contemplated to carry out destruction tests of initial banks in cement kilns or other approved technology within the country, also it will be assessing the destruction out of Bolivia.

The main purpose of the above activities is to determinate what are the technical and economic implications for the country for handling in a proper manner the Unwanted ODS & HFC banks. In consequence, the country will design a sustainable model for the correct management of unwanted banks and EOL RAC appliances. The development of the national plan for the environmental-sound management and disposal of unwanted substances and RAC appliances will be articulated with Stage I of the KIP.

These efforts propose to link the large, medium, and small HFC banks generators such as customs (confiscated gas), reclaiming centers, RAC technicians, large final users (supermarkets, agroindustry, etc) and companies involved in the correct management and handling of end-of-life RAC appliances and substances.

**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
New information on ODS regulations	Regulatory assessment to identify needs to control unwanted ODS & HFC banks.	UNEP
HFC sectoral consumption information	Identification and inventory of unwanted ODS & HFC banks	UNEP
Others, specify.	Determine the installed capacities for destruction, transportation, storage of the banks and/or the need to create new collection centers	UNIDO
Analysis of types of equipmentt using HFCs	Collection of banks and carry out destruction tests in cement kilns or other approved technologies	UNIDO
Others, specify.	Design of the sustainable model for the correct management of unwanted banks and EOL RAC appliances.	UNEP
Others, specify.	Identification of cost for the sustainable model and financing modalities for implementation.	UNIDO

**3. Funding for the activities described in 2 above**

Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
Regulatory assessment to identify needs to control unwanted ODS & HFC banks.	5,000	UNEP
Identification and Inventory of unwanted ODS & HFC banks	15,000	UNEP
Determine the installed capacities	10,000	UNIDO

for destruction, transportation, storage of the banks and/or the need to create new collection centers		
Collection of banks and carry out destruction tests in cement kilns or other approved technologies	35,000	UNIDO
Design of the sustainable model for the correct management of unwanted banks and EOL RAC appliances.	15,000	UNEP
Identification of cost for the sustainable model and financing modalities for implementation. Preparation of the final report for submission to the MLFS.	10,000	UNIDO
TOTAL	90,000	
<b>4. How will the Multilateral Fund gender policy be considered during project preparation?</b>		
<p>The Government of the Plurinational State of Bolivia aims to achieve a higher participation of women during the Preparation of the model for the correct management of unwanted banks and EOL RAC appliances through the hiring of female consultants, experts, and designers to develop the activities of each of the project components.</p> <p>Statistics and indicators on women's participation will be compiled and incorporated into those generated as part of this project.</p>		

**PROJECT CONCEPT – BURKINA FASO**

**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**

<b>Project title:</b>	<b>Preparation for the national inventories of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances and plan for the collection, transport and disposal of such substances.</b>
<b>Country:</b>	<b>Burkina Faso</b>
<b>Lead implementing agency:</b>	<b>UNIDO</b>
<b>Meeting where request is being submitted</b>	<b>93<sup>rd</sup></b>
<b>Implementation period</b>	<b>1 January 2024 – 31 December 2025</b>
<b>Duration of implementation (i.e., time (in months)) from the approval of PRP to submission of the national inventory and action plan (please specify):</b>	
<b>Funding requested:</b>	
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Funding requested (US \$)*</b>
<b>UNIDO</b>	<b>90,000</b>

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

**Part II: Prerequisites for submission**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Project included in the bilateral/IA business plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
If <b>NO</b> , please provide explanation: The funding window was approved after the submission of the Business Plan 2023.		

**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**

<p align="center"><b>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</b></p>
<p>I. Background According to the Executive Committee (ExCom) Decision 91/66, Multilateral Fund (ML)F will provide additional fundings to Article 5 countries for an inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances and a plan for the collection, transport and disposal of such substances contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/66; UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/72. Thereafter banks refer to the cumulative quantity of substances stored within operational equipment, chemical reserves, foams, and other products that have not yet been released into the atmosphere. There have been no recycling, recovery or reclamation activities in the country and this ODS survey</p>

would complement the guide on recycling and recovery, which it to be developed as a part of Stage II activities. Given that, it is crucial to undertake preparatory activities for ODS banks.

There is an inter-ministerial decree on “Regulating the Production, Import, Marketing, Export, Transit, re-Export, Transport, Use and Holding of Substances which Deplete the Ozone Layer (ODS), Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCS) and Alternatives.” This, however, does not provide the country with any legal framework on used or unwanted ODS bank.

## II. Methodology

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

## III. Project Objectives

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

The national stakeholders would include the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (main beneficiary and counterpart), the Ministry of Economy and Finance, the Ministry of Trade and Industry, and the National Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Where relevant, this project will carry out the project activities in consultation with the government units responsible for Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants will be

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

## IV. Budget

The country did not benefit of the preparation of national inventories of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances and a plan for the collection, transport and disposal of such substances, including consideration of recycling and cost-effective destruction funding window offered by MLF. For that reason, the government has decided to take this opportunity to address the ODS bank inventories preparation, herewith submitting a proposal for activities to facilitate an inventory of banks of used or

unwanted controlled substances and a plan for the collection, transport and disposal of such substances contained in document. Based on the decision of the Executive Committee 91/66 in UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/72, the funding for the preparation of national inventories of banks of waste-controlled substances and national action plan (US \$) is US\$ 90,000.00, understanding the country's HCFC baseline is 28.9 ODP tonnes.  
The proposed amount would be divided into the activities below.

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

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

**3. Funding for the activities described in 2 above**

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Indicative funding (US \$)</b>	<b>Agency</b>
1) Desk research on domestic regulations and programme supporting sound management of refrigerant and other	15,000	UNIDO

controlled substance including Identification of key stakeholders (government and private sector (i.e., waste management operators, collection centres, or waste aggregators, appliance retailers, refrigeration associations, recycling centres (once established), service centres)		
2) Update on HFC consumption in assembling/servicing sectors	10,000	UNIDO
3) Workshop with relevant stakeholders on the acquired desk research information	6,000	UNIDO
4) Establishment of a methodology of the inventory/action plan, linked to other HCFC phase down activities, endorsed by NOU	6,000	UNIDO
5) Study on quantities of unused or unwanted refrigerants from the identified types and sources of equipment, this is to be used for further identification of national priorities for sound refrigerant management;	25,000	UNIDO
6) Coordinating and sharing the vision among the governmental stakeholders by establishing a working group, if relevant, as a subgroup of the National Ozone Committee, to assess unused or unwanted refrigerant, RAC equipment at the end of life cycle, and refrigerant emissions to the atmosphere	8,000	UNIDO
7) Drafting the inventory of unused or unwanted quantities of refrigerants and a national action plan including a preliminary economic feasibility study on destruction activities for relevant private/public sector stakeholders. In case business plan is needed – to include plan of its development into a national plan. Preparation of	20,000	UNIDO

the final report for submission to the MLFS.		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>90,000</b>	
<b>4. How will the Multilateral Fund gender policy be considered during project preparation?</b>		
Female engineers and technicians will be encouraged to participate in organized workshops. When possible, female consultants would be encouraged to work on the data survey and organize workshops.		

## PROJECT CONCEPT – BURUNDI

### 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

<b>Project title:</b>	Preparation for the national inventories of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances and plan for the collection, transport and disposal of such substances.	
<b>Country:</b>	Burundi	
<b>Lead implementing agency:</b>	UNIDO	
<b>Meeting where request is being submitted</b>	93 <sup>rd</sup> Executive Committee Meeting	
<b>Implementation period</b>	2024-2025	
<b>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</b>		
<b>Funding requested:</b>		
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Funding requested (US \$)*</b>	
UNIDO	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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Project included in the bilateral/IA business plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
If <b>NO</b> , please provide explanation: The funding window was approved after the submission of the Business Plan 2023.		

#### 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

<p><b>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</b></p>
<p>Burundi will take guidance provided in paragraphs 16 to 32 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/66 in the development of national inventories of waste-controlled substances contained in equipment and bulk stockpiles. Burundi has collected information linked to the Enabling Activities and for the preparation of the KIP to estimate consumption and the number of equipment, for all refrigerants, installed in the country in the different applications and their servicing needs.</p> <p>The past data will be used as basis for the survey to build on and collect information on the number of installed equipment and their age, the charge inside the equipment, the rate at which this equipment will reach their end-of-life, and the amount of refrigerant of each type that will need to be recovered.</p>



The survey will also determine the quantity of refrigerant, by type, that has been either recovered through the existing RRR process, or illegal refrigerants that have been confiscated and stockpiled. The exercise will enable Burundi to determine the amounts that will be need to be disposed until 2030. The survey will also review the existing regulations regarding refrigerant recovery as well as the country's waste management landscape. Information will also be collected on the regional and international obligations of Burundi in this respect. An action plan will be developed for the proper management and disposal of the stockpiles and to ensure the sustainability of the actions that are being proposed. The action plan will be discussed on a national level and approved by stakeholders.

