



联合国  
环境规划署



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执行蒙特利尔议定书  
多边基金执行委员会  
第九十三次会议  
2023年12月15日至19日，蒙特利尔  
临时议程<sup>1</sup>第9(c)项

联合国环境规划署 2023 年工作方案修正案

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

执行蒙特利尔议定书多边基金执行委员会的会前文件不妨碍文件印发后执行委员会可能作出的任何决定。

## 基金秘书处的评论和建议

1. 环境署要求执行委员会为其 2023 年工作方案修正案核准经费 5,618,157 美元，外加机构支助费用 186,030 美元，细目如表 1 所列。该工作方案附于本文件附件。

表 1: 环境署 2023 年工作方案修正案

国家	活动/项目	申请数额 (美元)	建议数额 (美元)
<b>A 部分：建议一揽子核准的活动</b>			
<b>A1: 延长体制强化项目</b>			
安提瓜和巴布达	延长体制强化项目（第六阶段）	180,000	180,000
贝宁	延长体制强化项目（第十三阶段）	180,000	180,000
玻利维亚（多民族国家）	延长体制强化项目（第十二阶段）	208,966	208,966
布基纳法索	延长体制强化项目（第十五阶段）	191,858	191,858
库克群岛	延长体制强化项目（第九阶段）	180,000	180,000
多米尼克	延长体制强化项目（第八阶段）	180,000	180,000
加蓬	延长体制强化项目（第十二阶段）	180,000	180,000
圭亚那	延长体制强化项目（第九阶段）	180,000	180,000
伊拉克	延长体制强化项目（第六阶段）	635,904	635,904
马达加斯加	延长体制强化项目（第十阶段）	180,000	180,000
毛里求斯	延长体制强化项目（第八阶段）	180,000	180,000
密克罗尼西亚联邦	延长体制强化项目（第九阶段）	180,000	180,000
巴拉圭	延长体制强化项目（第十一阶段）	180,000	180,000
圣卢西亚	延长体制强化项目（第十二阶段）	180,000	180,000
所罗门群岛	延长体制强化项目（第十阶段）	180,000	180,000
索马里	延长体制强化项目（第六阶段）	180,000	180,000
东帝汶	延长体制强化项目（第七阶段）	180,000	180,000
多哥	延长体制强化项目（第十二阶段）	180,000	180,000
也门	延长体制强化项目（第九阶段）	450,429	450,429
A1 共计		4,187,157	4,187,157
<b>A2: 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的项目编制</b>			
南苏丹 <sup>a</sup>	编制氟氯烃淘汰管理计划（第二阶段）	20,000	20,000
A2 小计		20,000	20,000
机构支助费用		2,600	2,600
A2 共计		22,600	22,600
<b>A3: 基加利氢氟碳化物实施计划的项目编制</b>			
厄立特里亚 <sup>b</sup>	编制基加利氢氟碳化物实施计划（第一阶段）	91,000	91,000
格鲁吉亚	编制基加利氢氟碳化物实施计划（第一阶段）	130,000	130,000
肯尼亚 <sup>c</sup>	编制基加利氢氟碳化物实施计划（第一阶段）	95,000	95,000
马里 <sup>a</sup>	编制基加利氢氟碳化物实施计划（第一阶段）	135,000	135,000
摩尔多瓦共和国	编制基加利氢氟碳化物实施计划（第一阶段）	130,000	130,000
圣文森特和格林纳丁斯 <sup>b</sup>	编制基加利氢氟碳化物实施计划（第一阶段）	70,000	70,000
A3 小计		651,000	651,000
机构支助费用		84,630	84,630
A3 共计		735,630	735,630

国家	活动/项目	申请数额 (美元)	建议数额 (美元)
<b>A4: 编制废旧或无用受控物质库存国家清单以及收集、运输和处置此类物质的国家计划<sup>2</sup></b>			
阿尔巴尼亚	编制国家计划和废旧或无用受控物质库存国家清单	80,000	80,000
亚美尼亚	编制国家计划和废旧或无用受控物质库存国家清单	90,000	90,000
玻利维亚 (多民族国) <sup>d</sup>	编制国家计划和废旧或无用受控物质库存国家清单	35,000	35,000
哥斯达黎加	编制国家计划和废旧或无用受控物质库存国家清单	90,000	90,000
多米尼加共和国	编制国家计划和废旧或无用受控物质库存国家清单	90,000	90,000
萨尔瓦多	编制国家计划和废旧或无用受控物质库存国家清单	90,000	90,000
危地马拉 <sup>d</sup>	编制国家计划和废旧或无用受控物质库存国家清单	35,000	35,000
洪都拉斯 <sup>d</sup>	编制国家计划和废旧或无用受控物质库存国家清单	35,000	35,000
尼加拉瓜 <sup>d</sup>	编制国家计划和废旧或无用受控物质库存国家清单	35,000	35,000
摩尔多瓦共和国	编制国家计划和废旧或无用受控物质库存国家清单	80,000	80,000
也门	编制国家计划和废旧或无用受控物质库存国家清单	100,000	100,000
A4 小计		760,000	760,000
机构支助费用		98,800	98,800
A4 共计		858,800	858,800
共计 (A1, A2, A3, A4)		5,618,157	5,618,157
机构支助费用 (A1, A2, A3, A4)		186,030	186,030
总计		5,804,187	5,804,187

<sup>a</sup> 开发署作为合作执行机构

<sup>b</sup> 工发组织作为合作执行机构

<sup>c</sup> 德国政府作为牵头双边机构

<sup>d</sup> 工发组织作为牵头执行机构

## 建议一揽子核准的活动

### A1: 延长体制强化项目

#### 项目说明

2. 环境署在表 1 的 A1 部分为所列的国家提出延长体制强化项目的申请。这些项目的说明载于本文件附件一。

#### 秘书处的评论

3. 秘书处审查了环境署代表相关国家政府根据有关资格及供资金额的准则<sup>3</sup>和相关决定提出的延长 19 项体制强化项目的申请。根据前一阶段体制强化项目的原来工作计划、国家方案和第 7 条数据、氟氯烃淘汰管理计划执行情况的最初报告、相关机构的工作进度报告以及缔约方会议的任何相关决定，对这些申请进行了核对。注意到这 19 个国家都已提交了 2022 年国家方案数据并履行了《蒙特利尔议定书》规定的控制目标，且已报告其年度氟氯烃消费量未超过其与执行委员会签订的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的协定规定的年度最

<sup>2</sup> 在本文件中称为编制国家计划和废旧或无用受控物质库存国家清单

<sup>3</sup> 第 91/63 号决定: (b) 批准最终报告的修订格式和延长体制强化项目的供资申请以及相应的绩效指标; (c) 自 2023 年执行委员会第一次会议以来, 要求第 5 条国家从 2023 年执行委员会第一次会议开始, 通过双边和执行机构对所有延长体制强化项目的申请都使用上文(b)分段提到的修订格式。

大允许消费量。此外，根据第 91/63 号决定（b）段的规定，提交的所有申请都对体制强化项目的绩效指标、项目风险和可持续性以及取得的成就进行了评估。

## 秘书处的建议

4. 秘书处建议按照本文件表 1 的 A1 部分所示的供资金额一揽子批准安提瓜和巴布达、贝宁、玻利维亚多民族国、布基纳法索、库克群岛、多米尼克、加蓬、圭亚那、伊拉克、马达加斯加、毛里求斯、密克罗尼西亚联邦、巴拉圭、圣卢西亚、所罗门群岛、索马里、东帝汶、多哥和也门延长体制强化项目的申请。执行委员会不妨向前述国家的政府提出本文件附件二所作的评论。

## A2：氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的项目编制

### 项目说明

5. 如表 1 的 A2 部分所示，环境署作为牵头执行机构提交了编制南苏丹氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第二阶段的申请。开发署作为南苏丹的合作执行机构，在其 2023 年工作方案中申请了 10,000 美元，外加机构支助费用 700 美元。<sup>4</sup>

6. 环境署提供了支持南苏丹氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第二阶段项目编制申请的活动说明，其中包括：申请为项目编制供资的理由；氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第一阶段执行情况的进度报告；项目编制期间将开展的活动清单以及使用氟氯烃淘汰管理计划项目编制申请格式的相应预算。

### 秘书处的评论

7. 在审查该申请时，秘书处考虑到了第 71/42 号决定所载供资准则、氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第一阶段的进展情况，包括截至本文件编制时各次付款的执行情况；以及第 84/46(e) 号决定。<sup>5</sup>秘书处注意到，申请的供资符合第 71/42 号决定。南苏丹氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第一阶段的完成日期在第九十一次会议<sup>6</sup>上延长至 2025 年 12 月 31 日。秘书处注意到该申请符合第 82/45 号决定，该决定允许在氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第一阶段结束日期前两年提交氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第二阶段项目编制申请。

8. 秘书处还注意到，该国报告的 2022 年氟氯烃年度消费量为 1.24 ODP 吨，超过了同年与执行委员会签订的最新氟氯烃淘汰管理计划协定中规定的 1.07 ODP 吨的年度最高允许消费量。环境署指出，国家臭氧机构重新计算了提交的数据，发现有一个进口商被计算了两次，该国政府重新提交的更正数据为 1.02 ODP 吨，在最高允许消费量限额之内。南苏丹政府正式请求修订第 7 条数据，以反映 2022 年准确的氟氯烃消费量。

9. 环境署确认，南苏丹氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第二阶段将在 2030 年 1 月 1 日之前淘汰 100% 的氟氯烃基准。

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<sup>4</sup> UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/35

<sup>5</sup> 只有那些氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第二阶段已获核准且其削减目标低于 2025 年履约目标的国家，才允许将氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第三阶段纳入业务计划。

<sup>6</sup> UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/72 号文件附件十七

## 秘书处的建议

10. 秘书处建议按照表 1 的 A2 部分所示的供资金额，一揽子核准南苏丹氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第二阶段的项目编制。

### A3:基加利氢氟碳化物实施计划的项目编制

#### 项目说明

11. 环境署为 6 个第 5 条国家提交了编制基加利氢氟碳化物实施计划第一阶段的申请，其中作为指定执行机构为 2 个国家，作为牵头执行机构为 3 个国家提交申请，同时，工发组织是厄立特里亚、圣文森特和格林纳丁斯的合作机构；开发署是马里的合作机构；此外，作为合作执行机构为 1 个国家提交申请，德国政府是牵头执行机构。这些申请见表 1 的 A3 部分。

12. 工发组织作为厄立特里亚、圣文森特和格林纳丁斯的合作执行机构，申请了 69,000 美元，外加 4,830 美元的机构支助费用<sup>7</sup>，开发署作为马里的合作执行机构，在其各自的 2023 年工作方案修正案中申请了 35,000 美元，外加 2,450 美元的机构支助费用<sup>8</sup>。德国政府作为肯尼亚的牵头执行机构，申请了 95,000 美元，外加 12,350 美元的机构支助费用，并说明了编制肯尼亚的基加利氢氟碳化物实施计划所需的活动以及双边合作下每项活动的相应费用；<sup>9</sup>秘书处的评论也包括在其中。

#### 秘书处的评论

13. 在审查这些申请时，秘书处审议了第 87/50 号决定所载的关于编制基加利氢氟碳化物实施计划的准则、为项目编制拟议进行的活动及其与相关的扶持活动以及该国其他与氢氟碳化物相关的项目的联系。

14. 环境署作为指定/牵头执行机构，利用申请基加利氢氟碳化物实施计划项目编制的格式，说明了为厄立特里亚、格鲁吉亚、马里、摩尔多瓦共和国以及圣文森特和格林纳丁斯编制基加利氢氟碳化物实施计划总体战略所需进行的活动。提交的材料包括所有国家的氢氟碳化物和氢氟碳化物混合物消费数据。所有五个国家的项目编制活动包括全国范围的氢氟碳化物消费调查和数据收集、氢氟碳化物和替代品使用情况分析；与利益攸关方举行协商会议；数据核实会议；制冷和空调维修行业能力的收集和分析以及氢氟碳化物总体淘汰战略的制定。除上述活动外，一些国家的编制活动还包括：分析海关/贸易/执法机构的需求和能力；制定性别平等主流化行动计划；政策和立法审查；评估回收、再循环和销毁能力；制定初步的氢氟碳化物相关政策和条例，包括配额制度；以及通过分析激励和抑制措施，推广全球升温潜能值（GWP）低的替代品。。

<sup>7</sup> UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/37

<sup>8</sup> UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/35

<sup>9</sup> UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/32

15. 秘书处注意到，环境署作为指定/牵头执行机构的所有五个国家均已批准《基加利修正案》，<sup>10</sup>且已提供确认函，表明就逐步减少氢氟碳化物采取行动的意愿；并注意到所申请的资金符合第 87/50(c)号决定。环境署指出，所有五个国家的基加利氢氟碳化物实施计划总体战略的项目编制工作将借鉴在扶持活动下开展的活动，因为这些活动是与逐步减少氢氟碳化物有关的首批行动，并曾有助于《基加利修正案》的批准。

### 秘书处的建议

16. 秘书处建议按照表 1 的 A3 部分所示的供资金额，一揽子批准厄立特里亚、格鲁吉亚、马里、摩尔多瓦共和国以及圣文森特和格林纳丁斯的基加利氢氟碳化物实施计划第一阶段的项目编制申请。