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

Activity	Description	Agency
Others, specify.	A national consultant will review available data and conduct a survey on HCFC consumption per refrigerant used in the servicing sector. In addition, the consultant will conduct a study to identify and quantify the existing used and unwanted refrigerant banks and estimate the quantity of future banks based on the installed RAC appliances.	UNIDO
Others, specify.	A national consultant will review available data and collect additional sector-specific data per refrigerant through questionnaires and interviews. The survey will provide more granular data covering sectors, sub-sectors and consumption per region.	UNIDO
Others, specify.	A national consultant will conduct an inventory of equipment using HCFC. The inventory will include the type of equipment; age of equipment; substance used; quantity of substance recovered, reused, disposed of and stored. In addition, the consultant will evaluate the existing ODS regulations pertaining to the inventory and disposal of banks.	UNIDO
New information on ODS regulations	A national consultant will formulate a plan to improve or develop regulations on the inventory and management of used or unwanted controlled substances and the transport and disposal of these substances.	UNIDO

**3. Funding for the activities described in 2 above**

Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
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<p>1- Desk study: An initial desk study of already available data from national surveys on consumption of HCFCs undertaken in the preparation of HPMPs, ODS alternatives surveys, equipment importers, recovery and recycling activities from waste management operators, and collection, dismantling and recovery of the waste refrigerants and other substances from end-of-life equipment.</p>	<p>USD 10,000 Number of national consultants: 1</p>	<p>UNIDO</p>
<p>2 – Preparation work: Conduct an assessment of policies and regulations regarding refrigerant emissions and collection as well as waste collection of equipment at their end-of-life. The analysis will be done on a national and regional scale including a review of the international obligations of Burundi for related protocols and agreements. An understanding of the waste sources is needed to prepare a methodology for quantifying the amount of waste-controlled substances in the country.</p>	<p>US\$ 10,000 Number of consultants: 1</p>	<p>UNIDO</p>
<p>3 – Survey: A national consultant will conduct an inventory of equipment including the type of equipment; age of equipment; substance used; charge inside the equipment, quantity of substance recovered, reused, disposed of and stored. The survey will cover all sectors. Consultant will check the collected data against consumption data and other sources of information. Following the identification, the inventory of unwanted ODS and controlled substances will be prepared.</p>	<p>US\$ 25,000 Number of national consultants: 3</p>	<p>UNIDO</p>
<p>4 - Preparation of an action plan include:</p>	<p>US\$ 25,000 Number of consultants: 2</p>	<p>UNIDO</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) An understanding of the sources and banks of waste-controlled substances in the country (inventory of banks);</li> <li>(b) Description of the existing and required policies and regulations supporting the management of waste-controlled substances including recovery and recycling (and reclamation, where applicable) based on the country's institutional and regulatory framework;</li> <li>(c) Defining the activities that need to be implemented for establishing an effective collection, transportation, storage mechanism and a functioning recycling and reclamation infrastructure, including a tracking system for recovered ODS and waste-controlled substances and their reuse;</li> <li>(d) Description of the responsible actors and their role in the process of collection, storage, transport, and eventual disposal of unwanted controlled substances;</li> <li>(e) Assessing technology options for disposal, including destruction noting best practices, and potential opportunities for co-disposal of waste-controlled substances with other hazardous waste (e.g., persistent organic pollutants (POPs) waste), especially for those countries with very small ODS waste streams;</li> <li>(f) Understanding the impediments for the establishment of domestic destruction capacity and the export of waste for destruction;</li> <li>(g) Addressing the institutional framework needed to support the sustainable management of waste-controlled</li> </ul>		
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<p>substances, including eventual disposal and the options identified noting monitoring and verification procedures required for; and</p> <p>(h) Cost considerations of disposal and destruction options including options for financing.</p>		
<p>5 - Analysis of results: The national inventory report and the subsequent data analysis will be discussed in consultation with the relevant stakeholders both in government and in the private sector (i.e., waste management operators, collection centres, or waste aggregators, appliance retailers, refrigeration associations) to ensure their involvement and cooperation for future actions related to the management of these wastes. Final report will be prepared and submitted to the MLFS.</p>	<p>US\$ 20,000  Number of meetings: 2  Number of consultants: 2</p>	<p>UNIDO</p>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>90,000</b>	
<p><b>4. How will the Multilateral Fund gender policy be considered during project preparation?</b></p>		
<p>In line with the MLF gender policy contained in ExCom document 84/73, special effort will be made to involve female consultants in the preparation of the proposal as well as female technicians for awareness-raising activities. The project preparation will aim to advocate the importance of gender-responsive actions and provisions in developing the inventory of used or unwanted controlled substances and the transport and disposal of these substances. Programs will take into account allocations for the proposed gender activities (e.g., capacity building activities for female technicians). Also each project component in terms of stakeholders and participation will ensure that both women and men can provide input, access and participate in project activities (e.g., through outreach / invitations of female technicians to participate in stakeholder consultations, expert recruitment etc.).</p>		

**PROJECT CONCEPT – CAMEROON**

**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**

<b>Project title:</b>	<b>Preparation for the national inventories of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances and plan for the collection, transport and disposal of such substances</b>
<b>Country:</b>	<b>Cameroon</b>
<b>Lead implementing agency:</b>	<b>UNIDO</b>
<b>Meeting where request is being submitted</b>	<b>93<sup>rd</sup></b>
<b>Implementation period</b>	<b>1 January 2024 – 31 December 2025</b>
<b>Duration of implementation (i.e., time (in months)) from the approval of PRP to submission of the national inventory and action plan (please specify):</b>	
<b>Funding requested:</b>	
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Funding requested (US \$)*</b>
<b>UNIDO</b>	<b>90,000</b>

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

**Part II: Prerequisites for submission**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Project included in the bilateral/IA business plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
If <b>NO</b> , please provide explanation: The funding window was approved after the submission of the Business Plan 2023.		

**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**

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

that, it is crucial to undertake preparatory activities for ODS banks.

There is an inter-ministerial decree on “Regulating the Production, Import, Marketing, Export, Transit, re-Export, Transport, Use and Holding of Substances which Deplete the Ozone Layer (ODS), Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCS) and Alternatives.” This, however, does not provide the country with any legal framework on used or unwanted ODS bank.

## II. Methodology

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

## III. Project Objectives

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

The national stakeholders would include the Ministry of Environment, Protection of Nature and Sustainable Development, (main beneficiary and counterpart), Ministry of Economy, Planning and Regional Development, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Trade, Ministry of Mines, Industry and Technological Development, and National Chamber of Commerce, Industry, Mines and Craft. Where relevant, this project will carry out the project activities in consultation with the government units responsible for Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants will be

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

## IV. Budget

The country did not benefit of the preparation of national inventories of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances and a plan for the collection, transport and disposal of such substances, including consideration of recycling and cost-effective destruction funding window offered by MLF. For that reason, the government has decided to take this opportunity to address the ODS bank inventories preparation, herewith submitting a proposal for activities to facilitate an inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances and a plan for the collection, transport and disposal of such substances contained in document. Based on the decision of the Executive Committee 91/66 in UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/72, the funding for the preparation of national inventories of banks of waste-controlled substances and national action plan (US \$) is US\$ 90,000.00, understanding the country’s HCFC baseline is 88.8 ODP tonnes.

The proposed amount would be divided into the activities below.

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

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

### **3. Funding for the activities described in 2 above**

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Indicative funding (US \$)</b>	<b>Agency</b>
1) Desk research on domestic regulations and programme supporting sound management of refrigerant and other controlled substance including Identification of key stakeholders (government and private sector (i.e., waste management operators, collection centres, or waste aggregators, appliance retailers, refrigeration associations, recycling centres (once established), service centres)	15,000	UNIDO
2) Update on HFC consumption in assembling/servicing sectors	10,000	UNIDO
3) Workshop with relevant stakeholders on the acquired desk research information	6,000	UNIDO
4) Establishment of a methodology of the inventory/action plan, linked to other HCFC phase down activities,	6,000	UNIDO

endorsed by NOU		
5) Study on quantities of unused or unwanted refrigerants from the identified types and sources of equipment, this is to be used for further identification of national priorities for sound refrigerant management;	25,000	UNIDO
6) Coordinating and sharing the vision among the governmental stakeholders by establishing a working group, if relevant, as a subgroup of the National Ozone Committee, to assess unused or unwanted refrigerant, RAC equipment at the end of life cycle, and refrigerant emissions to the atmosphere	8,000	UNIDO
7) Drafting the inventory of unused or unwanted quantities of refrigerants and a national action plan including a preliminary economic feasibility study on destruction activities for relevant private/public sector stakeholders. In case business plan is needed – to include plan of its development into a national plan. Preparation of the final report for the submission to the MLFS.	20,000	UNIDO
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>90,000</b>	
<b>4. How will the Multilateral Fund gender policy be considered during project preparation?</b>		
Female engineers and technicians will be encouraged to participate in organized workshops. When possible, female consultants would be encouraged to work on the data survey and organize workshops.		



**PROJECT CONCEPT – ECUADOR**

**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**

<b>Project title:</b>	<b>Preparation for the national inventories of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances and plan for the collection, transport and disposal of such substances</b>	
<b>Country:</b>	<b>Ecuador</b>	
<b>Lead implementing agency:</b>	<b>UNIDO</b>	
<b>Meeting where request is being submitted</b>	<b>93rd meeting, integrated with the KIP</b>	
<b>Implementation period</b>	<b>2024-2025</b>	
Duration of implementation (i.e., time (in months)) from the approval of PRP to submission of the national inventory and action plan (please specify): 24		
Funding requested:		
Agency	Funding requested (US \$)*	
UNIDO	90,000	

\*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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Project included in the bilateral/IA business plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
If NO, please provide explanation: The funding window was approved after the submission of the Business Plan 2023.		

**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**

<p><b>1. Brief overview of the concept, methodology and approach to be taken for the preparation of the national inventory and / or action plan and how it is linked to other activities in the country (i.e., national plans like the KIP), in particular those activities in the refrigeration servicing sector such as recovery, recycling, and reclamation programmes.</b></p>
<p>The overarching strategy of the proposed KIP Stage of Ecuador involves a holistic approach, addressing in a differentiated but integrated manner, measures related with the HFCs, while, on the other hand, it proposes and articulates those reductions with actions by sector and subsector for new and installed RAC appliances and systems. Stage I of the KIP will be implemented in 3 tranches and is structured in four big pillars: 1) Policy and regulation instruments, 2) Refrigerant management program, and 3) RAC HFC-</p>

based equipment, and 4) KIP Monitoring and Coordination. Gender aspects have been included in the strategic action plan proposed. Activities for disposal will be articulated in pillars 2 and 3 of the KIP strategy.

In line with the successful execution of the NPP and HPMP, the government of Ecuador already destroyed around 2.5 mt via co-processing in cement kiln. Taking advantage of the effective results, the preparation of the national action plan will build a model to connect the cement kiln technology with existing and future HFC banks generators. It proposed linked the large, medium, and small HFC banks generators such as customs (confiscated gas), reclaiming centers, RAC technicians, large final users (supermarkets, agroindustry, etc.) and companies involved in the correct management and handling of end-of-life RAC appliances. Through this component, it is expected to destroy the first HCFC and HFC unwanted bank identified to demonstrate the real cost of the handling and disposal.

In addition, the project also proposes the strengthening of the End-of-life RAC existing centers already established within the country through legal and technical advisory with respect to the materials and substances managed in the centers. It is expected to train personnel staff technicians in the correct handling of F-gases and provide two kits of basic tools for refrigerant identification and handling. This component will be integrated with the refrigerant management program disposal activities mentioned in pillar 2 of the KIP and the HPMP reclaiming component.