### A4：编制废旧或无用受控物质库存国家清单以及收集、运输和处置此类物质的国家计划

#### 项目说明

17. 如表 1 的 A4 部分所示，环境署作为指定执行机构为七个国家提交了编制废旧或无用受控物质库存国家清单和计划的申请；作为合作执行机构为四个国家提交了申请，工发组织为牵头执行机构。

18. 工发组织作为玻利维亚多民族国、危地马拉、洪都拉斯和尼加拉瓜的牵头执行机构，在其 2023 年工作方案修正案中申请了 220,000 美元，外加 15,400 美元的机构支助费用。<sup>11</sup>

### 秘书处的评论

19. 在审查这些申请时，秘书处考虑了第 91/66 号决定中关于编制国家计划和废旧或无用受控物质库存国家清单的标准，以及拟议的项目编制活动及其与各国的国家淘汰/逐步减少计划（即氟氯烃淘汰管理计划或基加利氢氟碳化物实施计划）的联系。秘书处注意到，每项供资申请均符合第 91/66 号决定。

20. 环境署作为指定执行机构，利用相关的项目提案提交表，为阿尔巴尼亚、亚美尼亚、哥斯达黎加、多米尼加共和国、萨尔瓦多、摩尔多瓦共和国和也门提供了编制国家计划和废旧或无用受控物质库存国家清单所需活动的说明。

21. 七个国家供资申请中的活动包括编制国家清单、行动计划和最终报告；进行监管评估，以确定控制无用的消耗臭氧层物质和氢氟碳化物库存的需要；与相关利益攸关方进行磋商；收集和分析来自已经确定设备类型和来源的未使用或无用制冷剂数量的数据，并进行核查；确定可持续成本模式和执行供资；确定能够分析废旧或无用的消耗臭氧层物质和氢氟碳化物成分的实验室，以及升级此类实验室的需要；以及将性别平等主流化纳入考量。

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<sup>10</sup> 《基加利修正案》的批准（或接受）日期：厄立特里亚（2023 年 2 月 7 日）、格鲁吉亚（2023 年 7 月 11 日）、马里（2023 年 9 月 22 日）、摩尔多瓦（2023 年 9 月 22 日）以及圣文森特和格林纳丁斯（2023 年 11 月 7 日）。

<sup>11</sup> 同上。

除这些活动外，一些国家的筹备活动还包括与其他中美洲国家分享经验的区域讲习班；以及在水泥窑中进行销毁测试，以核实共处理是否符合排放标准。

### **秘书处的建议**

22. 秘书处建议按照表 1 的 A4 部分所示的供资金额，一揽子核准阿尔巴尼亚、亚美尼亚、玻利维亚多民族国、哥斯达黎加、多米尼加共和国、萨尔瓦多、危地马拉、洪都拉斯、尼加拉瓜、摩尔多瓦共和国和也门编制废旧或无用的受控物质库存国家清单以及收集、运输和处置此类物质的计划。

Annex I

INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECT PROPOSALS<sup>1</sup>

**Antigua and Barbuda: Renewal of institutional strengthening**

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
	Phase I: Nov-98	36,000
	Phase II: Nov-02	31,187
	Phase III: Dec-04	60,000
	Phase IV: Dec-12	30,000
	Phase V: Nov-14	60,000
	Total:	217,187
Amount requested for renewal (phase VI) (US \$):		180,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase VI (US \$):		180,000
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase VI to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		180,000
Date of approval of country programme:		1998
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:		2012
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes for ODS/CO <sub>2</sub> -eq tonnes for HFCs):		
(a) Annex A, Group I (CFCs) (average 1995-1997)		10.7
(b) Annex A, Group II (halons) (average 1995-1997)		0.3
(c) Annex B, Group II (carbon tetrachloride) (average 1998-2000)		0.0
(d) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)		0.0
(e) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		0.3
(f) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		0.0
(g) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)		Not available
Latest reported ODS consumption (2022) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
(a) Annex A, Group I (CFCs)		0
(b) Annex A, Group II (halons)		0
(c) Annex B, Group II (carbon tetrachloride)		0
(d) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0
(e) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		0
(f) Annex E (methyl bromide)		0
	Total:	0
Latest reported Annex F (HFCs) consumption (2022) (CO <sub>2</sub> -eq tonnes) as per Article 7		Not available
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2022
Amount approved for projects (as at June 2023) (US \$):		626,740
Amount disbursed (as at December 2022) (US \$):		566,740
ODS to be phased out (as at June 2023) (ODP tonnes):		3.0
ODS phased out (as at December 2022) (ODP tonnes):		3.0

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	62,987
(b) Institutional strengthening:	217,187
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	346,566
	Total:
	626,740
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	0

<sup>1</sup> Data as at December 2022 are based on document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/17.



Progress report

2. Phase V of the institutional strengthening (IS) project for Antigua and Barbuda supported the country's efforts to maintain the implementation of Montreal Protocol activities. Phase V experienced delays in implementation owing to the COVID-19 global pandemic and administrative challenges within the national ozone unit (NOU) and Government. However, during UNEP's May 2023 mission, the country recommitted to the implementation of Montreal Protocol projects including IS. The NOU monitored the implementation of the licensing and quota system, monitored its borders to guard against illegal ODS trade, and collected, verified and submitted its country programme and Article 7 data, allowing Antigua and Barbuda to maintain compliance under the Montreal Protocol. During phase V, the country fully achieved the IS indicators apart from those that were rated as "not applicable" as there was no active HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP) being implemented during the period.

Plan of action

3. Under phase VI, the Government of Antigua and Barbuda will continue to support activities to phase out HCFCs and promote related issues. Ratification of the Kigali Amendment is anticipated to be achieved. The newly created Independent Oversight Advisory Committee (following UNEP's mission) is expected to play a greater role in guiding and supporting the NOU with implementation of activities. As a result of the global COVID-19 pandemic, the NOU will increase the use of virtual tools to diversify its outreach and visibility. The following actions will be undertaken during the new phase: continue to strengthen coordination within the NOU and with relevant stakeholders; implement the licensing and quota system for HCFCs and the licensing system for HFCs and share more information regarding the Kigali Amendment; coordinate and monitor programme activities under the HPMP; work closely with stakeholders in the refrigeration servicing sector; implement public awareness campaigns through virtual and print media. During the next phase, the NOU will maintain its timely country programme and Article 7 data reporting and will participate in meetings related to the Montreal Protocol. Additionally, the Government will promote participation of women in the refrigeration servicing sector.

Sustainability and risk assessment

4. The NOU is located within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Agriculture, Trade and Barbuda Affairs and is under the direct supervision of the Office of the Permanent Secretary. The work programme of the NOU is incorporated within that of the Ministry. With the installation of the Independent Oversight Advisory Committee with the Permanent Secretary as the Chair, this confirms the importance of this committee and its role in ensuring support to the NOU. These factors contribute to the sustainability of the IS and the framework to assess risks ahead of time and plan for suitable interventions in advance. Additionally, UNEP requires interim reports as part of the Small-scale Funding Agreement (SSFA) with the country. These reports contain a section where the country is required to identify in advance, any issues that it is experiencing or where the activities are not proceeding as planned, so that UNEP as implementing agency may support, assess and intervene where necessary.

**Benin: Renewal of institutional strengthening**

<b>Summary of the project and country profile</b>			
Implementing agency:			UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):			
Phase I:	Nov-95		50,000
Phase II:	Jul-99		33,333
Phase III:	Mar-01		33,333
Phase IV:	Jul-03		43,333
Phase V:	Jul-06		60,000
Phase VI:	Nov-08		60,000
Phase VII:	Dec-10		60,000
Phase VIII:	Dec-13		60,000

<b>Summary of the project and country profile</b>			
	Phase IX:	Nov-15	85,000
	Phase X:	Nov-17	82,337
	Phase XI:	Dec-19	85,000
	Phase XII:	Nov-21	85,000
		Total:	737,335
Amount requested for renewal (phase XIII) (US \$):			180,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase XIII (US \$):			180,000
Agency support costs (US \$):			0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase XIII to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):			180,000
Date of approval of country programme:			1995
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:			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)		23.8
(c)	Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		0.0
(d)	Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)		1,763,273
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)		10.93
(c)	Annex E (methyl bromide)		0.00
	Total:		10.93
Latest reported Annex F (HFCs) consumption (2022) (CO <sub>2</sub> -eq tonnes) as per Article 7			1,230,484
Year of reported country programme implementation data:			2022
Amount approved for projects (as at June 2023) (US \$):			3,230,824
Amount disbursed (as at December 2022) (US \$):			2,614,005
ODS to be phased out (as at June 2023) (ODP tonnes):			87.8
ODS phased out (as at December 2022) (ODP tonnes):			75.3

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

<b>Summary of activities</b>	<b>Funds approved (US \$)</b>
(a) Investment projects:	770,609
(b) Institutional strengthening:	737,335
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,722,880
	Total:
	3,230,824
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	150,000

#### Progress report

6. Under phase XII of its IS project, Benin's NOU achieved all seven performance objectives. The NOU collected ODS and HFC import data and submitted country programme and Article 7 data to the Fund and Ozone Secretariats, respectively; held annual meetings with stakeholders, including the National Ozone Committee, for effective coordination; and supervised training for 106 refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) technicians and 34 customs officers. The NOU implemented continuing activities including raising awareness about HCFC alternatives, relevant laws and regulations; and actively observed World Ozone Day and engaged in Montreal Protocol-related meetings.

#### Plan of action

7. During phase XIII of the IS project, the NOU will focus on: continuing information dissemination and awareness activities; coordinating the implementation of stage II of the HPMP; promoting and enforcing the licensing and quota system, providing importers with annual quota information; establishing the technician certification program; sustaining monitoring and evaluation efforts; conducting annual

stakeholder workshops to promote low-GWP HCFC alternatives; timely data collection and reporting to the Ozone and Fund Secretariats, and preparation of the overarching strategy for the Kigali HFC implementation plan (KIP).

### Sustainability and risk assessment

8. The Government of Benin is actively regulating HCFC and HFC consumption in line with the Montreal Protocol targets. Training centres have been equipped for technicians, and customs officers are being trained to monitor HCFC and HFC imports and potential illegal trade. These actions are expected to mitigate risks of project implementation experienced in the past. UNEP as implementing agency continues to support Benin in timely project implementation. Despite all challenges, online meetings and training have been effective.

### **Bolivia (Plurinational State of): Renewal of institutional strengthening**

<b>Summary of the project and country profile</b>		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
	Phase I: Nov-95	91,000
	Phase II: Nov-98	60,670
	Phase III: Jul-01	60,670
	Phase IV: Jul-03	100,000
	Phase V: Nov-05	78,867
	Phase VI: Nov-07	78,867
	Phase VII: Nov-09	78,868
	Phase VIII: Jul-12	78,867
	Phase IX: Nov-14	78,867
	Phase X: Nov-17	100,950
	Phase XI: Dec-19	100,950
	Total:	908,576
Amount requested for renewal (phase XII) (US \$):		209,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase XII (US \$):		209,000
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase XII to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		209,000
Date of approval of country programme:		1995
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)	6.1
(c)	Annex E, (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)	0.6
(d)	Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)	677,884
Latest reported ODS consumption (2022) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
(a)	Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)	0.0
(b)	Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)	1.4
(c)	Annex E (methyl bromide)	0.0
	Total:	1.4
Latest reported Annex F (HFCs) consumption (2022) (CO <sub>2</sub> -eq tonnes) as per Article 7		736,368
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2022
Amount approved for projects (as at June 2023) (US \$):		3,928,893
Amount disbursed (as at December 2022) (US \$):		3,603,748
ODS to be phased out (as at June 2023) (ODP tonnes):		114.2
ODS phased out (as at December 2022) (ODP tonnes):		108.4

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	1,293,424
(b) Institutional strengthening:	908,576
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,726,893
Total:	3,928,893
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	150,000

Progress report

10. The implementation of Montreal Protocol activities in Bolivia (Plurinational State of) continued with significant progress under phase XI of the IS project. The NOU worked to achieve broad consensus on revised national ODS legislation. An operational ODS import/export licensing and HCFC quota system is in place and the licensing system includes HFC substances. Article 7 and country programme data were submitted to the Ozone and Fund Secretariats, respectively, accurately and in a timely manner. The enabling activities for HFC phase-down project was completed in June 2022. NOU staff also coordinated activities for the final tranches of stage I of the HPMP, and the first tranche of stage II. Several training sessions for customs officers were organized. The country has encouraged the continued participation of stakeholders in the implementation of the Montreal Protocol at the national level, and organized awareness-raising activities as well as World Ozone Day celebrations and participated in regional network meetings and events.

Plan of action

11. Bolivia will continue implementing HCFC phase-out and submit its Kigali HFC implementation plan in an effective manner to meet the HCFC phase-out and HFC phase-down targets, while ensuring gender mainstreaming in implementation of those projects. In addition, it will continue strengthening the controlled substances legislation to fulfill the requirements of the stage II of the HPMP and the Kigali Amendment, and the development of national capacities to allow the efficient implementation of all its provisions. The action plan also includes strict monitoring and control of the imports and use of HCFCs and HFCs, as well as facilitating access to and use of new alternative substances and technologies. The NOU will continue public awareness-raising activities especially with the education sector and with a gender focus during the celebration of World Refrigeration Day and World Ozone Day as well as national events.