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

Activity	Description	Agency
Data on HFC consumption in manufacturing/servicing sector	Identification of existing unwanted F-gases banks through surveys, side visits, and estimation of potential and future banks based on installed capacity RAC appliances by sectors.	UNIDO
New information on ODS regulations	Legal assessment with respect to the categorization and correct handling of unwanted F-gases within the country.	UNIDO
HFC sectoral consumption information	Collection, storage, transportation, and destruction of one HFC bank identified and upgrading the environmental license to destroy HFC through a pilot test in a cement kiln.	UNIDO
New information on ODS regulations	Provide technical and legal support to unwanted F-gases generators. Training and equipped scrapping centers in the handling of F-gases	UNIDO
Others, specify.	Design of the sustainable model for unwanted F. gases including collection, transport, and disposal of such substances and arrangement of a regional workshop to share the experiences gained under the project	UNIDO
Others, specify.		UNIDO

**3. Funding for the activities described in 2 above**

Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
Identification of existing unwanted F-gases banks through surveys, side visits,	15,000	UNIDO

and estimation of potential and future banks based on installed capacity RAC appliances by sectors.		
Legal assessment with respect to the categorization and correct handling of unwanted F-gases within the country.	10,000	UNIDO
Collection, storage, transportation, and destruction of one HFC banks identified and upgrading the environmental license to destroy HFC through a pilot test in a cement kiln.	20,000	UNIDO
Provide technical and legal support to unwanted F-gases generators. Training and equipped scrapping centers in the handling of F-gases	30,000	UNIDO
Design of the sustainable model for unwanted F. gases including collection, transport, and disposal of such substances and arrangement of a regional workshop to share the experiences gained under the project. Preparation of final report for submission to the MLFS.	15,000	UNIDO
		UNIDO
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>90,000</b>	
<b>4. How will the Multilateral Fund gender policy be considered during project preparation?</b>		
One female RAC management specialized will be engaged to work in this component, also for the workshop it is expected the involvement of at least 10 female participants.		

**PROJECT CONCEPT – GUATEMALA**

**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**

<b>Project title:</b>	<b>Preparation for the national inventories of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances and plan for the collection, transport and disposal of such substances</b>	
<b>Country:</b>	Guatemala	
<b>Lead implementing agency:</b>	UNIDO	
<b>Cooperating agency (1):</b>	UNEP	Click or tap here to enter text.
<b>Meeting where request is being submitted</b>	93rd meeting	
<b>Implementation period</b>	2024-2025	
<b>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</b>		
<b>Funding requested:</b>		
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Funding requested (US \$)*</b>	
UNIDO	55,000	
UNEP	35,000	

\*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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Project included in the bilateral/IA business plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
If NO, please provide explanation: The funding window was approved after the submission of the Business Plan 2023.		

**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**

<b>1. Brief overview of the concept, methodology and approach to be taken for the preparation of the national inventory and / or action plan and how it is linked to other activities in the country (i.e., national plans like the KIP), in particular those activities in the refrigeration servicing sector such as recovery, recycling, and reclamation programs.</b>
The main objective of the project is to design an action plan for the handling and disposal of MP-

controlled substances.

The first phase will be focuses in developing an initial diagnostics and regulatory assessment to identify the activities for the correct handling of unwanted ODS & HFC banks named collection, consolidation, packaging, transportation, recycling, and final disposal. In parallel, it would be necessary to estimate the quantities and location of unwanted banks stockpiled within the country and identify the point of origin and kind of banks, it would be necessary first to analyze available data to estimate the quantities and location of the banks, later few site visits with large banks stockpiled will be arranged.

Identification and evaluation of the installed capacities for collection transportation, storage, destruction, of the banks and/or the need to create new collection centers will be assessed. Within these activities it is contemplated to support unwanted banks owners with technical and legal advisory, moreover, it is planned to carry out destruction tests of initial banks in cement kilns or other approved technology within the country.

The main purpose of the above activities is to determinate the real cost for the handling of environmentally sound management of unwanted controlled substances in Guatemala. With these outputs, the country will design a sustainable model for the correct management of unwanted banks and EOL RAC appliances. The development of the national plan will be articulated with reclaiming activities under HPMP Stage II and potential activities in future KIP Stage I.

**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
HFC sectoral consumption information	Development of a national inventory of unwanted ODS and HFC	UNEP
New information on ODS regulations	Legal assessment with respect to the applicable local and international regulations for the correct handling of unwanted MP controlled substances banks for Guatemala.	UNEP
Others, specify. Destruction technology assessment	Technical and economic analysis with respect to the available options for handling and final disposal of unwanted controlled substances and destruction trials.	UNIDO
Others, specify. National plan	Development of a national plan for environmentally sound management of unwanted controlled substances	UNIDO
Dissemination activities	Regional workshop to share experiences in the handling of environmentally sound management of unwanted controlled substances	UNEP

**3. Funding for the activities described in 2 above**

Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
Identification of existing unwanted F-gases banks through surveys, side visits, and estimation of potential and future banks based on installed capacity RAC appliances by sectors.	15,000	UNEP
Legal assessment on the regulations for collection,	10,000	UNEP

storage, transportation, and destruction of MP controlled unwanted substances banks		
Provide technical and legal support to unwanted banks generators and arrangement of a pilot test in a cement kiln in Guatemala	25,000	UNIDO
Design of the sustainable action plan for the correct handling of unwanted MP controlled substances including collection, transport, and disposal of such substances.	30,000	UNIDO
Arrangement of a regional workshop with regional countries to share experiences on the handling of environmentally sound management of unwanted controlled substances. Preparation of final report for submission to the MLFS.	10,000	UNEP
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>90,000</b>	
<b>4. How will the Multilateral Fund gender policy be considered during project preparation?</b>		
<p>The Government of Guatemala aims to achieve a higher participation of women during the plan for the correct handling of unwanted MP controlled substances including collection, transport, and disposal of such substances.</p> <p>Statistics and indicators on women's participation will be compiled and incorporated into those generated as part of this project.</p>		

**PROJECT CONCEPT – HONDURAS**

**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**

<b>Project title:</b>	<b>Preparation for the national inventories of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances and plan for the collection, transport and disposal of such substances</b>	
<b>Country:</b>	Honduras	
<b>Lead implementing agency:</b>	UNIDO	
<b>Cooperating agency (1):</b>	UNEP	Click or tap here to enter text.
<b>Meeting where request is being submitted</b>	93rd meeting	
<b>Implementation period</b>	2024-2025	
Duration of implementation (i.e., time (in months)) from the approval of PRP to submission of the national inventory and action plan (please specify): 24 months		
Funding requested:		
Agency	Funding requested (US \$)*	
UNIDO	55,000	
UNEP	35,000	

\*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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Project included in the bilateral/IA business plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
If NO, please provide explanation: The funding window was approved after the submission of the Business Plan 2023.		

**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**

<b>1. Brief overview of the concept, methodology and approach to be taken for the preparation of the national inventory and / or action plan and how it is linked to other activities in the country (i.e., national plans like the KIP), in particular those activities in the refrigeration servicing sector such as recovery, recycling, and reclamation programs.</b>
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As first step, the project will identify the inventory of waste-controlled substances contained in equipment and bulk stockpiles of waste-controlled substance, during this exercise would be necessary to manage databases, arrange side visits and surveys in order to estimate in the more accurate manner the existing and potential banks by sectors and subsectors, in parallel second component of the project will evaluate what are the applicable local and international regulations for the correct Handling and Disposal of End-of-Life ODS and HFCs.

Component number 3 of the project will assess the installed capacities of Honduras for collection transportation, storage, and destruction of the banks. Within these activities it is contemplated to carry provide support to the owner of the banks and carry out a destruction tests in a cement kiln facility in the City of Comayagua, moreover, the destruction outside of the country would be evaluated.

The main purpose of the 3 components above is to determinate what are the technical and economic implications for the country for handling in a proper manner the Unwanted ODS & HFC banks and determinate the country capacities. In consequence, the country will design a sustainable model for the correct management of unwanted banks and EOL RAC appliances according to the specific country's conditions. The development of the national plan for the environmental-sound management and disposal of unwanted substances and RAC appliances will be articulated with d HPMP Stage II and future KIP.

It is planned to arrange one regional workshop with LAC countries in order to share experiences and analyze potential regional activities for handling and disposal of waste-controlled MP substances.

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

Activity	Description	Agency
Others, specify. Unwanted MP controlled substances legal assessment	International and national regulations assessment applicable for unwanted ODS and HFCs	UNEP
Others, specify. Inventory	Identification of EOL ODS & HFCs Banks stockpiled within the country.	UNEP
Others, specify. Destruction technology assessment	Technical and economic assessment of technology options for handling and disposal, waste-controlled substances, and pilot test for destruction in cement kiln.	UNIDO
Others, specify. National plan	Action plan for the Handling and Disposal of End-of-Life ODS and HFCS.	UNIDO
Dissemination activities	Regional workshop to share experiences with the LAC region	UNEP

**3. Funding for the activities described in 2 above**

Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
Legal assessment on the regulations for collection, storage, transportation, and destruction of MP controlled unwanted substances banks	10,000	UNEP
Identification of existing unwanted F-gases banks through surveys, side visits, and estimation of potential and future banks based on installed capacity RAC appliances by	15,000	UNEP



sectors		
Technical and economic assessment of technology options for handling and disposal, waste-controlled substances, and pilot test for destruction in selected technology within the country.	25,000	UNIDO
Design of the sustainable action plan for the Handling and Disposal of End-of-Life ODS and HFCS.	30,000	UNIDO
Arrangement of a regional workshop with regional countries to share experiences on the handling of environmentally sound management of unwanted controlled substances. Preparation of the final report for submission to the MLFS.	10,000	UNEP
TOTAL	90,000	
<b>4. How will the Multilateral Fund gender policy be considered during project preparation?</b>		
<p>The Government of Honduras aims to achieve a higher participation of women during the plan for the correct handling of unwanted MP controlled substances including collection, transport, and disposal of such substances.</p> <p>Statistics and indicators on women's participation will be compiled and incorporated into those generated as part of this project.</p>		

**PROJECT CONCEPT – MEXICO**

**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**

<b>Project title:</b>	<b>Preparation for the national inventories of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances and plan for the collection, transport and disposal of such substances</b>
<b>Country:</b>	<b>Mexico</b>
<b>Lead implementing agency:</b>	<b>UNIDO</b>
<b>Meeting where request is being submitted</b>	<b>93<sup>rd</sup></b>
<b>Implementation period</b>	<b>2024-2025</b>
<b>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</b>	
<b>Funding requested:</b>	
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Funding requested (US \$)*</b>
<b>UNIDO</b>	<b>100,000</b>

\*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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Project included in the bilateral/IA business plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
If NO, please provide explanation: The funding window was approved after the submission of the Business Plan 2023.		