Sustainability and risk assessment

12. The frequent changes in Government, and in national entities, have threatened compliance with the commitments made under the Montreal Protocol and the sustainability of the project. Therefore, the NOU has been working to ensure the continuity of the actions included in the HPMP implementation plan and to raise awareness of the new authorities on the importance of the project for the country's compliance with the Montreal Protocol and for the ozone layer protection. One of the positive results achieved is the strengthening of the regulatory framework for the control of substances controlled by the Montreal Protocol and the products/equipment that depend on them, guaranteeing the sustainability of the achievements achieved so far. In addition, to ensure the long-term sustainability of the HCFC phase-out and mitigate the risks to project implementation, the NOU maintains good communication with and has support from the Customs Agency to ensure control of HCFC substances.

**Burkina Faso: Renewal of institutional strengthening**

Summary of the project and country profile	
Implementing agency:	UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):	

<b>Summary of the project and country profile</b>			
Implementing agency:			UNEP
	Phase I:	Nov-93	83,500
	Phase II:	May-97	55,700
	Phase III:	Mar-99	55,700
	Phase IV:	Mar-01	55,700
	Phase V:	Nov-02	72,410
	Phase VI:	Dec-04	72,410
	Phase VII:	Nov-06	72,410
	Phase VIII:	Nov-08	72,410
	Phase IX:	Dec-10	72,410
	Phase X:	Dec-12	72,410
	Phase XI:	May-15	72,410
	Phase XII:	Jul-17	92,612
	Phase XIII:	May-19	92,685
	Phase XIV:	Jul-21	92,685
		<b>Total:</b>	<b>1,035,452</b>
Amount requested for renewal (phase XV) (US \$):			192,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase XV (US \$):			192,000
Agency support costs (US \$):			0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase XV to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):			192,000
Date of approval of country programme:			1993
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan (stage I):			2010
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)		28.9
(c)	Annex E, (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		0.0
(d)	Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)		1,049,523
Latest reported ODS consumption (2022) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:			
	Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.00
	Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		5.31
	Annex E, (methyl bromide)		0.00
	<b>Total:</b>		<b>5.31</b>
Latest reported Annex F (HFCs) consumption (2022) (CO <sub>2</sub> -eq tonnes) as per Article 7			401,625
Year of reported country programme implementation data:			2022
Amount approved for projects (as at June 2023) (US \$):			3,552,379
Amount disbursed (as at December 2022) (US \$):			2,844,219
ODS to be phased out (as at June 2023) (ODP tonnes):			84.0
ODS phased out (as at December 2022) (ODP tonnes):			78.8

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

<b>Summary of activities</b>	<b>Funds approved (US \$)</b>
(a) Investment projects:	620,630
(b) Institutional strengthening:	1,035,452
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,896,296
<b>Total:</b>	<b>3,552,379</b>
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	150,000

Progress report

14. Burkina Faso's NOU implemented phase XIV of the IS project, achieving six out of seven performance objectives. The NOU collected ODS and HFC import data and submitted country programme and Article 7 data to the Fund and Ozone Secretariats, respectively. Annual meetings with stakeholders,

including the National Ozone Committee, were held for effective coordination. The NOU oversaw training for 116 RAC technicians and 106 customs officers. Ongoing activities included raising awareness about HCFC alternatives, relevant laws and regulations. Burkina Faso actively observed World Ozone Day and engaged in Montreal Protocol-related meetings.

#### Plan of action

15. In Phase XV of the IS project, the NOU will focus on: continuing information dissemination and awareness activities; coordinating the implementation of stage II of the HPMP; promoting and enforcing the licensing and quota system, providing importers with annual quota information; establishing the technician certification programme; sustaining monitoring and evaluation efforts; conducting annual stakeholder workshops to promote low-GWP HCFC alternatives; timely data collection and reporting to the Ozone and Fund Secretariats; and preparation of the overarching strategy for the KIP.

#### Sustainability and risk assessment

16. The IS project can be successfully implemented in Burkina Faso under conditions of stable funding. Stakeholders, relevant associations, ministries and agencies actively participate in the development of recommendations and amendments to laws and regulations, as well as public awareness and promotional activities. The NOU is continuously guided by the National Ozone Steering Committee which comprises of key line Ministries, the RAC sector and other relevant agencies.

#### **Cook Islands: Renewal of institutional strengthening**

<b>Summary of the project and country profile</b>		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
Phase I:	Dec-04 & Nov-06	30,000
Phase II:	Nov-07 & Nov-09	47,500
Phase III:	Dec-10	60,000
Phase IV:	Jul-12	60,000
Phase V:	May-14	55,000
Phase VI:	Dec-16	80,000
Phase VII:	Dec-19	85,000
Phase VIII:	Nov-21	85,000
	Total:	502,500
Amount requested for renewal (phase IX) (US \$):		180,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase IX (US \$):		180,000
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase IX to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		180,000
Date of approval of country programme:		2004
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)	0.1
(c)	Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)	0.0
(d)	Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)	6,461
Latest reported ODS consumption (2022) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
(a)	Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)	0
(b)	Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)	0
(c)	Annex E (methyl bromide)	0
	Total:	0
Latest reported Annex F (HFCs) consumption (2022) (CO <sub>2</sub> -eq tonnes) as per Article 7		8,065
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2022
Amount approved for projects (as at June 2023) (US \$):		880,001

<b>Summary of the project and country profile</b>	
Amount disbursed (as at December 2022) (US \$):	623,088
ODS to be phased out (as at June 2023) (ODP tonnes):	1.4
ODS phased out (as at December 2022) (ODP tonnes):	0.5

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

<b>Summary of activities</b>	<b>Funds approved (US \$)</b>
(a) Investment projects:	0
(b) Institutional strengthening:	502,500
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	377,501
Total:	880,001
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	50,000

Progress report

18. Phase VIII of the IS project demonstrated the high level of national organization that the Government has achieved through the NOU. The Government implemented recommendations from the verification of HCFC consumption to further strengthen HFC trade control and sustain compliance with the Montreal Protocol HCFC phase-out obligations and maximum allowable consumption as agreed. The country fulfilled its data reporting obligations to the Ozone and Fund Secretariats in a timely manner and has sustained compliance with the HCFC reduction targets. The national ozone officer worked in close collaboration with the Customs Department, Cook Islands Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning (CIRAC) Association and other stakeholders in expediting implementation and sustain compliance with the Montreal Protocol. All the planned activities included in phase VIII made progress and fulfilled the objectives.

Plan of action

19. Phase IX will include: implementing the HFC licensing and quota system; adoption of the Pacific Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System2022(PACHS22) to have individual HS code for HFCs and blends; timely submission of Article 7 and country programme data; active engagement of key stakeholders and RAC association in the implementation of Montreal Protocol projects; coordination with stakeholders for the implementation of the HPMP and preparation of the KIP; organization of the World Ozone Day celebration and development of awareness materials; and participation in regional and international meetings. Gender mainstreaming will be integrated into implementation of the project activities.

Sustainability and risk assessment

20. The IS project can be successfully implemented in the Cook Islands under conditions of stable funding. Stakeholders, relevant associations, ministries and agencies actively participate in the development of recommendations and amendments to laws and regulations, as well as public awareness and promotional activities. The NOU is continuously guided by the National Ozone Committee which is comprised of key inline Ministries, the RAC sector and other relevant agencies. Since the Cook Islands has yet to adopt and put the WCO HS2022into effect, there are risks that HFC imports will not be accurately identified and recorded in the customs system. There might be some challenges with customs declarations due to the different types of HFCs as opposed to one type of HCFC; this is being discussed between the NOU and Customs. Therefore, it is crucial that the NOU strengthens cooperation with the Customs Department in monitoring HFCs through targeted awareness-raising for importers and customs brokers on identifying HFCs being imported with their proper HS codes.

### Dominica: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
Phase I:	Nov-98	30,000
Phase II:	Apr-04 and Apr-05	26,000
Phase III:	Nov-06	60,000
Phase IV:	Nov-08	60,000
Phase V:	Dec-10	60,000
Phase VI:	May-14	30,000
	Nov-17	20,000*
Phase VII:	Jun-18	85,000
	Total:	371,000
Amount requested for renewal (phase VIII) (US \$):		180,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase VIII (US \$):		180,000
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase VIII to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		180,000
Date of approval of country programme:		1998
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:		2010
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)		0.4
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		0.0
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)		Not available
Latest reported ODS consumption (2022) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.00
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		0.03
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)		0.00
	Total:	0.03
Latest reported Annex F (HFCs) consumption (2022) (CO <sub>2</sub> -eq tonnes) as per Article 7		24,230
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2022
Amount approved for projects (as at June 2023) (US \$):		982,386
Amount disbursed (as at December 2022) (US \$):		659,362
ODS to be phased out (as at June 2023) (ODP tonnes):		0.8
ODS phased out (as at December 2022) (ODP tonnes):		0.7

\* Additional emergency assistance for institutional strengthening of US \$20,000 was approved at the 80<sup>th</sup> meeting.

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	56,208
(b) Institutional strengthening:	371,000
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	555,178
	Total:
	982,386
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	50,000

#### Progress report

22. Phase VII of the IS project in Dominica was key in supporting the country's efforts to maintain the implementation of the Montreal Protocol activities. The phase experienced delays in its implementation due to lingering effects of Hurricane Maria compounded by the COVID-19 global pandemic and administrative changes within the NOU and Government. However, during UNEP's mission in June 2023, technical and policy experts from relevant government ministries were engaged and demonstrated their commitment to the implementation of the Montreal Protocol. The following was implemented: ODS



legislation and regulation to control and monitor ODS consumption and measures towards controlling HFCs; data collection, analysis, and submission; consultations and coordination with other national agencies/stakeholders; coordination of HPMP implementation activities; awareness-raising and information exchange; and regional cooperation and participation in Montreal Protocol meetings. Currently, the country is continuing to work towards achieving favourable ratings of the indicators except where rated “not applicable” as the country worked only to a limited extent on the integration of the Multilateral Fund gender mainstreaming policies.

#### Plan of action

23. Under phase VIII, the Government will continue to support activities to phase out HCFCs and promote Montreal Protocol activities. Through continued key stakeholder engagement, ratification of the Kigali Amendment is anticipated to be achieved. The NOU and line ministry are planning the organization of a steering committee comprised of the Permanent Secretary, senior technical advisor, and senior policy advisor to support the NOU with the implementation of activities. As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, the NOU will increase the use of virtual tools to broaden its outreach and visibility. During the new phase, the NOU will continue: to strengthen coordination with stakeholders; to implement the licensing and quota system for HCFCs and begin the implementation of a licensing system for HFCs; to coordinate and monitor programme activities under the HPMP; to work closely with stakeholders in the refrigeration servicing sector including capacity development; and to implement public awareness campaigns through virtual and print media. The NOU will also maintain its timely country programme and Article 7 data reporting to the Fund and Ozone Secretariats, respectively, participate in Montreal Protocol-related meetings and promote women's participation in the refrigeration servicing sector.

#### Sustainability and risk assessment

24. The NOU is located within the Ministry of Environment, Rural Modernisation, Kalinago Upliftment, and Constituency Empowerment under the direct supervision of the Office of the Permanent Secretary. The work programme of the NOU is incorporated within this Ministry. The planned organization of a National Ozone Steering Committee with the Permanent Secretary as a member, confirms the importance of this committee and its intended role in providing direct support to the NOU. These factors contribute to the sustainability of the IS project and the framework to assess risks ahead of time and plan for suitable interventions in advance. Additionally, UNEP requires interim reports as part of the SSFA with the country. These reports allow the country to identify in advance, any issues that it is experiencing or where the activities are not progressing as planned, providing an early indication where UNEP as implementing agency may support, assess and intervene where necessary.

#### **Gabon: Renewal of institutional strengthening**

<b>Summary of the project and country profile</b>			
Implementing agency:			UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):			
Phase I:	May-97		45,600
Phase II:	Dec-00		30,400
Phase III:	Jul-02		39,520
Phase IV:	Dec-04		60,000
Phase V:	Nov-06		60,000
Phase VI:	Nov-08		60,000
Phase VII:	Dec-10		60,000
Phase VIII:	Dec-13		60,000
Phase IX:	Nov-15		84,703
Phase X:	Jun-18		85,000
Phase XI:	Jul-21		85,000
	Total:		670,223
Amount requested for renewal (phase XII) (US \$):			180,000

<b>Summary of the project and country profile</b>	
Amount recommended for approval for phase XII (US \$):	180,000
Agency support costs (US \$):	0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase XII to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):	180,000
Date of approval of country programme:	1997
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:	2010
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)	30.2
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)	0.0
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)	2,182,210
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)	7.37
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)	0.00
Total:	7.37
Latest reported Annex F (HFCs) consumption (2022) (CO <sub>2</sub> -eq tonnes) as per Article 7	740,030
Year of reported country programme implementation data:	2022
Amount approved for projects (as at June 2023) (US \$):	2,529,071
Amount disbursed (as at December 2022) (US \$):	2,209,446
ODS to be phased out (as at June 2023) (ODP tonnes):	33.0
ODS phased out (as at December 2022) (ODP tonnes):	27.3

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

<b>Summary of activities</b>	<b>Funds approved (US \$)</b>
(a) Investment projects:	333,142
(b) Institutional strengthening:	670,223
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,525,706
Total:	2,529,071
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	150,000

Progress report

26. During phase XI of the IS project in Gabon, the NOU collected ODS and HFC import data and submitted country programme and Article 7 data to the Fund and Ozone Secretariats, respectively. Annual meetings with stakeholders, including the National Ozone Committee, were held for effective coordination. The NOU oversaw training for 17 customs officers; raised awareness about HCFC alternatives, relevant laws and regulations; organized World Ozone Day celebrations and engaged in Montreal Protocol-related meetings. Gabon achieved five out of seven IS performance objectives with two indicators partially achieved.