**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**

<b>1. Brief overview of the concept, methodology and approach to be taken for the preparation of the national inventory and / or action plan and how it is linked to other activities in the country (i.e., national plans like the KIP), in particular those activities in the refrigeration servicing sector such as recovery, recycling, and reclamation programmes</b>
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The recollection adequate, recovery and destruction of banks of ODS is a real challenge for Mexico as for the rest of developing countries. In Mexico, it is estimated that by 2020, more than 4.1 million RAC equipments reached the end of their useful life, with potential generation of waste of approximately 3,550 mt of refrigerant gases (ODS and HFCs); 53,600 t of plastics; 19,650t of aluminum; 13,700 mt of foams; 7,220 mt of oils lubricants, and 1,500 mt of electronic boards and electrical components (SEMARNAT-UPM, 2020).

Mexico has robust legislation in the field of hazardous/special/urban waste management, as well as in relation to climate change, being also a signatory of international agreements related to elimination of ODS and reduction of consumption of HFCs.

In recent years, formal waste management infrastructure generated by the RAC sector equipment, when reaching the end of their useful life was put in place: 1. A center for the collection and dismantling of commercial refrigerators; 2. Nine Recovery and Recycling Centers (CRRR as per its acronym in Spanish) for refrigerant gases, one of them with capacity for gas regeneration; 3. 41 Collection and Destruction Centers (CAyD per its acronym in Spanish) and the Business Eco Credit Program developed by the Trust for Energy Saving Electrical (FIDE per its acronym in Spanish). In Mexico, there are also technologies (Argon Plasma, Cement kilns) available and recognized and accepted by the Montreal Protocol as effective technologies for the destruction of gases refrigerants.

The CRRRs and CAyD network decreased in recent years due to the lack of RAC equipment to recycle and low rates of refrigerant recovery. Currently, there are in the country only 24 CAyD and 5 of the original CRRRs network. Mexico has 2 facilities that can destroy refrigerants (Quimobásicos with 2 PDU units and Holcim Tecoman Plant that has a cement kiln) both technologies with a destruction efficiency of 99.9999% and have the current authorizations in accordance with the applicable legal framework. 2 facilities have partial operation and they are considering a relocation (EcoSave and Trade Supply Integral).

However, these centers for recollection receive a very low number of RAC equipment perhaps due to cultural reasons, ineffective regulations and the lack of adequate incentives such as large-scale equipment replacement programs as: a. There is not a program that includes centers for storage and facilities to deliver the equipment; b. Lack of continuity of replacement programs for RAC equipment, which gave origin to CAyD; c. Informal collectors represent a simpler and cheaper alternative for final users.

Mexico needs to work towards achieving higher rates of recovery of RAC equipment and refrigerant gases which is required to encourage the collection, reclamation, recycling and final disposal of substances controlled by the Montreal Protocol. In addition, the country needs to identify the ODS and HFC inventories to establish appropriate actions that contribute to their correct disposal or management, including possible destruction needs (in case of ODS).

In order to develop a sustainable model for EOL RAC appliances management action plan Mexico needs first to carry out a National Inventory of ODS and HFC Banks. This inventory will assess the general need for action in the field of ODS/HFC bank management; evaluate destruction solutions; assess long-term availability of ODS and HFCs to guarantee economic viability of a reclamation and destruction plant and design appropriate policy measures for effective collection and sustainable financing.

The national inventory will be in line with the overarching strategy of the HFC Phase-down Strategy and HCFC Phase-out Management Plan III (HPMP) that will be submitted in 2024.

The inventory will be developed by actions listed below:

1. Preliminary desk study on available data (top down model based on equipment approach will be used) and regulatory framework;
2. Identify data gaps (ODS/HFC banks in certain sectors, recovery practices, collected amounts, etc.);
3. Conduct stakeholder analysis, based on knowledge from the HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (HPMP), and HFC Phase-down preparatory process. Other stakeholders will be included, such as e-waste handlers;
4. Start stakeholder consultation: present preliminary findings and stakeholder mapping, outline whole procedure, objectives and expected outcomes, discuss and integrate stakeholder opinions;
5. Conduct further data collection and survey to complete ODS/HFC banks inventory, policy analysis, collection and treatment practices, and waste quality;
6. Based on expected amounts to be treated, assess the technical feasibility of ODS/HFC treatment options (including reclamation and destruction), as well as cost estimates. Final report will include the following:

How to improve collection in conjunction with HPMP/KIP implementation › Policies and regulation including potential for EPR and incentive schemes › Required infrastructure and equipment • Decision on favoured treatment options for collected refrigerant • Business plan for storage, collection and treatment • Action plan

7. Stakeholder consultations for validation and action plan refinement
8. Final report

**2. Description of activities that will be developed 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
i) National inventory of ODS/HFCs and analysis of types of equipment using HFCs	Carry out the national inventory of banks (used or unwanted) of controlled substances	UNIDO
ii) New information on ODS regulations	Evaluate the environmental license to destroy HFC, and collection, storage, transportation and destruction of HFC banks identified. Analysis, integration and implementation mechanism for continuous updating of the national inventory of banks used or unwanted controlled substances	UNIDO

**3. Funding for the activities described in 2 above**

Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
i) National inventory of ODS/HFCs and analysis of types of equipment using HFCs. Development of an action plan for the national inventories of banks of used or unwanted controlled	70,000	UNIDO

substances.		
ii)New information on ODS regulations. Preparation of the final report for submission to the MLFS.	30,000	UNIDO
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100,000 USD</b>	
<b>4. How will the Multilateral Fund gender policy be considered during project preparation?</b>		
<p>In accordance with the Gender Analysis and The Action Plan for the incorporation of gender mainstreaming in projects and programs of the Montreal Protocol in Mexico, direct actions are required in order to generate women’s higher participation in activities related to the National Inventory. As the identification and dissemination of good practices triggered by the companies for the incorporation of the gender approach in the servicing sector, RRR centers and other stakeholders involved in the desk review process.</p>		

**PROJECT CONCEPT – MONTENEGRO**

**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**

<b>Project title:</b>	<b>Preparation for the national inventories of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances and plan for the collection, transport and disposal of such substances</b>
<b>Country:</b>	<b>Montenegro</b>
<b>Lead implementing agency:</b>	<b>UNIDO</b>
<b>Meeting where request is being submitted</b>	<b>93<sup>rd</sup></b>
<b>Implementation period</b>	<b>January 2024- December 2025</b>
<b>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</b>	
<b>Funding requested:</b>	
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Funding requested (US \$)*</b>
<b>UNIDO</b>	<b>70,000</b>

\*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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Project included in the bilateral/IA business plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
If NO, please provide explanation: The funding window was approved after the submission of the Business Plan 2023.		

**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**

<b>1. Brief overview of the concept, methodology and approach to be taken for the preparation of the national inventory and / or action plan and how it is linked to other activities in the country (i.e., national plans like the KIP), in particular those activities in the refrigeration servicing sector such as recovery, recycling, and reclamation programmes</b>
Adequate collection, recovery and destruction of banks of ODS is a real challenge most developing countries, as well as for Montenegro. In the Montenegro is introduced bans on import of ODS equipment (since 2010), as well as for HCFC equipment including the air-conditioned since 2012. Considering that the most of this equipment is more than 10 year it is expected that this equipment is

reached the end of life, with potential generation to become waste.

Montenegro adopted legislation in the field of waste management, as well as in relation to climate change, being also a signatory of international agreements related to elimination of ODS and reduction of consumption of HFCs.

In accordance with the waste management legislation each company which produce hazardous waste, as well ODS/HFC waste, is obligated to deliver it to the company which has a license (which is authorized) for a collection and transportation of hazardous waste (including ODS/HFC waste). Legislation covers refrigerators, freezers, air conditioner appliances ect and foreseen pre treatment of waste equipment, which means that from waste equipment waste materials and hazardous substances, including CFC, HCFC, HFC, HC, ect, must be removed.

In Montenegro in this stage there is one company which is authorized (has a license) for collection and transportation of ODS/HFC waste, and 78 companies (in total on date December 2021) for the collection and transportation of electrical and electronic products (which include refrigerators, freezers, air conditioner appliances ect ). According to the legislation CFC, HCFC, HFC waste are classified as a hazardous waste. As well as rejected equipment which contains CFC, HCFC, HFC.

There is no facility in Montenegro for destruction of this kind of waste; CFC, HCFC, HFC waste must be exported in accordance with the waste management regulation.

Still, Montenegro needs to work towards achieving higher rates of recovery of RAC equipment and refrigerant gasses which is required to encourage the collection, reclamation, recycling and final disposal of substances controlled by the Montreal Protocol. In addition, the country needs to identify the ODS and HFC inventories to establish appropriate actions that contribute to their correct disposal or management, including possible destruction needs (in case of ODS). In order to develop a sustainable system Montenegro needs first to carry out a National Inventory of ODS and HFC Banks. This inventory will assess the general need for action in the field of ODS/HFC bank management; evaluate destruction solutions and design appropriate policy measures for effective collection and sustainable financing.

The national inventory will be in line with the overarching strategy of the HFC Phase-down Strategy that will be submitted in 2024 and HCFC Phase-out Management Plan stage II (HPMP).