Plan of action

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

Sustainability and risk assessment

28. The Government is actively regulating HCFC and HFC consumption in line with the Montreal Protocol targets. Training centres have been equipped for technicians, and customs officers are being trained to monitor HCFC and HFC imports and potential illegal trade of those substances. These actions are expected to mitigate the risks of project implementation experienced in the past. UNEP as implementing agency continues to support Gabon in timely project implementation. Despite the challenges, online meetings and training have been effective.

**Guyana: Renewal of institutional strengthening**

<b>Summary of the project and country profile</b>		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
Phase I:	Nov-97	65,000
Phase II:	Jul-01	43,400
Phase III:	Apr-06	56,333
Phase IV:	Nov-09	60,000
Phase V:	Dec-12	60,000
Phase VI:	May-15	60,000
Phase VII:	Jul-17	85,000
Phase VIII:	Dec-19	85,000
	Total:	514,733
Amount requested for renewal (phase IX) (US \$):		180,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase IX (US \$):		180,000
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase IX to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		180,000
Date of approval of country programme:		1997
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:		2011
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)		1.8
(c) Annex E, (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		1.4
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)		146,169
Latest reported ODS consumption (2022) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.00
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		0.62
(c) Annex E, (methyl bromide)		0.00
	Total:	0.62
Latest reported Annex F (HFCs) consumption (2022) (CO <sub>2</sub> -eq tonnes) as per Article 7		156,067
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2022
Amount approved for projects (as at June 2023) (US \$):		2,465,818
Amount disbursed (as at December 2022) (US \$):		2,044,848
ODS to be phased out (as at June 2023) (ODP tonnes):		68.0
ODS phased out (as at December 2022) (ODP tonnes):		60.6

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

<b>Summary of activities</b>	<b>Funds approved (US \$)</b>
(a) Investment projects:	514,733
(b) Institutional strengthening:	1,075,022
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	876,063
	Total:
	2,465,818
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	95,000

Progress report

30. Phase VIII of the IS project for Guyana was instrumental in aiding the country’s efforts to maintain the implementation of Montreal Protocol activities. During the phase, the project experienced delays in implementation owing to the lingering effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and administrative challenges within the NOU and Government. However, with the support of UNEP, the NOU continued to engage with technical and political intergovernmental focal points towards the implementation of the Montreal Protocol project portfolios. During the phase, the NOU continued: implementation of ODS legislation and regulation to control and monitor ODS consumption and took measures towards controlling HFCs; data collection, analysis, and submission; consultations and coordination with other national agencies/stakeholders; coordination of HPMP implementation activities as scheduled; awareness-raising and information exchange; and regional cooperation and participation in Montreal Protocol meetings. Of the seven IS indicators, three were fully achieved, three partially achieved and one was not achieved.

Plan of action

31. As part of phase IX, the Government will continue to support activities to phase out HCFCs and promote related issues. Through continued public and key stakeholder engagement, ratification of the Kigali Amendment is anticipated to be achieved by April 2024. Although a steering committee to support the NOU is not operational, the Minister of Agriculture, as a member of the Cabinet and Parliament, represents the interests of the National Ozone Action Unit at the various policy levels to support the NOU with the implementation of activities. As one of the lessons learned during the COVID19 pandemic, the NOU will continue the use of various virtual tools to broaden its outreach and visibility including radio and television. The following actions will be undertaken during the new phase: continue to strengthen coordination works of the NOU; continue to implement the licensing and quota system for HCFCs and begin the implementation of a licensing and quota system for HFCs; continue to coordinate and monitor programme activities under the HPMP; work closely with stakeholders in the refrigeration servicing sector including training and capacity development; and implement public awareness campaigns through virtual and print media. During the next phase, the NOU will continue to maintain its timely reporting of country programme and Article 7 data to the Fund and Ozone Secretariats, respectively, and will maintain active participation in the meetings related to the Montreal Protocol and the promotion of women's participation in the refrigeration servicing sector.

Sustainability and risk assessment

32. The NOU functions under the Ministry of Agriculture through the Hydrometeorological Service under the direct supervision of the Chief Hydrometeorological Office with oversight from the office of the Permanent Secretary. The work programme of the NOU is incorporated within this department and Ministry and is also provided with in-kind support from the Government of Guyana. This integration contributes to the sustainability of the IS project and the framework to assess risks ahead of time and plan for suitable interventions in advance. Additionally, the country provides interim progress reports to the implementing agency as part of the SSFA with the country. These reports allow the country to identify in advance, any issues that is it experiencing or where the activities are not progressing as planned, providing an early indication where UNEP may support, assess, and intervene where necessary.

**Iraq: Renewal of institutional strengthening**

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
Phase I:	Apr-08 & Apr-09	298,641
Phase II:	Apr-13	240,000
Phase III:	May-16	300,000
Phase IV:	Dec-18	307,200

<b>Summary of the project and country profile</b>		
Phase V:	Jul-21	307,200
	Total:	1,453,041
Amount requested for renewal (phase VI) (US \$):		635,904
Amount recommended for approval for phase VI (US \$):		635,904
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase VI to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		635,904
Date of approval of country programme:		2009
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)		108.4
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		4.6
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)		Not available
Latest reported ODS consumption (2022) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.00
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		66.39
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)		0.00
Total:		66.39
Latest reported Annex F (HFCs) consumption (2022) (CO <sub>2</sub> -eq tonnes) as per Article 7		Not available
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2022
Amount approved for projects (as at June 2023) (US \$):		11,571,667
Amount disbursed (as at December 2022) (US \$):		10,460,106
ODS to be phased out (as at June 2023) (ODP tonnes):		1,490.0
ODS phased out (as at December 2022) (ODP tonnes):		1,481.6

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

<b>Summary of activities</b>	<b>Funds approved (US \$)</b>
(a) Investment projects:	7,611,820
(b) Institutional strengthening:	1,453,041
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	2,506,805
Total:	11,571,667
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	0

Progress report

34. During the implementation of phase V of the IS project, Iraq effectively implemented ODS control measures and the HCFC licensing and quota system; submitted timely country programme and Article 7 data to the relevant Secretariats; participated in regional networks other Montreal Protocol-related meetings; and conducted extensive public awareness and information dissemination activities to facilitate full access of users and stakeholders to information on ozone layer protection and related non-ODS technologies, to enable a smooth implementation of the phase-out programme. Iraq has successfully implemented phase V and has fully achieved four and partially achieved three of the IS performance objectives.

Plan of action

35. During phase VI, the Ozone Unit will continue to work with all stakeholders and update them on recent developments under the Montreal Protocol and ensure their full engagement in implementing the ongoing HPMP and other Multilateral Fund-supported activities. The Ozone Unit will continue the effective operation of the HCFC quota and licensing system to ensure full compliance with the agreed HCFC reduction steps, will enforce the updated system that includes HFCs as required under the Kigali Amendment, facilitate the ratification process of the Kigali Amendment and pursue efforts to identify

feasible alternatives suitable for high ambient temperature countries with emphasis on the non-in-kind technologies. The Ozone Unit will also intensify its efforts to ensure the proper implementation of remaining activities under stage I of the HPMP to achieve the upcoming phase-out targets; and will continue raising public and industry awareness and preparing Montreal Protocol reports.

### Sustainability and risk assessment

36. The main risk would be the delayed ratification of the Kigali Amendment and adoption of feasible alternatives for the high ambient temperature conditions. UNEP Compliance Assistance Programme will continue to provide all required support to facilitate the process for the ratification of the Kigali Amendment and thus support the country to prepare and adopt all required policies, regulations, and standards to facilitate full compliance. Support will also continue to ensure timely implementation of the ongoing HPMP and facilitate the approval of the second tranche under stage II to achieve the planned phase-out targets and lay the groundwork for introducing new alternatives.

### **Madagascar: Renewal of institutional strengthening**

<b>Summary of the project and country profile</b>		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
Phase I:	Nov-99	70,000
Phase II:	Jul-04	60,700
Phase III:	Jul-06	60,700
Phase IV:	Nov-09 & Apr-10	60,700
Phase V:	Jul-12	60,700
Phase VI:	Nov-14	60,700
Phase VII:	Dec-16	85,000
Phase VIII:	Dec-18	85,000
Phase IX:	Jul-21	85,000
	Total:	628,500
Amount requested for renewal (phase X) (US \$):		180,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase X (US \$):		180,000
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase X to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		180,000
Date of approval of country programme:		1999
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:		2010
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)		16.6
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		2.6
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)		1,719,334
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)		9.35
(c) Annex E, (methyl bromide)		0.00
	Total:	9.35
Latest reported Annex F (HFCs) consumption (2022) (CO <sub>2</sub> -eq tonnes) as per Article 7		1,560,674
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2022
Amount approved for projects (as at June 2023) (US \$):		2,625,252
Amount disbursed (as at December 2022) (US \$):		2,266,972
ODS to be phased out (as at June 2023) (ODP tonnes):		56.0
ODS phased out (as at December 2022) (ODP tonnes):		38.2

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved
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	(US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	568,436
(b) Institutional strengthening:	628,500
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,428,316
Total:	2,625,252
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	150,000

### Progress report

38. Madagascar's NOU successfully implemented phase IX of the IS project, fully achieving two and partially achieving five out of seven performance objectives. The NOU collected ODS import data and submitted country programme and Article 7 data to the Fund and Ozone Secretariats, respectively; held annual meetings with stakeholders, including the National Ozone Committee, for effective coordination; established a national legislative and regulatory framework to prepare for the ratification of the Kigali Amendment; oversaw training for 180 RAC technicians and 41 customs officers and 11 Environmental Judicial Police Officers; raised awareness about HCFC alternatives, relevant laws and regulations; and actively observed World Ozone Day and engaged in regional network and thematic meetings.

### Plan of action

39. In phase X of the IS project, the NOU will focus on: continuing information dissemination and awareness activities; coordinating the implementation of stage II of the HPMP; promoting and enforcing the licensing and quota system, providing importers with annual quota information; establishing the technician certification programme; sustaining monitoring and evaluation efforts; conducting annual stakeholder workshops to promote low-GWP HCFC alternatives; timely data collection and reporting to the Ozone and Fund Secretariats; national-level communication regarding the country's ratification of the Kigali Amendment; and establishing the HFC licensing and quota systems.

### Sustainability and risk assessment

40. The Government is actively regulating HCFC in line with Montreal Protocol targets. Training centres have been equipped for technicians, and customs officers are being trained to monitor HCFC and HFC imports and potential illegal trade of these substances. These actions are expected to mitigate risks of project implementation experienced in the past. UNEP as implementing agency continues to support Madagascar in timely project implementation. Despite all challenges, online meetings and training have been effective. The government plans to ban certain HCFC and HFC imports, contributing to a sustainable phase-out.

### **Mauritius: Renewal of institutional strengthening**

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
Phase I:	Jun-93	50,000
Phase II:	Apr-05	60,000
Phase III:	Nov-07	46,504
Phase IV:	Nov-14	60,000
Phase V:	Dec-16	85,000
Phase VI:	Dec-19	85,000
Phase VII:	Jul-21	85,000
	Total:	471,504
Amount requested for renewal (phase VIII) (US \$):		180,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase VIII (US \$):		180,000
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase VIII to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		180,000

Date of approval of country programme:	1993
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)	0.1
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)	8.0
(c) Annex E, (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)	0.1
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)	665,957
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)	1.81
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)	0.00
Total:	1.81
Latest reported Annex F (HFCs) consumption (2022) (CO <sub>2</sub> -eq tonnes) as per Article 7	650,471
Year of reported country programme implementation data:	2022
Amount approved for projects (as at June 2023) (US \$):	2,832,776
Amount disbursed (as at December 2022) (US \$):	2,239,987
ODS to be phased out (as at June 2023) (ODP tonnes):	60.8
ODS phased out (as at December 2022) (ODP tonnes):	62.9

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	1,511,851
(b) Institutional strengthening:	471,504
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	849,421
Total:	2,832,776
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	0

Progress report

42. During phase VII of the IS project for Mauritius, the NOU in consultation with relevant stakeholders ensured that implementation of the HPMP was effectively and properly done. The NOU also coordinated training for RAC technicians and customs officers and reported Article 7 and country programme data to the Ozone and Fund Secretariats, respectively, in a timely manner. The Environment Protection Act was in the process of being amended during the phase to make provisions for regulation specific to the introduction of a quota system for HFCs, which took longer than expected. Mauritius fully achieved five of the seven IS indicators, and partially achieved two.