The inventory will be developed by actions listed below:

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Preliminary desk study on available data (top down model based on equipment approach will be used) and regulatory framework;</li> <li>2. Identify data gaps (ODS/HFC banks in certain sectors, recovery practices, collected amounts, etc.);</li> <li>3. Conduct stakeholder analysis, based on knowledge from the HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (HPMP), and HFC Phase-down preparatory process. Other stakeholders will be included, such as e-waste handlers;</li> <li>4. Start stakeholder consultation: present preliminary findings and stakeholder mapping, outline whole procedure, objectives and expected outcomes, discuss and integrate stakeholder opinions;</li> <li>5. Conduct further data collection and survey to complete ODS/HFC banks inventory, policy analysis, collection and treatment practices, and waste quality;</li> <li>6. Based on expected amounts to be treated, assess the technical feasibility of ODS/HFC treatment options (including reclamation and destruction), as well as cost estimates. Final report will include the following: How to improve collection in conjunction with HPMP/KIP implementation › Policies and regulation including potential for EPR and incentive schemes › Required infrastructure and equipment • Decision on favoured treatment options for collected refrigerant • Business plan for storage, collection and treatment • Action plan</li> <li>7. Stakeholder consultations for validation and action plan refinement</li> <li>8. Final report</li> </ol>		
<p><b>2. Description of activities that will be developed 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</b></p>		
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Agency</b>
i) National inventory of ODS/HFCs and analysis of types of equipment using HFCs	Carry out the national inventory of banks (used or unwanted) of controlled substances	UNIDO
ii) New information on ODS regulations	Evaluate the environmental license to destroy HFC, and collection, storage, transportation and destruction of HFC banks identified. Analysis, integration and implementation mechanism for continuous updating of the national inventory of banks used or unwanted controlled substances	UNIDO
<p><b>3. Funding for the activities described in 2 above</b></p>		
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Indicative funding (US \$)</b>	<b>Agency</b>
i) National inventory of ODS/HFCs and analysis of types of equipment using HFCs. Preparation of action plan for the national inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances.	60,000	UNIDO
ii) New information on ODS regulations. Preparation of the final report for submission to the MLFS.	10,000	UNIDO
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>70,000 USD</b>	
<p><b>4. How will the Multilateral Fund gender policy be considered during project preparation?</b></p>		
<p>In accordance with the Gender Analysis and The Action Plan for the incorporation of gender mainstreaming in projects and programs of the Montreal Protocol in Mexico, direct actions are required in order to generate women's higher participation in activities related to the National Inventory. As the identification and dissemination of good practices triggered by the companies for the incorporation of</p>		



the gender approach in the servicing sector, RRR centers and other stakeholders involved in the desk review process.

**PROJECT CONCEPT – NICARAGUA**

**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**

<b>Project title:</b>	<b>Preparation for the national inventories of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances and plan for the collection, transport and disposal of such substances</b>	
<b>Country:</b>	Nicaragua	
<b>Lead implementing agency:</b>	UNIDO	
<b>Cooperating agency (1):</b>	UNEP	Click or tap here to enter text.
<b>Meeting where request is being submitted</b>	93rd meeting	
<b>Implementation period</b>	2024-2025	
<b>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</b>		
<b>Funding requested:</b>		
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Funding requested (US \$)*</b>	
UNIDO	55,000	
UNEP	35,000	

\*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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Project included in the bilateral/IA business plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
If NO, please provide explanation: The funding window was approved after the submission of the Business Plan 2023.		

**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**

<p><b>1. Brief overview of the concept, methodology and approach to be taken for the preparation of the national inventory and / or action plan and how it is linked to other activities in the country (i.e., national plans like the KIP), in particular those activities in the refrigeration servicing sector such as recovery, recycling, and reclamation programs.</b></p>
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The goal of the project is to develop a national plan for environmentally sound management of waste-controlled substances including the cost and options for financing.

In order to initiate with the activities, the first step will be the assessment of domestic and international regulations applicable for Waste-controlled substances contained in equipment and bulk stockpiles of waste-controlled substances.

Moreover, it would be necessary to identify the inventory of waste-controlled substances contained in equipment and bulk stockpiles of waste-controlled substance, during this exercise would be necessary to manage databases, arrange side visits and surveys in order to estimate in the more accurate manner the existing and potential banks by sectors and subsectors. Also, the evaluation of the installed capacities for collection transportation, storage, destruction, of the banks and/or the need to create new collection centers will be assessed. Within these activities it is contemplated to carry out destruction tests in a cement kiln facility in Nicaragua, also it will be assessing the destruction out of the country.

Also, it is planned to arrange one regional workshop with Central American countries in order to share experiences and analyze potential regional activities for handling and disposal of waste-controlled substances.

The main purpose of the above approach is to determinate what are the technical and economic implications for the country for handling in a proper manner the Unwanted ODS & HFC banks. In consequence, the country will design a sustainable model for the correct management of unwanted banks and EOL RAC appliances. The development of the national plan for the environmental-sound management and disposal of unwanted substances and RAC appliances will be articulated with Stage I of the KIP and HPMP Stage II.

These efforts propose to link the large, medium, and small HFC banks generators such as customs (confiscated gas), reclaiming centers, RAC technicians, large final users (supermarkets, agroindustry, etc) and companies involved in the correct management and handling of end-of-life RAC appliances and substances.

**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
New information on ODS regulations	Assessment of domestic and international regulations applicable for Waste-controlled substances contained in equipment; and bulk stockpiles of waste-controlled substances.	UNEP
Analysis of the types of equipment using HFCs	Inventory of waste-controlled substances contained in equipment; and bulk stockpiles of waste-controlled substances.	UNEP
Others, specify. Handling and Disposal technical assessment	Technical and economic assessment of technology options for handling and disposal, waste-controlled substances.	UNIDO
Others, specify. Dissemination activities	Regional workshop for sharing experience with central American countries	UNIDO
Others, specify. National Action Plan	Development of a national plan for environmentally sound management of waste-controlled substances including the cost and options for financing	UNIDO

<b>3. Funding for the activities described in 2 above</b>		
Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
Assessment of domestic and international regulations applicable for Waste-controlled substances contained in equipment; and bulk stockpiles of waste-controlled substances.	10,000	UNEP
Inventory of waste-controlled substances contained in equipment; and bulk stockpiles of waste-controlled substances.	15,000	UNEP
Technical and economic assessment of technology options for handling and disposal, waste-controlled substances and trials for destruction.	30,000	UNIDO
Regional workshop for sharing experience with central American countries	10,000	UNEP
Development of a national plan for environmentally sound management of waste-controlled substances including options for financing. Preparation of the final report for submission to the MLFS.	25,000	UNIDO
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>90,000</b>	
<b>4. How will the Multilateral Fund gender policy be considered during project preparation?</b>		
<p>To strengthen the capacities of MARENA in terms of gender mainstreaming, the project aims to achieve a higher participation of women during the plan preparation and related activities, including through the hiring of female consultants, supervisors, trainers, and designers to develop the activities of each component.</p> <p>It is proposed to include the participation of one woman in each one of the project components. The technical capacities of female technicians will be strengthened through training courses and the provision knowledge, equipment, and services.</p>		

**PROJECT CONCEPT – NORTH MACEDONIA**

**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**

<b>Project title:</b>	<b>Preparation for the national inventories of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances and plan for the collection, transport and disposal of such substances</b>
<b>Country:</b>	<b>Republic of North Macedonia</b>
<b>Lead implementing agency:</b>	<b>UNIDO</b>
<b>Meeting where request is being submitted</b>	<b>93 ExCom</b>
<b>Implementation period</b>	<b>1 January 2024 – 31 December 2025 (24 months)</b>
<b>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</b>	
<b>Funding requested:</b>	
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Funding requested (US \$)*</b>
<b>UNIDO</b>	<b>80,000</b>

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

**Part II: Prerequisites for submission**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Project included in the bilateral/IA business plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
If <b>NO</b> , please provide explanation: The funding window was approved after the submission of the Business Plan 2023.		

**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**

<p><b>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</b></p>
<p>Background According to the Executive Committee (ExCom) Decision 91/66, Multilateral Fund will provide additional funding to Article 5 countries for an inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances and a plan for the collection, transport and disposal of such substances contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/66; UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/72. There is a certain action on creation of unwanted refrigerants containing controlled substances in North Macedonian under the HPMP I Tranche 11. This project is extending the Tranche 11 activities to all unwanted controlled</p>

substances. The inventory of the unwanted controlled substances will be compilation of the registered and analysed quantities in the servicing, manufacturing, foam and firefighting sector. Actually, the project is a continuation of the activities from HPMP I T11.

The work on the used/unwanted refrigerant is still running, but there are preliminary data on quantity of unwanted controlled substances stored in the country and quantity of controlled substance contained in the waste electric equipment. Several sources of data and information were used for data on unwanted controlled substances collection:

-annual reports submitted by the service shops on recovered, recycled and waste controlled substances quantities

- Customs Administration and data on unwanted seized controlled substances

- Producer of electric equipment (responsible to register as such in MoEPP, keep records of imported and placed on the market EEE, fulfilling the collection and recycling targets by themselves or through the EPR scheme).

- Licensed waste companies – responsible for storage, treatment, recovery or recycling/preparing for reuse.

The data collected from the service shops dating from 2011 onwards.

There some random data from the reports in the period 2001 to 2009 on the quantity of about 2 tonne unwanted CFC-12 and other controlled substances (no classification).

The quantity of unwanted refrigerants collected and reported by the service shops in the period 2011 to 2014 is 2556 kg. In the period 2015-2022 the reported quantity is listed by refrigerant type:

CFC-12=36.3 kg; HCFC-22=2,628.40 kg; HFC-134a=626.50 kg; HFC-404a=521.2 kg; HFC-407c=1577 kg; HFC-410A=3,244.70 kg; HFC-32=365 kg; HFC-507=7 kg. Total for the period 2011-2022 is 11,562.1 kg.

Besides the unwanted quantities reported by the service shops, the significant quantity of seized refrigerants of 17402 kg (R-134a, R-404A, R-410A, R-507A и R-407C) was reported by the Customs Administration.

In parallel the study of quantity of unwanted refrigerant contained in RAC equipment has been undertaken. The results says that about 91.91 MT of unwanted refrigerants are contained in the waste RAC equipment: 0.95 MT are on HCFC-22 refrigerant charge, 11.32 MT are on HFC-134a, 9.92 MT on HFC-32, 0,24 MT on HFC-404a, 15,64 MT on HFC-407c, 53.85 MT on HFC-410a.

The study is good starting point for further work on inventory of bank of used and unwanted controlled substances to be extended to other sectors (foam, firefighting and manufacturing sector).

## II. Methodology

The preparation of the inventory of used or unwanted controlled substances in the foam, firefighting and manufacturing sector will be planned by desk research to be undertaken by taking stock of existing information and identifying prioritized data collection exercises. This will help develop a tentative list of public and private stakeholders which likely have a certain amount of used or unwanted controlled substances than a threshold amount determined together with the National Ozone Unit (NOU) based on the total consumption of the country.

The communication with the Waste Department in the Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning will of crucial importance in overall project implementation. Special survey questionnaires will be prepared and distributed among identified stakeholders. The collected data will be analysed and crosschecked (data available in the Waste Department and data gained from the stakeholders).

Together will other stakeholders involved in the controlled substances management throughout their life-cycle (service shops, manufacturers/assemblers, importers, etc.), the Waste Department will take important role in the collected data verification.

The action plan development will joint action among considered stakeholders including national experts, institutional set-up responsible for the controlled substances and waste management, private sector. The communication with the foreign companies disposing hazardous waste will be provided.

The national focal point for the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of

Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal will assist in certain activities implementation.