Plan of action

43. The NOU under the supervision of the Department of Environment, and in collaboration with stakeholders and partners, will continue the coordination and implementation of the IS project and the HPMP, as well as initiate HFC phase-down activities under the Kigali Amendment. The country will develop and implement its KIP to ensure sustained compliance with Montreal Protocol reduction targets, including consideration of gender issues, following the Multilateral Fund gender policy. Further, the NOU, in collaboration with the Mauritius Institute of Training and Development, will continue implementing training programmes for the RAC technicians; training of newly-recruited customs officers, and other enforcement agencies to support the implementation and enforcement of regulations including control measures of HCFCs and HFCs; and dialogue with regional network members and participate in the regional network and Montreal Protocol meetings. The NOU will continue its awareness-raising programme through mass media, NGOs, workshops, and distribution of awareness materials such as flyers, brochures, pamphlets and others to the industry and other stakeholders.



Sustainability and risk assessment

44. The Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management, and Climate Change provides in-kind contribution to all projects and activities implemented under the Montreal Protocol, in terms of man-power and other logistics. The projects are also subjected to periodic internal and external audits to ensure adequate risk avoidance and management.

**Micronesia (Federated States of): Renewal of institutional strengthening**

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
	Phase I: Mar-02	31,239
	Phase II: Jul-06 & Jul-09	41,333
	Phase III: Jul-10	60,000
	Phase IV: Jul-12	60,000
	Phase V: May-14	55,000
	Phase VI: Dec-16	84,031
	Phase VII: Dec-19	85,000
	Phase VIII: Nov-21	85,000
	Total:	501,603
Amount requested for renewal (phase IX) (US \$):		180,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase IX (US \$):		180,000
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase IX to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		180,000
Date of approval of country programme:		2002
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:		2011
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)		0.2
(c) Annex E, (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		0.0
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)		13,600
Latest reported ODS consumption (2022) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		0.07
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)		0.0
	Total:	0.07
Latest reported Annex F (HFCs) consumption (2022) (CO <sub>2</sub> -eq tonnes) as per Article 7		15,017
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2022
Amount approved for projects (as at June 2023) (US \$):		942,986
Amount disbursed (as at December 2022) (US \$):		665,770
ODS to be phased out (as at June 2023) (ODP tonnes):		1.2
ODS phased out (as at December 2022) (ODP tonnes):		0.0

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	0
(b) Institutional strengthening:	501,603
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	441,383
	Total:
	942,986
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	50,000

Progress report

46. During phase VIII, the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) demonstrated a high level of national organisation that the Government has achieved through the NOU and the IS project. The combined efforts of the NOU, Senior Management, College of Micronesia, and the four RAC associations all contributed to the sustained efforts in meeting the country's obligations to the Montreal Protocol and expediting the implementation of phase VIII. During the phase, the country fulfilled its data reporting obligations to the Ozone and Fund Secretariats in a timely manner and sustained compliance with the HCFC reduction targets. Compliance was sustained through a holistic approach comprised of legislative measures, HCFC/HFC licensing system, HCFC quota system, transitioning to an e-licensing system and monitoring of ODS import, capacity building, involvement of the National Ozone Committee and the RAC association as well as public sector awareness-raising activities. The Federated States of Micronesia successfully achieved all seven of the IS performance objectives.

Plan of action

47. Phase IX will include: implementation of the e-licensing system for HCFC and HFC; adoption of the Pacific Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System<sup>2022</sup>(PACHS22) to have individual HS code for HFCs and blends; timely submission of Article 7 and country programme data; active engagement of the National Ozone Committee and RAC Association in the implementation of Montreal Protocol; coordination with stakeholders for the implementation of the HPMP; organisation of the World Ozone Day celebration and development of awareness materials; and participation in regional and international meetings. Gender mainstreaming will be integrated into implementation of the upcoming phase and other Multilateral Fund-supported projects in the country.

Sustainability and risk assessment

48. The IS project can be successfully implemented in FSM under conditions of stable funding. Stakeholders, relevant associations, and ministries and agencies actively participate in the development of recommendations and amendments to laws and regulations, as well as public awareness and promotional activities. The NOU is continuously guided by the National Ozone Committee which is comprised of key inline ministries, the RAC sector and other relevant agencies. Since FSM has yet to adopt and put the WCO HS<sup>2022</sup> into effect, there are risks that HFC imports will not be accurately identified and recorded in the Customs system. There will be some difficulties with inaccurate customs declarations due to the different types of HFCs as opposed to one type of HCFC that is currently under the NOU's and Customs' surveillance. Therefore, it is crucial that the NOU strengthens cooperation with Customs in monitoring HFCs through targeted awareness for importers and customs brokers on identifying HFCs being imported with their proper HS codes.

**Paraguay: Renewal of institutional strengthening**

Summary of the project and country profile			
Implementing agency:			UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):			
Phase I:	Feb-97		66,300
Phase II:	Dec-00		44,200
Phase III:	Apr-03		57,460
Phase IV:	Nov-07		60,000
Phase V:	Jul-10		60,000
Phase VI:	Apr-12		60,000
Phase VII:	May-14		60,000
Phase VIII:	Dec-16		80,062
Phase IX:	Dec-18		78,260
Phase X:	Nov-21		85,000
	Total:		651,282

<b>Summary of the project and country profile</b>	
Amount requested for renewal (phase XI) (US \$):	180,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase XI (US \$):	180,000
Agency support costs (US \$):	0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase XI to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):	180,000
Date of approval of country programme:	1997
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)	18.0
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)	0.9
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)	1,684,582
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)	9.79
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)	0.00
Total:	9.79
Latest reported Annex F (HFCs) consumption (2022) (CO <sub>2</sub> -eq tonnes) as per Article 7	1,563,023
Year of reported country programme implementation data:	2022
Amount approved for projects (as at June 2023) (US \$):	4,104,893
Amount disbursed (as at December 2022) (US \$):	3,684,569
ODS to be phased out (as at June 2023) (ODP tonnes):	345.1
ODS phased out (as at December 2022) (ODP tonnes):	340.4

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

<b>Summary of activities</b>	<b>Funds approved (US \$)</b>
(a) Investment projects:	1,441,005
(b) Institutional strengthening:	651,282
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	2,012,606
Total:	4,104,893
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	150,000

Progress report

50. The implementation of Montreal Protocol activities in Paraguay continued with good progress under phase X of the IS project. The NOU worked to achieve broad consensus on revised national SDG legislation; an operational ODS import/export licensing and HCFC quota system is in place; legislation has been updated to comply with obligations under the Kigali Amendment and include HFC substances within the licensing system; and Article 7 and country programme data were submitted to the Ozone and Fund Secretariats, respectively, accurately and in a timely manner. The enabling activities project for HFC phase-down was completed in June 2022 and NOU staff coordinated activities under the final tranches of stage I of the HPMP as well as the first tranche of stage II. The labor competency standard has been validated for the management of flammable refrigerants and the NOU hosted the committee on good refrigeration practices. Companies were encouraged to adopt good refrigeration practices and an awareness raising campaign was implemented for the public. The country encouraged the continued participation of stakeholders in the implementation of the Montreal Protocol at the national level, and it organized the World Ozone Day celebrations, as well as participated in regional network events.

Plan of action

51. With the support of the IS project, the NOU will continue activities such as implementation of the HCFC/HFC license and quota system, the development of a work plan with customs to control illegal traffic

by updating risk profiles, while ensuring gender mainstreaming and facilitating access to and use of new alternative substances and technologies in the country. The NOU will continue the coordination with customs to ensure an effective surveillance of international trade of all Montreal Protocol controlled substances, facilitating the involvement of main country stakeholders (importers, exporters, suppliers, technicians, and end-users) in the implementation of the HPMP and ultimately in the reduction of the national HCFC/HFC demand. The NOU will also continue with trainings of main actors, continue the participation via the committee on good refrigeration practices and support the implementation of the Kigali Amendment roadmap to comply with the phase-out and phase-down targets of Paraguay. Public awareness campaigns through social media, the RAC association and end-users will continue especially in cooperation with the education sector; and celebrations of World Refrigeration Day and World Ozone Day as well as during national events will include a focus on gender.

### Sustainability and risk assessment

52. The NOU works together with Customs agency to ensure the sustainability of the activities to control the substances controlled by Montreal Protocol. The country has successfully trained refrigeration technicians on good refrigeration practices and safe handling of alternative substances, gained stakeholder support, and it is committed to the formulation of norms/standards for the safe handling of alternative refrigerants. In addition, it has carried out consultation meetings and raised public awareness on ozone layer protection. UNEP as implementing agency will continue to support Paraguay to implement the HPMP, and IS project and as well as the KIP to meet the HCFC phase-out and HFC phase-down targets, ensuring gender mainstreaming in implementation of the projects, and seek the necessary means to guarantee sustainability and reducing risks.

### **Saint Lucia: Renewal of institutional strengthening**

<b>Summary of the project and country profile</b>		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
Phase I:	Feb-97	36,580
Phase II:	Mar-00	24,400
Phase III:	Jul-02	31,200
Phase IV:	Jul-04	30,800
Phase V:	Jul-06	60,000
Phase VI:	Jul-08	60,000
Phase VII:	Dec-10	60,000
Phase VIII:	Dec-12	60,000
Phase IX:	Nov-14	60,000
Phase X:	Nov-17	85,000
Phase XI:	Dec-20	85,000
Total:		592,980
Amount requested for renewal (phase XII) (US \$):		180,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase XII (US \$):		180,000
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase XII to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		180,000
Date of approval of country programme:		1995
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)		0.00
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		1.09
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		0.00
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)		83,735
Latest reported ODS consumption (2022) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.00
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		0.27

<b>Summary of the project and country profile</b>	
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)	0.00
Total:	0.27
Latest reported Annex F (HFCs) consumption (2022) (CO <sub>2</sub> -eq tonnes) as per Article 7	120,179
Year of reported country programme implementation data:	2022
Amount approved for projects (as at June 2023) (US \$):	1,870,260
Amount disbursed (as at December 2022) (US \$):	1,383,833
ODS to be phased out (as at June 2023) (ODP tonnes):	11.9
ODS phased out (as at December 2022) (ODP tonnes):	11.5

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

<b>Summary of activities</b>	<b>Funds approved (US \$)</b>
(a) Investment projects:	409,225
(b) Institutional strengthening:	592,980
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	868,055
Total:	1,870,260
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	95,000

Progress report

54. Under phase XI of the IS project for Saint Lucia, the country experienced some delays in its implementation owing to the lingering effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and administrative challenges within the NOU and Government. However, with the support of UNEP, the NOU engaged with technical and political intergovernmental focal points towards the implementation of the Montreal Protocol project portfolios resulting in implementation of activities and the achievement of the objectives. Saint Lucia maintained compliance with the Montreal Protocol and sustained the 35 per cent reduction in HCFCs met by 1 January 2020, as stipulated by the Montreal Protocol phase out schedule. The NOU continued implementation of ODS legislation and regulation to control and monitor ODS consumption and took measures towards controlling HFCs; data collection, analysis, and submission; consultations and coordination with national agencies/stakeholders; coordination of HPMP implementation activities as scheduled; awareness raising and information exchange; and regional cooperation and participation in Montreal Protocol meetings. During the phase, Saint Lucia fully achieved six of the seven IS performance objectives, and partially achieved one.

Plan of action

55. During phase XII, the Government will continue to support activities to phase out HCFCs and promote related issues. As one of the lessons learned during the COVID-19 pandemic, the NOU will continue to increase the use of various virtual tools to broaden its outreach and visibility including radio and television. The NOU also plans to strengthen its public education and awareness activities to ensure all stakeholders understand their roles in the HCFC phase-out and HFC phase-down processes. Additionally, climate protection and energy efficiency will continue to be considered when making decisions regarding alternative technologies. The NOU will continue to sensitize Saint Lucians about ozone layer linkages to climate change and energy efficiency and the importance of exploring alternatives that result in climate and energy benefits in line with and maintaining compliance with the Kigali Amendment. The following actions will be undertaken during the new phase: continue to strengthen coordination between the NOU and other national stakeholders; continue to implement the licensing and quota system for HCFCs and begin the implementation of a licensing system for HFCs; continue to coordinate and monitor programme activities under stage II of the HPMP and projects related to HFC phase-down; work closely with stakeholders in the refrigeration servicing sector, including on training and capacity development; and implement public awareness campaigns through virtual and print media. During the next phase, the NOU will maintain its timely country programme and Article 7 data reporting and will maintain active participation in the

meetings related to the Montreal Protocol and the promotion of women's participation in the refrigeration servicing sector.

### Sustainability and risk assessment

56. The NOU functions under the Sustainable Development and Environment Division of the Department of Sustainable Development with oversight from the office of the Permanent Secretary and is monitored quarterly by various monitoring arms of the Government including the Customs and Excise Department, the Import Monitoring Unit of the Department of Commerce and the National Air-conditioning and Refrigeration Association (NARA). The work programme of the NOU is incorporated within these departments, ministries and organizations and is bolstered with in-kind support from the Government of Saint Lucia. In addition, the NOU has established a Montreal Protocol Technical Working Group (MP-TWG) comprising the full range of stakeholders from the public and private sectors and non-governmental organisations involved in matters related to environmental protection in general, and ozone layer protection in particular. This multi-level integration contributes to the sustainability of the IS project and HPMP and the framework to assess risks ahead of time and plan for suitable interventions in advance. Additionally, UNEP as implementing agency requires interim reports as part of the SSFA with the country. These reports allow the country to identify in advance, any issues that it is experiencing or where the activities are not progressing as planned, providing an early indication where UNEP may support, assess, and intervene where necessary.