### III. Project Objectives

This main project objective is to raise awareness of the stakeholders involved in the unwanted controlled management for the necessity of their management throughout overall life-cycle. The specific project objectives are:

- Upgrading national inventory of the unwanted controlled substances
- Establishment of a national platform for management of the unwanted controlled substances throughout their life-cycle
- Provide sustainability of the procedures for collection and treatment of the unwanted controlled substances

### IV. Budget

Since the country has already started the establishment of an inventory of unwanted controlled substances, the Government has decided to take this opportunity to continue the work on upgrading the inventory and prepare an action plan. Based on the decision of the Executive Committee 91/66 in UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/72, the funding for the preparation of national inventories of banks of waste-controlled substances and national action plan is US\$ 80,000.00, understanding the country's HCFC baseline is 1.815 ODP tonnes.

The proposed amount would be divided into the activities below.

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

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Agency</b>
Data collection	<p>The first step will be to conduct an unwanted (which includes those to be recycled originally, non-recyclable used refrigerants, and unsold refrigerants, etc.) substances survey among recognized target groups (companies in the manufacturing, firefighting and foam sector). The companies responsible for hazardous waste storage and treatment will also be included. The inception workshop will be an opportunity of introduce considered stakeholders in the project objective(s), activities and expected results. Furthermore three working groups will be determined: a) working group on unwanted controlled substances in the manufacturing/assembling sector, b) working group on unwanted controlled substances in the firefighting sector, c) working group on unwanted controlled substances in foam sector. The working groups will consist of the representatives from the institutions involved in unwanted controlled substances management, private sector, SMEs, industry (manufacturing sector). Methodology for data collection and special survey questionnaires will be prepared, and thematic visits and meetings will be organized. The data collection will be performed by participation of the working group members and national expert(s). The data</p>	UNIDO

	<p>collected will be assessed and validated by the national experts and working group members. The data will be recorded in the national database, which will be upgraded in meantime with the additional platform for the data on unwanted controlled substances processing. The report produced will be the first inventory of unwanted controlled substances in the country.</p>	
Analysis of data collected	<p>Data will be analysed on sectoral basis, each sector will be approached with special attention. The efforts will be made to obtain data by controlled substance rather than bulk quantity. The NOU online platform will use for data storage and basis for further inventory and quantity calculation purposes. After performance of comprehensive analysis the results will shared among stakeholders in the working groups to be reviewed, discussed and validated .</p>	UNIDO
Preparation of inventory report/national plan	<p>The inventory of the unwanted controlled substances will be compilation of the registered and analysed quantities in the servicing, manufacturing, foam and firefighting sector. It will be incorporated in the NOU database and envisaged as a working document to be updated on annual basis. National action plan will be document that will give milestones for the collection, transport and disposal of unwanted controlled substances. Before the plan definition, the national priorities for unwanted controlled substances management will be listed. They will in addition to the previously defined national priorities for unwanted refrigerants management. The national plan will be consisted of activities related to the main activities related to the unwanted controlled substances management in accordance to the national legislation and international treaties (Basel Convention) including actions on collection, transport and disposal of unwanted controlled substances, time-table for their implementation, actors involved, budget. The national legislation in the area of hazardous waste management, provisions on the Basel Convention harmonization will be reviewed and updated/upgraded (if needed) as one of activity under the action plan. Strengthening of the institutional setup and cross sectoral cooperation for the unwanted controlled substances management will be considered as well. The action plan will have a role of national platform for involvement of all relevant</p>	UNIDO



	stakeholders towards establishment sound and sustainable system for the unwanted controlled substances management.	
Others, specify.	<p>Establishment sustainable system for management of the refrigerants contained in the unwanted RAC equipment. Since the study for refrigerants in the unwanted RAC equipment showed that significant quantity of unwanted refrigerant (91.91 MT) is contained in it, the need of establishment the sustainable system for of the refrigerants contained in the unwanted RAC equipment have been recognized. The study on the system for the unwanted refrigerants in the unwanted RAC equipment management will give data and information on the existing system for unwanted RAC equipment, its gaps and weaknesses, the existing legislation in the area of waste electric equipment management in context of handling the unwanted refrigerant contained in, SWOT analysis of the factual situation in sense of mutual action of companies managing unwanted RAC equipment and RAC servicing companies. Recognizing the gaps/weaknesses in system for the unwanted RAC equipment management, the scheme for mutual/coordinated action of the companies managing unwanted RAC equipment and RAC servicing companies will be developed. Training of the both partners (companies managing unwanted RAC equipment and RAC servicing companies) on sound and coordinated action on the unwanted RAC equipment/contained refrigerants management will be provided to the both groups of direct stakeholders. Training materials to support the training activities will be prepared as well.</p>	UNIDO

**3. Funding for the activities described in 2 above**

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Indicative funding (US \$)</b>	<b>Agency</b>
Define list of the stakeholders involved in unwanted controlled substances generation and management (manufacturing, foam and firefighting sector)	4,000	UNIDO
Organize inception workshop	3,000	UNIDO
Perform unwanted controlled substances generation and management (manufacturing, foam and firefighting sector) survey and data collection	10,000	UNIDO
Establish a working groups on	3,000	UNIDO

development an inventory of unwanted controlled substances generation and management (manufacturing, foam and firefighting sector)		
Organize workshop/training on the inventory of unwanted controlled substances	3,000	UNIDO
Develop an inventory of unwanted controlled substances in the country	20,000	UNIDO
Define a list of national priorities for unwanted controlled substances management throughout their life-cycle	10,000	UNIDO
Develop action plan for unwanted controlled substances management. Preparation of the final report for submission to the MLFS.	10,000	UNIDO
Establishment sustainable system for management of the unwanted refrigerants contained in the waste RAC equipment	17,000	UNIDO
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>80,000</b>	
<b>4. How will the Multilateral Fund gender policy be considered during project preparation?</b>		
Female engineers and technicians will be encouraged to participate in organized workshops and working groups. Additionally, female consultants would be encouraged to work on the data survey, inventory and action plan definition.		

## PROJECT CONCEPT – TOGO

### 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

<b>Project title:</b>	<b>Preparation for the national inventories of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances and plan for the collection, transport and disposal of such substances</b>
<b>Country:</b>	<b>Togo</b>
<b>Lead implementing agency:</b>	<b>UNIDO</b>
<b>Meeting where request is being submitted</b>	<b>93<sup>rd</sup></b>
<b>Implementation period</b>	<b>1 January 2024 – 31 December 2025</b>
<b>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</b>	
<b>Funding requested:</b>	
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Funding requested (US \$)*</b>
<b>UNIDO</b>	<b>90,000</b>

\*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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Project included in the bilateral/IA business plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
If <b>NO</b> , please provide explanation: The funding window was approved after the submission of the Business Plan 2023.		

#### **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**

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

There have been no recycling, recovery or reclamation activities in the country and this ODS survey would complement the guide on recycling and recovery, which it to be developed as a part of Stage II activities. Given that, it is crucial to undertake preparatory activities for ODS banks.

There is an inter-ministerial decree on “Regulating the Production, Import, Marketing, Export, Transit, re-Export, Transport, Use and Holding of Substances which Deplete the Ozone Layer (ODS), Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCS) and Alternatives.” This, however, does not provide the country with any legal framework on used or unwanted ODS bank.

## II. Methodology

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

## III. Project Objectives

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

The national stakeholders would include the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (main beneficiary and counterpart), the Ministry of Economy and Finance, the Ministry of Trade and Industry, and the National Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Where relevant, this project will carry out the project activities in consultation with the government units responsible for Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants.

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

## IV. Budget

The country did not benefit of the preparation of national inventories of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances and a plan for the collection, transport and disposal of such substances, including consideration of recycling and cost-effective destruction funding window offered by MLF. For that

reason, the government has decided to take this opportunity to address the ODS bank inventories preparation, herewith submitting a proposal for activities to facilitate an inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances and a plan for the collection, transport and disposal of such substances contained in document. Based on the decision of the Executive Committee 91/66 in UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/72, the funding for the preparation of national inventories of banks of waste-controlled substances and national action plan (US \$) is US\$ 90,000.00, understanding the country's HCFC baseline is 20 ODP tonnes.

The proposed amount would be divided into the activities below.

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

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

**3. Funding for the activities described in 2 above**

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Indicative funding (US \$)</b>	<b>Agency</b>
1) Desk research on domestic regulations and programme	15,000	UNIDO

supporting sound management of refrigerant and other controlled substance including Identification of key stakeholders (government and private sector (i.e., waste management operators, collection centres, or waste aggregators, appliance retailers, refrigeration associations, recycling centres (once established), service centres)		
2) Update on HFC consumption in assembling/servicing sectors	10,000	UNIDO
3) Workshop with relevant stakeholders on the acquired desk research information	6,000	UNIDO
4) Establishment of a methodology of the inventory/action plan, linked to other HCFC phase down activities, endorsed by NOU	6,000	UNIDO
5) Study on quantities of unused or unwanted refrigerants from the identified types and sources of equipment, this is to be used for further identification of national priorities for sound refrigerant management;	25,000	UNIDO
6) Coordinating and sharing the vision among the governmental stakeholders by establishing a working group, if relevant, as a subgroup of the National Ozone Committee, to assess unused or unwanted refrigerant, RAC equipment at the end of life cycle, and refrigerant emissions to the atmosphere	8,000	UNIDO
7) Drafting the inventory of unused or unwanted quantities of refrigerants and a national action plan including a preliminary economic feasibility study on destruction activities for relevant private/public sector stakeholders. In case business plan is needed – to include plan	20,000	UNIDO

of its development into a national plan. Preparation of the final report for submission to the MLFS.		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>90,000</b>	
<b>4. How will the Multilateral Fund gender policy be considered during project preparation?</b>		
Female engineers and technicians will be encouraged to participate in organized workshops. When possible, female consultants would be encouraged to work on the data survey and organize workshops.		

**PROJECT CONCEPT – TURKMENISTAN**

**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**

<b>Project title:</b>	<b>Preparation for the national inventories of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances and plan for the collection, transport and disposal of such substances</b>
<b>Country:</b>	Turkmenistan
<b>Lead implementing agency:</b>	UNIDO
<b>Cooperating agency:</b>	N/A
<b>Meeting where request is being submitted</b>	93 <sup>rd</sup> Meeting of the Executive Committee
<b>Implementation period</b>	January 2024 - December 2025
<b>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</b>	
<b>Funding requested:</b>	
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Funding requested (US \$)</b>
UNIDO	90,000

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

**Part II: Prerequisites for submission**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Project included in the bilateral/IA business plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
If <b>NO</b> , please provide explanation: The funding window was approved after the submission of the Business Plan 2023.		