### **Solomon Islands: Renewal of institutional strengthening**

<b>Summary of the project and country profile</b>		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
Phase I:	Mar-02	20,250
Phase II:	Jul-06 & Nov-07	36,833
Phase III:	Nov-09 & Apr-10	60,000
Phase IV:	Jul-11	60,000
Phase V:	Jul-13	60,000
Phase VI:	May-15	60,000
Phase VII:	Nov-17	85,000
Phase VIII:	May-19	85,000
Phase IX:	Nov-21	85,000
	Total:	552,083
Amount requested for renewal (phase X) (US \$):		180,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase X (US \$):		180,000
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase X to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		180,000
Date of approval of country programme:		2002
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)		2.0
(c) Annex E, (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		0.0
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)		69,516
Latest reported ODS consumption (2022) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.00
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		0.09
(c) Annex E, (methyl bromide)		0.00
	Total:	0.09
Latest reported Annex F (HFCs) consumption (2022) (CO <sub>2</sub> -eq tonnes) as per Article 7		29,625
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2022
Amount approved for projects (as at June 2023) (US \$):		1,260,407
Amount disbursed (as at December 2022) (US \$):		917,389

<b>Summary of the project and country profile</b>	
ODS to be phased out (as at June 2023) (ODP tonnes):	3.5
ODS phased out (as at December 2022) (ODP tonnes):	0.0

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

<b>Summary of activities</b>	<b>Funds approved (US \$)</b>
(a) Investment projects:	0
(b) Institutional strengthening:	552,083
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	708,324
Total:	1,260,407
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	95,000

Progress report

58. Phase IX of the IS project for Solomon Islands demonstrated the high level of national organization that the Government has achieved through the NOU. The NOU under the Energy and Rural Electrification Division of the Ministry of Mines, Energy and Rural Electrification (MMERE) established working mechanisms with the public and private sector stakeholders; an e-licensing system was in the testing stage during this phase and is anticipated to be launched by the end of November 2023. The country fulfilled its data reporting obligations to the Ozone and Fund Secretariats in a timely manner. Solomon Islands sustained compliance with its HCFC reduction targets. Compliance was sustained through a holistic approach comprising of legislative measures, HCFC licensing and quota system, monitoring of ODS import, capacity building, involvement of the National Ozone Committee, Solomon Islands National University and the Refrigeration and Air-conditioning Association as well as public sector awareness-raising activities. All seven IS performance objectives were achieved during this phase.

Plan of action

59. Phase X will include: implementing the new e-licensing system for HCFCs and HFCs; implementation of the Pacific Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System 2022; timely submission of Article 7 and country programme data; active engagement of the National Ozone Committee and RAC association in the implementation of the Montreal Protocol; coordination with stakeholders for the implementation of the HPMP; organisation of the World Ozone Day and development of information materials; and participation in regional and international meetings. Gender mainstreaming will be integrated into the implementation of the project.

Sustainability and risk assessment

60. The IS project can be successfully implemented in Solomon Islands under conditions of stable funding. Stakeholders, relevant associations, ministries and agencies actively participate in the development of recommendations and amendments to laws and regulations, as well as public awareness and promotional activities. The NOU is continuously guided by the National Ozone Steering Committee which is comprised of key inline ministries, the RAC sector and other relevant agencies. Given that Solomon Islands has adopted the PACHS2022, there will be risks of misclassification of HS Codes with ODS and HFC imports. Therefore, it is crucial that the NOU continue to work in collaboration with Customs including quarterly reconciliation of import statistics in monitoring HCFCs and HFCs through targeted awareness for importers and customs brokers on identifying HCFC/HFCs being imported with their proper HS codes.

**Somalia: Renewal of institutional strengthening**

<b>Summary of the project and country profile</b>	
Implementing agency:	UNEP

<b>Summary of the project and country profile</b>		
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
	Mar-02 and Dec-04 and Phase I: Nov-09 and Apr-10	111,995
	Phase II: Dec-12	60,000
	Phase III: Dec-16	84,470
	Phase IV: May-19	85,000
	Phase V: Jul-21	85,000
	Total:	426,465
Amount requested for renewal (phase VI) (US \$):		180,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase VI (US \$):		180,000
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase VI to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		180,000
Date of approval of country programme:		2009
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:		2012
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)	45.1
(c)	Annex E, (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)	0.5
(d)	Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)	1,276,672
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)	10.18
(c)	Annex E, (methyl bromide)	0.00
	Total:	10.18
Latest reported Annex F (HFCs) consumption (2022) (CO <sub>2</sub> -eq tonnes) as per Article 7		348,650
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2022
Amount approved for projects (as at June 2023) (US \$):		1,302,750
Amount disbursed (as at December 2022) (US \$):		994,146
ODS to be phased out (as at June 2023) (ODP tonnes):		1.8
ODS phased out (as at December 2022) (ODP tonnes):		1.8

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

<b>Summary of activities</b>	<b>Funds approved (US \$)</b>
(a) Investment projects:	311,665
(b) Institutional strengthening:	426,465
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	564,620
	Total:
	1,302,750
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	150,000

Progress report

62. Phase VI of the IS project for Somalia has been implemented according to the plan and has fully achieved six out of seven performance objectives. During the reporting period, the NOU implemented the required activities including enforcement of the ODS regulations through the implementation of a licensing and quota system. The NOU further embarked on an awareness raising programme, trained Customs officers, clearing agents, Border Control Police, and refrigeration technicians. Additionally, the ODS regulations were under review to include HFCs.

Plan of action

63. The NOU is the responsible authority for coordination of the implementation of the IS, HPMP and HFC phase-down. The country will endeavor to implement its action plan to ensure sustained compliance



with the Montreal Protocol. The NOU will ensure collaboration with stakeholders (customs, local technical institutions) and implementing agencies to control ODS consumption in the country; continue with the training programme for the technicians in the refrigeration sector; organize the training of newly-recruited and remaining Customs officers to support the implementation and enforcement of ODS regulations, including control measures of HCFCs. The NOU will also continue with the awareness-raising programme through mass media, NGOs, and workshops; continue the training of RAC technicians and customs officers; and implement the licensing and quota system for HCFCs to meet and sustain the 67.5 per cent reduction in 2025.

#### Sustainability and risk assessment

64. Two employees of the Government of Somalia are tasked with the responsibility of monitoring the project and report on any issues that may affect the continued operation of the project. This is over and above the role of the National Ozone Steering Committee. The project is subjected to periodic internal and external audits to ensure adequate risk avoidance and management.

#### **Timor-Leste: Renewal of institutional strengthening**

<b>Summary of the project and country profile</b>		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
	Phase I: Nov-08	40,000
	Phase II: Jul-10 & Jul-11	60,000
	Phase III: Apr-13	60,000
	Phase IV: May-16	85,000
	Phase V: Dec-19	85,000
	Phase VI: Nov-21	85,000
	Total:	415,000
Amount requested for renewal (phase VII) (US \$):		180,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase VII (US \$):		180,000
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase VII to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		180,000
Date of approval of country programme:		2009
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)		0.1
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		0.5
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		0.2
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)		Not available
Latest reported ODS consumption (2022) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.00
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		0.12
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)		0.00
	Total:	0.12
Latest reported Annex F (HFCs) consumption (2022) (CO <sub>2</sub> -eq tonnes) as per Article 7		Not available
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2022
Amount approved for projects (as at June 2023) (US \$):		1,118,799
Amount disbursed (as at December 2022) (US \$):		874,081
ODS to be phased out (as at June 2023) (ODP tonnes):		0.2
ODS phased out (as at December 2022) (ODP tonnes):		0

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

<b>Summary of activities</b>	<b>Funds approved (US \$)</b>
(a) Investment projects:	199,270

(b) Institutional strengthening:	415,000
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	504,529
Total:	1,118,799
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	0

### Progress report

66. Phase VI of the IS project for Timor-Leste demonstrated the high level of national organization that the Government has achieved through the NOU. The NOU continued to enforce the licensing and quota system in accordance with the Decree-Law No. No. 36/2012 and strengthened collaboration with the Directorate General for Customs to enforce the regulation, in particular the National Single Window System and inspection of all imported refrigerants during import clearance, strengthening the use of accurate HS code and developing the risk profiling for ODS and ODS-based equipment control. The country fulfilled its data reporting obligations to the Ozone and Fund Secretariats in a timely manner and has sustained compliance with the HCFC reduction targets. Compliance was sustained through a holistic approach comprising of legislative measures, HCFC licensing and quota system, monitoring of ODS import, capacity building, involvement of the National Ozone Committee and the RAC sector, as well as public sector awareness raising activities. The NOU continued to take the lead role in the ratification of the Kigali Amendment which is still in process. Timor-Leste fully achieved four of the IS performance objectives and partially met three.

### Plan of action

67. The plan of action for phase VII includes: implementation of the licensing system for HCFCs and HFCs; implementation of activities as obligated under the Kigali Amendment; timely submission of Article 7 and country programme data; active engagement of National Ozone Committee and the RAC association in the implementation of Montreal Protocol; coordination with stakeholders for the implementation of the HPMP; organisation of the World Ozone Day celebrations and development of awareness materials; and participation in regional and international meetings. Gender mainstreaming will be integrated into the implementation of the project.

### Sustainability and risk assessment

68. The IS project can be successfully implemented in Timor-Leste under conditions of stable funding. Stakeholders, relevant associations, and ministries and agencies actively participate in the development of recommendations and amendments to laws and regulations, as well as public awareness and promotional activities. The NOU is continuously guided by the National Ozone Committee which is comprised of key inline Ministries, the RAC sector and other relevant agencies. Since Timor-Leste has yet to ratify the Kigali Amendment, there is a risk of the country becoming non-compliant. Therefore, the NOU will need to work in close collaboration with key stakeholders to ensure timely preparation, finalization and ratification of the Kigali Amendment.

### **Togo: Renewal of institutional strengthening**

Summary of the project and country profile			
Implementing agency:			UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):			
Phase I:	Nov-97		70,000
Phase II:	Jul-02		60,667
Phase III:	Dec-04		60,667
Phase IV:	Nov-06		60,666
Phase V:	Nov-08		60,666
Phase VI:	Dec-10		60,666
Phase VII:	Dec-12		60,448
Phase VIII:	Nov-14		60,632

<b>Summary of the project and country profile</b>			
	Phase IX:	Dec-16	85,000
	Phase X:	Dec-18	85,000
	Phase XI:	Jul-21	85,000
		Total:	749,412
Amount requested for renewal (phase XII) (US \$):			180,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase XII (US \$):			180,000
Agency support costs (US \$):			0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase XII to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):			180,000
Date of approval of country programme:			1995
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:			2010
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)			20.0
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)			0.0
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)			1,124,896
Latest reported ODS consumption (2022) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:			
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)			0.0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)			6.71
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)			0.0
			Total:
			6.71
Latest reported Annex F (HFCs) consumption (2022) (CO <sub>2</sub> -eq tonnes) as per Article 7			852,133
Year of reported country programme implementation data:			2022
Amount approved for projects (as at June 2023) (US \$):			3,029,487
Amount disbursed (as at December 2022) (US \$):			2,488,621
ODS to be phased out (as at June 2023) (ODP tonnes):			53.2
ODS phased out (as at December 2022) (ODP tonnes):			44.5

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

<b>Summary of activities</b>	<b>Funds approved (US \$)</b>
(a) Investment projects:	706,028
(b) Institutional strengthening:	749,412
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,574,047
	Total
	3,029,487
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	150,000

Progress report

70. Togo's NOU excelled in implementing phase XI of the IS project, fully achieving all seven of the performance objectives. The NOU collected ODS and HFC import data and submitted country programme and Article 7 data to the Fund and Ozone Secretariats, respectively; held annual meetings with stakeholders, including the National Ozone Committee, for effective coordination; and oversaw training for 673 RAC technicians and 372 customs officers under the HPMP. Ongoing activities included raising awareness about HCFC alternatives, relevant laws and regulations. Togo actively observed World Ozone Day and engaged in Montreal Protocol-related meetings.

Plan of action

71. In Phase XII of the IS project, the NOU will focus on: continuing information dissemination and awareness activities; coordinating the implementation of stage II of the HPMP; promoting and enforcing the licensing and quota system, providing importers with annual quota information; establishing the technician certification programme; sustaining monitoring and evaluation efforts; conducting annual

stakeholder workshops to promote low-GWP HCFC alternatives; timely data collection and reporting to the Ozone and Fund Secretariats; and preparation and submission of the overarching strategy for the KIP.

### Sustainability and risk assessment

72. The IS project can be successfully implemented in Togo under conditions of stable funding. Stakeholders, relevant associations, ministries and agencies actively participate in the development of recommendations and amendments to laws and regulations, as well as public awareness and promotional activities. The NOU is continuously guided by the National Ozone Steering Committee which is comprised of key line Ministries, RAC sector and other relevant agencies.