**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**

<b>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</b>
<p>This Project Proposal for Turkmenistan meets the criteria for a funding window for the preparation of national inventories of banks of waste-controlled substances and national plans for the environmentally sound management of these substances, stipulated in the documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/66.</p> <p>The Project activities are related to undertaking an inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances together with the development of a plan for their collection, transport, and disposal, including consideration of recycling, reclamation, and cost-effective destruction of such substances;</p>



The development of national inventory and plan will take into account the guidance provided in paragraphs 16 to 32 of the document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/66;

National HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP) or Kigali HFC implementation plan (KIP) do not provide carrying out of inventory and working out of the national plan on the environmentally sound management of waste-controlled substances;

The completion of the Project, after having settled all the specified matters, is scheduled within 24 months after reception of the approval of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund.

Since joining the Montreal Protocol, Turkmenistan has completed and is continuing implementing a number of projects:

- HCFC phase-out management plan (Stage I) project (2012-2020),
- HPMP (Stage II) project (2020-2025),
- “Turkmenistan enabling activities for HFC phase-down” project (2019-2021),
- Institutional strengthening (phase V) project (2021-2022),
- Kigali Implementation Plan (KIP) Stage I preparation project (2021-2023).

None of the listed above or any other projects, realized or being realized in Turkmenistan, does not assume activity on inventory of the controlled substances through all over the territory of Turkmenistan and does not provide for financing of such activity by MLF, and other organizations as well.

Taking the inventory in order to build a register of banks of controlled substances is considered to be the first stage of the organization of the environmentally sound management of these substances. The data on volumes, nomenclature and places of storage/placement of the substances, defined as controlled wastes, acquired in the course of the inventory, are crucial for the development of the national plan on the environmentally sound management of the waste-controlled substances, including recovery and/or destruction of ODS and F-gases.

#### Sources of data for inventory

There is no production of ODS, HFCs and alternative refrigerants in Turkmenistan. This means that all available refrigerants arrive in Turkmenistan by import – either as part of pre-filled equipment or as an independent product in specialized containers (cylinders).

In the course of inventory, it is supposed to collect and process the full range of data on the volume of imported controlled substances (ODS and HFCs) of The State Customs Service of Turkmenistan for the period of more than 10 years.

Besides, the information on the equipment containing controlled substances, both in service and end-of-life equipment, will be requested from the responsible actors of the refrigerating industry of Turkmenistan.

The collected data will be processed by experts and specialists in appropriate manner in order to make a register of the controlled wastes.

After that, in collaboration with the national authorities, a national plan for environmentally sound management of waste-controlled substances will be prepared.

Carrying out of inventory and working out of the national plan within the frames of the project will meet the following requirements:

- a. The inventory and the national plan will be conformed with working out and/or realization of national plans on withdrawal/reduction of controlled substances; the demands of the current legislation

concerning ecologically safe handling of chemical and unwanted substances will also be taken into consideration;

- b. The concept, methodology and approach to be taken in the process of the preparation of the national inventory/action plan, including consultations with relevant stakeholders to help verify data collection, will be clearly described;
- c. Since the national plan, besides collection, will provide transportation and destruction of the waste-controlled materials (in the country, or beyond its boundaries), it will describe a potential business model detailing the arrangements with the various stakeholders and the private sector commitment and involvement in those activities, from waste collection to eventual destruction;
- d. The final plan will also contain a description of the policies and regulations determining the roles and obligations of manufacturers and distributors, including any recovery, recycling and reclamation programmes;
- e. If the most economically beneficial way of disposal of waste determined by the national plan will define export abroad for the subsequent destruction, the document will contain information on the national legislation stipulating all the necessary norms provided by the conforming international agreements, regulating transboundary moving of similar waste;
- f. The national plan will include consideration of the development of regulations under national phase-out/phase-down plans (i.e., HPMPs or KIPs) on refrigerant recovery, recycling and reclamation that would support the actions identified for the collection, transport, storage and disposal of those used and unwanted waste-controlled substances.

The basic level of HCFCs consumption for Turkmenistan compounds 6,8 tons ODS. The prospective budget of the Project compounds 90.000 USD.

**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**

Absence of national registers of waste-controlled substances is nominated as one of the main barriers to successful realization of the projects on ODS destruction, financed by the Multilateral Fund. The understanding of the amount of available waste-controlled substances in the country, their location and their types is critically necessary for

determining of the most effective methods of the environmentally sound management of them, and their possible destruction.

Carrying out of national inventory of banks of waste-controlled substances will allow to define, which of these substances can be recycled for re-using and which of them be referred as liable to destruction; that will facilitate working out of the national plan, detailing the activities, policy and training requirements needed to manage these substances, the manner of their disposal and the costs.

Preparation of the national register of waste-controlled substances will consist of the following activities:

Activity	Description	Agency
<b>2.Preparation for carrying out of the inventory</b>		
a. Review of domestic regulations and programs	This stage includes the complex analysis of norms of the current legislation and the programme monitoring the treatment of waste-	

<p>supporting wastes management</p>	<p>controlled substances, in particular, norms and practices on destruction and reuse of ODS and F-gases within the frames of the current legislation in the field of wastes management.</p> <p>Careful study of the national legislation will allow to make the process of data collecting during the inventory more effective, to identify possible gaps and to define directions to perfection of the standard-legal regulations of waste-controlled substances.</p>	<p>UNIDO</p>
<p>b. Working out of methodology of inventory</p>	<p>One of the possible approaches to carrying out of inventory is collecting data on the quantity of the equipment, using controlled substances, during the certain period, for the purpose of the assessment of quantity of the controlled substances contained in the operating equipment. Within the frames of this approach, it is necessary to define a methodology for calculating the quantity of the controlled substances in the available park of the equipment (i.e., determine average initial charge/system, recharge amounts, what is left in the equipment during time of servicing, age of equipment, average leakage rates).</p> <p>The second variant is “from top-downward” approach with the use of available data on national consumption (import) of the controlled substances (ODS/ HCFCs/HFCs) per the certain period of time. The data of consumption should be broken into separate sectors (refrigerating equipment, air conditioning systems) and estimate the amount of the initial charge, recharge, and the volume of refrigerant left at end-of-life.</p> <p>In order to acquire more acquire data it would be reasonable to use combination of the both mentioned above methodologies. It is assumed that questionnaires for collecting necessary information will be developed at this stage.</p>	
<p>c. Meetings of the key players involved in carrying out of inventory</p>	<p>The responsible actors involved in carrying out the inventory will be presented the overview of the current legislation in the field of controlled substances management; they will be informed on the purposes of the inventory, the methodology of which will be discussed and coordinated.</p>	
<p><b>I. Carrying out of researches</b></p>		

a. The analysis of the data derived from customs since 2012	Reception and analysis of data of customs on the import of the controlled substances and the equipment containing them since 2012.	UNIDO
b. Carrying out of inventory in five regions of Turkmenistan and in Ashgabat	<p>Field local trips to conduct stakeholder meeting for further obtaining proper data on ODS banks.</p> <p>Design a methodology to allow for comprehensive surveys that could follow the ODS banks from the time the substance is ordered, imported, and passed to distributors, consumers.</p> <p>Developing a detailed questionnaire for distribution to identified key stakeholders including, inter alia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Importers;</li> <li>- Distributors of chemicals (including systems houses) and ODS- and ODS alternative-based equipment;</li> <li>- Trade associations;</li> <li>- Companies of refrigeration and/or air-conditioning equipment;</li> <li>- Refrigeration and (mobile and stationary) air-conditioning service companies;</li> <li>- Others.</li> </ul> <p>Identify challenges and opportunities for further ODS banks management.</p>	
c. Preparation of the final report on inventory	<p>The report on national inventory is compounded of the collected data and their subsequent analysis. The document is brought to discussion to the responsible actors representing both state and private sectors, with the aim of providing their engagement in joint activity on managing the considered waste.</p> <p>On the completion of the discussions and consultations, the responsible actors approve the final report, which is taken for the basis of the further actions.</p>	
<b>II. Development of a national plan for environmentally sound management of waste-controlled substances</b>	<p>The completed national inventory of banks is expected to provide the framework to develop a plan for the collection, transport and disposal of these waste-controlled substances and the blueprint for the environmentally sound management of waste-controlled substances.</p> <p>The national plan will be developed in cooperation with key players and will include, but not be confined, the following partitions:</p> <p>(a) Understanding of the sources and banks of waste-controlled substances in the country (inventory of banks);</p>	UNIDO

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(b) Description of the existing and required policies and regulations supporting the management of waste-controlled substances including recovery and recycling (as well as reclamation, where applicable) based on the country's institutional and regulatory framework;</li> <li>(c) Defining the activities that need to be implemented for establishing an effective collection, transportation, storage mechanism and a functioning recycling and reclamation infrastructure, including a tracking system for recovered ODS and other waste-controlled substances and their reuse;</li> <li>(d) Description of the responsible actors and their role in the process of collection, storage, transport, and eventual disposal of unwanted controlled substances;</li> <li>(e) Assessing technology options for disposal, including destruction noting best practices, and potential opportunities for co-disposal of waste-controlled substances with other hazardous waste (e.g., persistent organic pollutants (POPs) waste), especially for those countries with very small ODS waste streams;</li> <li>(f) Understanding the impediments for the establishment of domestic destruction capacity and the export of waste for destruction;</li> <li>(g) Addressing the institutional framework needed to support the sustainable management of waste-controlled substances, including eventual disposal and the options identified noting monitoring and required verification procedures; and</li> </ul> <p>e) Considering cost of disposal and destruction options including options for financing.</p> <p>The structure of the national plan will be finally defined after the meeting with key players and coordinating the plan with the Ministry of Environment Protection of Turkmenistan.</p>	
<p><b>Final report on the project implementation</b></p>	<p>The course of realization of the Project will be supervised through submitting of regular reports. The first report (mediate) will be based on the results of the first 12 months of realization of the Project, the second one (total) - on termination of all works under the Project.</p> <p>Besides, the copies of results of the activity financed within the frames of the Project (the</p>	<p>UNIDO</p>

	report on inventory (register) of banks of the waste-controlled substances and the national plan) will be submitted to the Executive Committee no later than in 6 months after the Project ends.	
<b>3.Funding for the activities described in 2 above</b>		
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Indicative funding (US \$)</b>	<b>Agency</b>
<b>I. Preparation for carrying out of the inventory</b>		UNIDO
Review of domestic regulations and programs supporting wastes management	4.000	
Working out of methodology of inventory	9.000	
Meetings of the key players involved in carrying out of inventory	3.000	
<b>II. Carrying out of researches</b>		
The analysis of the data derived from customs since 2012	25.000	
Carrying out of inventory in five regions of Turkmenistan and in Ashgabat	27.000	
Preparation of the final report on inventory	9.000	
<b>III. Development of a national plan for environmentally sound management of waste-controlled substances</b>	9.000	
<b>IV. Final report on the project implementation</b>	4.000	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>90.000</b>	
<b>4.How will the Multilateral Fund gender policy be considered during project preparation?</b>		
The project will promote awareness among key stakeholders about the relevance of gender equality for development and the guiding principle (shared by the Government of Turkmenistan, UNIDO) that both women and men must have equal opportunities to access, participate in, and benefit from the Project. Efforts will be made to allow female stakeholders to contribute to the project activity on inventory of the controlled substances through all over the territory of Turkmenistan. Special efforts will be made to encourage female experts to attend meeting of the key players, the analysis of norms of legislation and the programme monitoring the treatment of waste-controlled substances.		

**PROJECT CONCEPT – VENEZUELA**

**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**

<b>Project title:</b>	<b>Preparation for the national inventories of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances and plan for the collection, transport and disposal of such substances</b>
<b>Country:</b>	Venezuela
<b>Lead implementing agency:</b>	UNIDO
<b>Meeting where request is being submitted</b>	93rd meeting
<b>Implementation period</b>	2024-2025
<b>Duration of implementation (i.e., time (in months)) from the approval of PRP to submission of the national inventory and action plan (please specify):</b>	
<b>Funding requested:</b>	
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Funding requested (US \$)*</b>
UNIDO	100,000

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

**Part II: Prerequisites for submission**

Item	Yes	No
Official endorsement letter from Government, indicating roles of respective agencies (where more than one IA is involved), and that the national inventory/action plan will be completed within 24 months from the date of project approval	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Project included in the bilateral/IA business plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
If NO, please provide explanation: The funding window was approved after the submission of the Business Plan 2023.		

**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.**

<p><b>1. Brief overview of the concept, methodology and approach to be taken for the preparation of the national inventory and / or action plan and how it is linked to other activities in the country (i.e., national plans like the KIP), in particular those activities in the refrigeration servicing sector such as recovery, recycling, and reclamation programmes.</b></p>
<p>The intention of this project is to dynamize the activities has been carried out around the management and disposal of unwanted SAO and HFC gases in the country through the destruction in the cement kiln.</p>
<p>Among the activities contemplated in this project is carrying out a survey of information to identify and quantify the amounts of unwanted gases that can be destroyed in the short term, carrying out a burning test in the cement kiln with the destruction of just over 200 kilos of R12, including verification of the emission from the furnace chimney and its incidence in the process, identification and estimation of the</p>

costs associated with the storage, transport and actual destruction of unwanted substances.

In order to standardize the process, the project considering the preparation of a manual with the steps to follow and the recommendations in terms of safety and good practices that must be followed in each of the steps of the process.

These efforts look for in the first stage to link the large and medium, HCFC banks generators such as large final users (supermarkets and industry, etc).

**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 of waste-controlled substances contained in equipment; and bulk stockpiles of waste-controlled substances.	Identification of existing unwanted F-gases banks through surveys, side visits, and estimation of potential and future banks based on installed capacity RAC appliances by sectors.	UNIDO
Carry out a destruction test in cement kilns.	Carry out destruction tests in cement kilns of about 200 kilos of stored R12 kilos from dismantled equipment, included test of emissions during the burning process.	UNIDO
Identification and estimation of costs for the destruction	Identification and estimation of associated costs for handling during the destruction of unwanted substances.	UNIDO
Development of a procedure for the safe handling of unwanted substances.	Identify the actions that must be followed in each of the stages (storage, transportation, and delivery to the cement plant) to ensure proper handling of unwanted substances.	UNIDO
Dissemination of results	Preparation of explanatory material to be disseminated through social networks and shared with stakeholders, in addition to its inclusion in all good practice courses	UNIDO

**3. Funding for the activities described in 2 above**

Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
Data collection of waste-controlled substances contained in equipment; and bulk stockpiles of waste-controlled substances.	10,000	UNIDO
Carry out a destruction test in cement kilns.	50,000	UNIDO
Identification and estimation of costs for the destruction	15,000	UNIDO
Development of a procedure for the safe handling of unwanted substances. Preparation of inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances and action plan.	15,000	UNIDO



Dissemination of results	10,000	UNIDO
TOTAL	100,000	
<b>4. How will the Multilateral Fund gender policy be considered during project preparation?</b>		
FONDOIN aims to achieve a higher participation of women during the all activities related the project, including through the hiring of female consultants, supervisors, trainers, and designers to develop the activities of each component, in order to strengthen the capacities of in terms of gender mainstreaming.		

**MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE  
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL  
KIGALI-HFC IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (KIP) PROJECT PREPARATION (PRP)  
KIP (INV - FOAM)**

**Part I: Project information**

<b>Project title:</b>	Kigali HFC phase-down Plan Preparation	
<b>Country:</b>	Mongolia	
<b>Lead implementing agency:</b>	UNEP	
<b>Cooperating agency (1):</b>	UNIDO	Implementing Investment Project for Foam Sector
<b>Implementation period for stage I of the KIP:</b>	2024-2029	
<b>Duration of PRP implementation (i.e., time (in months) from the approval of PRP to submission of the KIP (please specify): 12 months</b>		
<b>Funding requested:</b>		
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Sector</b>	<b>Funding requested (US \$)*</b>
UNIDO	INV - Foam	80,000

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

**Part II: Prerequisites for submission**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
Official endorsement letter from Government, indicating the specifying roles of respective agencies (where more than one IA is involved)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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

<b>1. Agency:</b>	UNIDO
<b>2. Sector:</b>	Foam
<b>3. HFC consumption in item #2 reported under country programme data?</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Yes</b> , please specify reported amount and year: 2022 – HFC-245FA = 392 mt*  *Based on the information provided by the importer when applying for special permission, the substance was estimated to contain 13-15% of pre-blended polyol in the production of building insulation foam and estimated to contain 3% of the pre-blended polyol in the production of refrigerators. The total amount of HFC-245fa reported was 2,619 metric tonnes, of which 15% corresponds to 393 metric tonnes.  <input type="checkbox"/> <b>No</b>
<b>4. Does the enterprise commit to phase out the HFC consumption associated with the proposed investment project, if approved by the Executive Committee?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Yes</b> , please provide support letter [REDACTED] <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>No</b> Enterprises are to be determined through the surveys
<b>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?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Yes</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>No</b> The current PRP funding request for investment component is part of the KIP.
<b>6. Please explain briefly how the investment project would relate to the overarching</b>	The phase-down of HFC will be addressed in the overarching strategy of Mongolia. The investment initiative

<b>strategy for the country, and when the final KIP will be submitted (decision 87/50(e))</b>		will contribute to this action by obtaining greater details from foam enterprises that use HFCs and by pursuing the phasing down of HFCs in the foam industry.			
<b>7. Information on sector consumption (specify previous year HFC consumption)</b>					
<b>Substance</b>		<b>Consumption (metric tonnes)</b>			
HFC-245fa		392 (estimate)			
<b>8. Information on enterprise(s) for which funding is being sought</b>					
Enterprise	Year established	HFC consumption (metric tonnes) (last three years)			HFC phase-out to be achieved (metric tonnes and CO <sub>2</sub> -eq. tonnes)
		2019	2020	2021	
<p>Mongolia has a foam manufacturing sector using HFCs. At the moment, the NOU has initial information (see Annex I) on the number of foam manufacturing enterprises. Overall picture and key information about the sector need to be additionally obtained through the survey to be conducted under this project.</p> <p>In the survey report on ODS alternatives in Mongolia (2012-2015), five polyurethane foam manufacturing companies were identified, none of the companies used ODSs for their production. Instead, they used low GWP HFCs and HFC alternatives. In the Foam Sector two extruded polystyrene (XPS) foam manufacturing enterprises (i.e., Bilguun Trade LLC and New Warm LLC) are probably using combination of HFC-134a and HFC-152a, or HFC-152a in combination with CO<sub>2</sub> and alcohol. Five enterprises in the PU foam sector are using preblended polyol containing HFC-245fa or/and HFC-365mfc/227ea for rigid and integral skin flexible foam polyurethane products.</p> <p>According to the ODS alternative survey and Country Assessment Report, the use of HFCs has picked up in Mongolia and the consumption of these HFCs needs to be monitored and data should be collected to develop foam sector-specific interventions under the KIP. The new foam industries being set up are mainly using HFC technologies.</p> <p>The detailed enterprise wise information will be available after conducting a survey and collecting updated information regarding eligibility, HCF consumption, baseline equipment, etc.</p>					
<b>9. Activities to be undertaken for preparation of the investment project and funding requested</b>					
Activity		Indicative funding (US \$)		Bilateral/implementing agency	
Conducting industry surveys, individual data collection, interviews, organizing workshops and stakeholders' consultations for the integration of national regulations and procedures for KA implementation and consolidation of technical capacities in the institutions involved in HFC control; conduct gender assessments; Data collection and analysis for future preparation of HFC phase-down investment programmes in Foam sectors manufacturing.		40,000		UNIDO	
Communication and outreach plan preparation and development of awareness raising activities		15,000		UNIDO	
Conducting studies, stakeholders' workshops and assessment related to the HFC phase down strategies, sector effects and sector based strategies.		15,000		UNIDO	
Validation: Consultations, review and validation of the consolidated overarching strategy		10,000		UNIDO	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>80,000</b>			

## ANNEX I

List of manufacturers use of Substances and Pre-blended polyol for Foam blowing applications  
(preliminary information)

	<b>Manufacturer</b>	<b>Type of Production</b>
1.	“New Warm” LLC	XPS foam board
2.	“Bilguun Trade” LLC	XPS foam board
3.	“Energy Construction Company” LLC	Polyurethane panels
4.	“DB Panel System” LLC	Polyurethane panels
5.	“Korean Standard” LLC	Polyurethane spray
6.	“Metro Chem” LLC	Polyurethane foam pipe shell
7.	“Gateway Development Mongolia” LLC	Polyurethane block Polyurethane spray
8.	“EBMAT” LLC	Polyurethane panels