### **Yemen: Renewal of institutional strengthening**

<b>Summary of the project and country profile</b>		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
Phase I:	Jul-98	120,000
Phase II:	Dec-01	118,000
Phase III:	Dec-03	103,609
Phase IV:	Nov-05 & Apr-06	170,000
Phase V:	Nov-07	169,608
Phase VI:	Nov-09	169,999
Phase VII:	Dec-12	110,251
Phase VIII:	Nov-14	169,999
	Total:	1,131,466
Amount requested for renewal (phase IX) (US \$):		450,429
Amount recommended for approval for phase IX (US \$):		450,429
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase IX to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		450,429
Date of approval of country programme:		1998
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:		2012
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes for ODS/CO <sub>2</sub> -eq tonnes for HFCs):		
(a) Annex A, Group I (CFCs) (average 1995-1997)		1,796.1
(b) Annex A, Group II (halons) (average 1995-1997)		140.0
(c) Annex B, Group II (carbon tetrachloride) (average 1998-2000)		0.0
(d) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)		0.9
(e) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		158.2
(f) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		54.5
(g) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)		Not available
Latest reported ODS consumption (2022) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
(a) Annex A, Group I (CFCs)		0.00
(b) Annex A, Group II (halons)		0.00
(c) Annex B, Group II (carbon tetrachloride)		0.00
(d) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.00
(e) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		93.07
(f) Annex E (methyl bromide)		0.00
	Total:	93.07
Latest reported Annex F (HFCs) consumption (2022) (CO <sub>2</sub> -eq tonnes) as per Article 7		Not available
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2022
Amount approved for projects (as at June 2023) (US \$):		6,694,665
Amount disbursed (as at December 2022) (US \$):		6,524,666
ODS to be phased out (as at June 2023) (ODP tonnes):		1,105.6
ODS phased out (as at December 2022) (ODP tonnes):		493.9

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

<b>Summary of activities</b>	<b>Funds approved (US \$)</b>
(a) Investment projects:	2,612,856
(b) Institutional strengthening:	1,131,466
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	2,950,343
Total:	6,694,665
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	0

### Progress report

74. Although phase VIII of the IS project for Yemen was approved at the end of 2014 to be implemented in 2015-2016, the country was unable to implement it due to civil war and the cessation of NOU activities until 2020. In 2021, the new Government was established and arrangements for reinstating the NOU functions started. Despite the warfare complications on the ground, Yemen in collaboration with UNEP as implementing agency, successfully implemented phase VIII of the IS project during 2022 and 2023. Adopting an on-site focal point enabled the NOU to overcome security and movement difficulties on the ground, and monitor and control imports, uses and illegal trade of ODSs and facilitate the Article 7 and country programme data reporting, which were mostly done in a timely manner for 2020-2021.

### Plan of action

75. Despite political tensions, the NOU, as per its roles, will design a coordination framework during phase IX to continue and expand its collaborations with relevant stakeholders in Government and private sectors. The NOU will intensify and facilitate discussions on the Kigali Amendment among relevant ministries, government agencies and institutions and relevant HFC sectors, to press toward ratification of the Kigali Amendment, as well as to set up procedures for HFC monitoring and control and reporting voluntarily. The NOU will continue producing awareness materials and programmes for the public and industry and preparing Montreal Protocol reports.

### Sustainability and risk assessment

76. The NOU will enhance support to the focal points in the regions by building their capacities to overcome the risk of non-compliance toward the 2025 Montreal Protocol target for reductions in HCFC imports, on one hand. On the other hand, the NOU will speed up the actions toward setting up and enforcing provisions of a ban on the import of HCFC-based equipment.

## 附件二

### 执行委员会对提交给第九十三次会议的延长体制强化项目的看法草案

#### 安提瓜和巴布达

1. 执行委员会审查了申请延长安提瓜和巴布达体制强化项目（第五阶段）的报告，并赞赏地注意到安提瓜和巴布达政府分别向基金秘书处和臭氧秘书处报告了国家方案数据和第 7 条数据，这些数据表明该国履行了《蒙特利尔议定书》。委员会还注意到该国政府监测许可证和配额制度的执行情况，并监测其边界以防止非法贸易。委员会欢迎该国政府设立了一个独立监督咨询委员会，预计该委员会将在指导和支持国家臭氧机构开展活动方面发挥更大作用。委员会相信，安提瓜和巴布达政府将继续成功执行体制强化项目，并保持氟氯烃淘汰成果。

#### 贝宁

2. 执行委员会审查了申请延长贝宁体制强化项目的报告，并赞赏该国分别向臭氧秘书处和基金秘书处提交了第 7 条数据以及 2021 年和 2022 年国家方案数据，这些数据表明该国履行了《蒙特利尔议定书》。委员会还认识到贝宁在项目期间，通过许可证和配额制度执行消耗臭氧层物质进口管制，并向海关官员和制冷技术员提供培训，在淘汰消耗臭氧层物质消费方面取得了重大进展。委员会赞赏贝宁在削减氟氯烃和氢氟碳化物消费量方面所做的努力，并期待该国继续成功执行其氟氯烃淘汰管理计划和体制强化项目，以期按照《蒙特利尔议定书》的规定，在 2025 年 1 月 1 日之前将氟氯烃消费量削减 67.5%。

#### 玻利维亚（多民族国）

3. 执行委员会审查了申请延长玻利维亚多民族国体制强化项目（第十二阶段）的报告，并赞赏地注意到玻利维亚多民族国政府分别向基金秘书处和臭氧秘书处报告了国家方案数据和第 7 条数据，这些数据表明该国履行了《蒙特利尔议定书》。委员会还注意到，该国已采取措施淘汰消耗臭氧层物质的消费，包括通过许可证和配额制度实施氟氯烃进口管制，以及培训海关官员和制冷技术员。委员会还赞赏地注意到为促进执行《基加利修正案》而开展的活动。委员会认识到玻利维亚多民族国政府需要做出的努力和面临的挑战，因此，相信该国政府在今后三年内继续执行氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第二阶段和体制强化项目，并以有效方式在编制基加利氢氟碳化物执行计划方面取得进展，以便在 2025 年 1 月 1 日之前实现削减 65% 的氟氯烃消费量，并为《基加利修正案》下的氢氟碳化物淘汰奠定基础。

#### 布基纳法索

4. 执行委员会审查了申请延长布基纳法索体制强化项目（第十五阶段）的报告，并赞赏地注意到该国政府分别向基金秘书处和臭氧秘书处报告了国家方案数据和第 7 条数据，这些数据表明该国履行了《蒙特利尔议定书》。委员会还认识到布基纳法索在项目期间，通过许可证和配额制度实施消耗臭氧层物质的进口管制，并向海关官员和制冷技术员提供培训，在淘汰消耗臭氧层物质消费方面取得了重大进展。委员会赞赏布基纳法索在削减氟氯烃和氢氟碳化物消费方面所做的努力，并期待该国继续成功执行其氟氯烃淘汰管理计划和体制强化项目，以实现 2025 年 1 月 1 日之前削减 67.5% 的氟氯烃消费量的目标。

## 库克群岛

5. 执行委员会审查了申请延长库克群岛体制强化项目（第七阶段）的报告，并赞赏地注意到库克群岛政府分别向基金秘书处和臭氧秘书处报告了国家方案数据和第 7 条数据，这些数据表明该国履行了《蒙特利尔议定书》。委员会注意到，库克群岛政府执行了氟氯烃消费核查后提出的建议，加强了氟氯烃贸易管制，并持续履行《蒙特利尔议定书》规定的氟氯烃淘汰义务以及与委员会商定的最高允许消费量。委员会相信库克群岛政府会继续成功执行体制强化项目，保持氟氯烃淘汰成果，并按照《基加利修正案》的规定启动氢氟碳化物淘汰工作。

## 多米尼克

6. 执行委员会审查了申请延长多米尼克体制强化项目（第七阶段）的报告，并对多米尼克政府分别向基金秘书处和臭氧秘书处报告国家方案数据和第 7 条数据表示赞赏，这些数据表明该国履行了《蒙特利尔议定书》。委员会认识到，由于飓风“玛丽亚”造成的持久影响，加上 COVID-19 大流行病以及国家臭氧机构和政府内部的行政挑战，该国在执行工作中面临挑战和困难。委员会赞赏新任臭氧干事和重组后的国家臭氧机构的奉献精神以及为解决拖延问题所做的工作。委员会鼓励该国政府在已采取的措施的基础上再接再厉，确保该国保持良好势头，寻求继续履行《蒙特利尔议定书》，执行氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第一阶段的的活动以及即将开展的体制强化活动。

## 加蓬

7. 执行委员会审查了申请延长加蓬体制强化项目（第十二阶段）的报告，并赞赏地注意到加蓬政府分别向基金秘书处和臭氧秘书处报告了国家方案数据和第 7 条数据，这些数据表明该国履行了《蒙特利尔议定书》。委员会还认识到加蓬在项目期间，在淘汰消耗臭氧层物质消费方面取得了重大进展，包括通过许可证和配额制度实施消耗臭氧层物质的进口管制，并向海关官员提供培训。委员会赞赏加蓬在削减氟氯烃和氢氟碳化物消费量方面所做的努力，并期待该国继续成功执行其氟氯烃淘汰管理计划和体制强化项目，以实现《蒙特利尔议定书》规定的 2025 年 1 月 1 日之前削减 67.5% 氟氯烃消费量的目标。

## 圭亚那

8. 执行委员会审查了申请延长圭亚那体制强化项目（第九阶段）的报告，并对圭亚那政府分别向基金秘书处和臭氧秘书处报告国家方案数据和第 7 条数据表示赞赏，这些数据表明该国履行了《蒙特利尔议定书》。委员会认识到，由于 COVID-19 大流行病的持久影响以及国家臭氧机构和政府内部的行政挑战，该国在执行中面临挑战和困难。委员会赞赏臭氧干事和臭氧助理的奉献精神以及为取得成功结果所做的工作。委员会鼓励该国政府在现有措施的基础上再接再厉，确保该国保持良好势头，寻求继续遵守《蒙特利尔议定书》，执行氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第二阶段的活动以及即将开展的体制强化活动。

## 伊拉克

9. 执行委员会审查了申请延长伊拉克体制建设项目（第六阶段）的报告，并赞赏地注意到该国分别向臭氧秘书处和基金秘书处报告了第 7 条数据和 2022 年国家方案数据，这

些数据表明该国履行了《蒙特利尔议定书》。委员会注意到，应加强目前与利益攸关方、政府和私营部门的协调工作，以确保其充分参与执行多边基金支助的现行项目，包括执行氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第二阶段，以实现《蒙特利尔议定书》规定的 2025 年削减目标。委员会赞赏伊拉克政府为促进批准《基加利修正案》所做的努力。委员会还注意到，伊拉克继续有效实施氟氯烃配额和许可证制度，并根据《基加利修正案》的要求，实施包括氢氟碳化物在内的更新制度，以确保已实现的淘汰的可持续性，并遵守未来的削减目标。因此，委员会相信，在今后三年内，伊拉克将继续成功执行其氟氯烃淘汰管理计划和体制强化项目活动，为该国根据《蒙特利尔议定书》进一步削减氟氯烃消费量做好准备，并启动《基加利修正案》所要求的活动。

### 马达加斯加

10. 执行委员会审查了申请延长马达加斯加体制强化项目（第十阶段）的报告，并赞赏地注意到该国政府分别向基金秘书处和臭氧秘书处报告了国家方案数据和第 7 条数据，这些数据表明该国履行了《蒙特利尔议定书》。委员会认识到马达加斯加在项目期间，通过许可证和配额制度执行消耗臭氧层物质进口管制，并向海关官员和制冷技术员提供培训，在淘汰消耗臭氧层物质消费方面取得了重大进展。委员会赞赏马达加斯加在削减氟氯烃消费量方面所做的努力，并期待该国继续成功执行其氟氯烃淘汰管理计划和体制强化项目，以实现《蒙特利尔议定书》规定的 2025 年 1 月 1 日之前削减 67.5% 的氟氯烃消费量的目标。

### 毛里求斯

11. 执行委员会审查了申请延长毛里求斯体制强化项目（第八阶段）的报告，并赞赏地注意到毛里求斯政府分别向基金秘书处和臭氧秘书处报告了国家方案数据和第 7 条数据，这些数据表明该国履行了《蒙特利尔议定书》。委员会还注意到，毛里求斯已采取措施淘汰氟氯烃消费，包括通过许可证和配额制度实施氟氯烃进口管制；与海关保持密切合作；以及培训制冷技术员。委员会认识到该国在建立氢氟碳化物许可证制度方面所做的努力，因此相信，在今后三年内，毛里求斯政府将继续执行氟氯烃淘汰活动和体制强化项目，并将提交基加利氢氟碳化物执行计划，以使该国能够履行《蒙特利尔议定书》及其《基加利修正案》规定的义务。

### 密克罗尼西亚（联邦）

12. 执行委员会审查了申请延长密克罗尼西亚联邦体制强化项目（第九阶段）的报告，并赞赏地注意到密克罗尼西亚联邦政府分别向基金秘书处和臭氧秘书处报告了国家方案数据和第 7 条数据，这些数据表明该国履行了《蒙特利尔议定书》。委员会注意到，该国继续执行氟氯烃许可证制度，并正在执行氟氯烃淘汰管理计划，开展宣传和提高认识活动，并参加区域网络会议。委员会相信密克罗尼西亚联邦政府将继续成功执行体制强化项目，以保持氟氯烃淘汰的势头，并实现《蒙特利尔议定书》及其《基加利修正案》的未来管制措施。



## 巴拉圭

13. 执行委员会审查了申请延长巴拉圭体制强化项目（第十二阶段）的报告，并赞赏地注意到巴拉圭政府分别向基金秘书处和臭氧秘书处报告了国家方案数据和第 7 条数据，这些数据表明该国履行了《蒙特利尔议定书》。委员会高兴地看到，该国成功地对制冷技术人员进行了良好制冷做法和安全处理替代物质方面的培训，通过指导委员会获得了利益攸关方的支持，并致力于制定安全处理替代制冷剂的规范和标准。委员会还赞赏地注意到为促进执行《基加利修正案》而开展的活动。委员会认识到巴拉圭政府需要做出的努力和面临的挑战，因此相信该国政府在今后三年内将继续执行氟氯烃淘汰管理计划和体制强化项目活动，并编制基加利氢氟碳化物执行计划，以便在 2025 年 1 月 1 日之前实现削减 67.5% 的氟氯烃消费量，并为《基加利修正案》下的削减氢氟碳化物奠定基础。

## 圣卢西亚

14. 执行委员会审查了申请延长圣卢西亚体制强化项目（第十二阶段）的报告，并对圣卢西亚政府分别向基金秘书处和臭氧秘书处报告国家方案数据和第 7 条数据表示赞赏，这些数据表明该国履行了《蒙特利尔议定书》。委员会认识到，尽管发生了 COVID-19 大流行病，前一阶段仍取得了进展。委员会赞赏国家臭氧干事和国家臭氧机构的奉献精神以及为保持履约所做的工作。委员会赞赏该国政府继续采取果断措施，确保该国保持执行《蒙特利尔议定书》活动的势头，包括氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第二阶段和即将开展的削减氢氟碳化物的活动。

## 所罗门群岛

15. 执行委员会审查了申请延长所罗门群岛体制强化项目（第十阶段）的报告，并赞赏地注意到所罗门群岛政府分别向基金秘书处和臭氧秘书处报告了国家方案数据和第 7 条数据，这些数据表明该国履行了《蒙特利尔议定书》。委员会注意到，该国继续执行氟氯烃许可证制度，并正在执行氟氯烃淘汰管理计划，开展宣传和认识活动，并参加区域网络会议。委员会相信所罗门群岛政府将继续成功执行体制强化项目，以保持氟氯烃淘汰的势头，并实现《蒙特利尔议定书》及其《基加利修正案》的未来管制措施。

## 索马里

16. 执行委员会审查了延长索马里体制强化项目（第六阶段）的申请，并赞赏地注意到索马里政府分别向基金秘书处和臭氧秘书处报告了国家方案数据和第 7 条数据，这些数据表明该国履行了《蒙特利尔议定书》。委员会还注意到，索马里已采取行动，完成对《消耗臭氧层物质条例》的审查进程，以纳入与《基加利修正案》有关的问题。委员会认识到索马里政府所做的努力，因此相信该国将继续逐步削减氟氯烃消费量，以便在 2025 年 1 月 1 日之前实现《蒙特利尔议定书》规定的 67.5% 的目标，并在 2030 年 1 月 1 日之前彻底完成淘汰。此外，委员会相信索马里将提交基加利氢氟碳化物执行计划，并根据《基加利修正案》启动削减氢氟碳化物的工作。

## 东帝汶

17. 执行委员会审查了申请延长东帝汶体制强化项目（第七阶段）的报告，并赞赏地注意到东帝汶政府分别向基金秘书处和臭氧秘书处报告了国家方案数据和第 7 条数据，这些数据表明该国履行了《蒙特利尔议定书》。委员会注意到，该国正在执行氟氯烃淘汰管理计划，并在为批准《基加利修正案》而进行的国家层面的协商上取得了进展，开展了宣传和认识活动，并参加了区域网络会议。委员会相信东帝汶政府将继续成功执行体制强化项目，以保持氟氯烃淘汰的势头，推进《基加利修正案》的批准，并实现《蒙特利尔议定书》及其《基加利修正案》的未来管制措施。

## 多哥

18. 执行委员会审查了申请延长多哥体制强化项目（第十二阶段）的报告，并赞赏地注意到，多哥政府分别向基金秘书处和臭氧秘书处报告了国家方案数据和第 7 条数据，这些数据表明该国履行了《蒙特利尔议定书》。委员会还认识到多哥在项目期间，通过许可证和配额制度执行消耗臭氧层物质和氢氟碳化物进口管制，并向海关官员和制冷技术人员提供培训，在淘汰消耗臭氧层物质和氢氟碳化物消费方面取得了重大进展。委员会赞赏地注意到多哥在削减氟氯烃和氢氟碳化物消费量方面所做的努力，并期待该国继续成功执行氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第二阶段和体制强化项目，以实现《蒙特利尔议定书》规定的到 2025 年 1 月 1 日削减 67.5% 的氟氯烃消费量的目标，并根据《基加利修正案》为削减氢氟碳化物做好准备。

## 也门

19. 执行委员会审查了申请延长也门体制强化项目（第九阶段）的报告，并赞赏地注意到也门政府恢复了各项活动，并分别向基金秘书处和臭氧秘书处报告了国家方案数据和第 7 条数据，这些数据表明该国履行了《蒙特利尔议定书》。委员会注意到，通过采用现场联络点，国家臭氧机构能够克服当地的安全和行动困难，并且国家臭氧机构监测和管控消耗臭氧层物质的进口、使用和非法贸易。委员会相信也门政府将继续成功执行体制强化项目，保持氟氯烃淘汰成果，推动政府机构和相关行业批准《基加利修正案》，并制定氢氟碳化物监测、管控和自愿报告流程。



**AMENDMENT TO  
UNEP'S WORK PROGRAMME  
2023**

**Presented to the  
93<sup>rd</sup> Meeting of the Executive Committee  
of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation  
of the Montreal Protocol**

**October 2023**

**United Nations Environment Programme**

## A. INTRODUCTION

1. UNEP's Work Programme 2023 was approved at the 92<sup>nd</sup> Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol.

2. This document, as submitted for consideration to the 93<sup>rd</sup> Meeting of the Executive Committee, represents an Amendment to that Work Programme.

## B. SUMMARY OF THE WORK PROGRAMME AMENDMENT FOR 2023

3. Consistent with the Business Plan 2023-2025, this Amendment comprises funding requests for

- Support for the implementation of Institutional Strengthening projects in **19** countries.
- Support in preparation of HCFC phase-out Management Plans (stages 2 and 3) in **one** country.
- Support in preparation of the Kigali HFC Implementation Plan (KIP) in **six** countries.
- Support in preparation of national inventories of banks of waste-controlled substances and national action plan in **11** countries.
- Request for extension of Enabling Activities for HFC Phase-down project implementation period in **one** country.

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

5. Details of the Request for extension of EA project implementation period is presented in Table 2.

6. Summary of the Work Programme Amendment is presented in Table 3.

Table 1. Funding requests for annual tranches for ISP renewals and individual projects to be considered at the 93<sup>rd</sup> Meeting of the Executive Committee

Country	Project title	Amount, US\$	PSC, US\$	Total requested amount, US\$
<b>INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECT RENEWALS (ISRs)</b>				
Antigua and Barbuda	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase VI)	180,000	0	180,000
Benin	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase XIII)	180,000	0	180,000
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase XII)	208,966	0	208,966
Burkina Faso	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase XV)	191,858	0	191,858
Cook Islands (the)	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase IX)	180,000	0	180,000
Dominica	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase VIII)	180,000	0	180,000
Gabon	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase XII)	180,000	0	180,000
Guyana	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase IX)	180,000	0	180,000
Iraq	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase VI)	635,904	0	635,904
Madagascar	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase X)	180,000	0	180,000
Mauritius	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase VIII)	180,000	0	180,000
Micronesia (Federated States of)	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase IX)	180,000	0	180,000
Paraguay	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase XI)	180,000	0	180,000
Saint Lucia	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase XII)	180,000	0	180,000
Solomon Islands	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase X)	180,000	0	180,000
Somalia	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase VI)	180,000	0	180,000
Timor-Leste	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase VII)	180,000	0	180,000
Togo	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase XII)	180,000	0	180,000
Yemen	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase IX)	450,429	0	450,429
<i>Sub-total for Institutional Strengthening Project Renewals</i>		<i>4,187,157</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>4,187,157</i>
<b>PREPARATION OF HCFC PHASE-OUT MANAGEMENT PLANS (STAGES 2 AND 3)</b>				
South Sudan	Preparation of HCFC Phase-out Management Plans (stage 2) – the lead agency in cooperation with UNDP	20,000	2,600	22,600
<i>Sub-total for preparation of HCFC phase-out Management Plans (stages 2 and 3)</i>		<i>20,000</i>	<i>2,600</i>	<i>22,600</i>
<b>THE KIGALI HFC IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (KIP) PREPARATION</b>				

Eritrea	Preparation of the Kigali HFC Implementation Plan (KIP) - the lead agency in cooperation with UNIDO	91,000	11,830	102,830
Georgia	Preparation of the Kigali HFC Implementation Plan (KIP) - the lead agency	130,000	16,900	146,900
Kenya	Preparation of the Kigali HFC Implementation Plan (KIP) - the cooperating agency. The lead agency is GIZ	95,000	12,350	107,350
Mali	Preparation of the Kigali HFC Implementation Plan (KIP) - the lead agency	135,000	17,550	152,550
Republic of Moldova (the)	Preparation of the Kigali HFC Implementation Plan (KIP) - the lead agency	130,000	16,900	146,900
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Preparation of the Kigali HFC Implementation Plan (KIP) - the lead agency in cooperation with UNIDO	70,000	9,100	79,100
<i>Sub-total for preparation of the Kigali HFC Implementation Plan (KIP)</i>		<i>651,000</i>	<i>84,630</i>	<i>735,630</i>
<b>PREPARATION OF NATIONAL INVENTORIES OF BANKS OF WASTE-CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES AND NATIONAL ACTION PLAN</b>				
Albania	Preparation of national inventories of banks of waste-controlled substances and national action plan - the lead agency	80,000	10,400	90,400
Armenia	Preparation of national inventories of banks of waste-controlled substances and national action plan - the lead agency	90,000	11,700	101,700
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Preparation of national inventories of banks of waste-controlled substances and national action plan - the cooperating agency. The lead agency is UNIDO.	35,000	4,550	39,550
Costa Rica	Preparation of national inventories of banks of waste-controlled substances and national action plan - the lead agency	90,000	11,700	101,700
Dominican Republic (the)	Preparation of national inventories of banks of waste-controlled substances and national action plan - the lead agency	90,000	11,700	101,700
El Salvador	Preparation of national inventories of banks of waste-controlled substances and national action plan - the lead agency	90,000	11,700	101,700
Guatemala	Preparation of national inventories of banks of waste-controlled substances and national action plan - the cooperating agency. The lead agency is UNIDO.	35,000	4,550	39,550
Honduras	Preparation of national inventories of banks of waste-controlled substances and national action plan - the cooperating agency. The lead agency is UNIDO.	35,000	4,550	39,550
Nicaragua	Preparation of national inventories of banks of waste-controlled substances and national action plan - the cooperating agency. The lead agency is UNIDO.	35,000	4,550	39,550
Republic of Moldova (the)	Preparation of national inventories of banks of waste-controlled substances and national action plan - the lead agency	80,000	10,400	90,400
Yemen	Preparation of national inventories of banks of waste-controlled substances and national action plan - the lead agency	100,000	13,000	113,000
<i>Sub-total for preparation of national inventories of banks of waste control substances</i>		<i>760,000</i>	<i>98,800</i>	<i>858,800</i>

Table 2. Details of the Request for extension of Enabling Activities for HFC Phase-down project implementation period to be considered at the 93<sup>rd</sup> Meeting of the Executive Committee

Country	Project title	Approved project implementation period	Requested new completion date	Remarks
India	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	November 2021 – December 2023	June 2024	The project was approved at the 88th Meeting of the Executive Committee and this no cost extension request. India is a Group 2 country of the Kigali Amendment and ratified the amendment on 27 September 2021.

				The project is in progress and the implementation period extension is required to have more time to complete the outreach campaign for the general public, advance on the development of the National Strategy including a policy framework for the implementation of the Kigali Amendment and on the establishment of a framework for implementing licensing, quota systems, and reporting obligations related to HFCs.
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 Table 3. Summary of items submitted for consideration by the 93<sup>rd</sup> Executive Committee meeting by group

<i>Type of projects</i>	<i>Value in US</i>	<i>Project support costs in US\$</i>	<i>Total in US\$</i>
Sub-total for Institutional Strengthening Projects	4,187,157	0	4,187,157
Sub-total for Preparation of HCFC phase-out Management Plans (stages 2 and 3)	20,000	2,600	22,600
Sub-total for Preparation of the Kigali HFC Implementation Plan (KIP)	651,000	84,630	735,630
Sub-total for Preparation of national inventories of banks of waste-controlled substances and national action plan	760,000	98,800	858,800
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>5,618,157</b>	<b>186,030</b>	<b>5,804,187</b>

### C. PROJECT CONCEPTS for items to be submitted by UNEP

**Title:** *Requests for institutional strengthening renewals for (19 countries) Antigua and Barbuda, Benin, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Cook Islands (the), Dominica, Gabon, Guyana, Iraq, Madagascar, Mauritius, Micronesia (Federated States of), Paraguay, Saint Lucia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Timor-Leste, Togo and Yemen*

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

These projects have been included in the UNEP's 2023-2025 Business Plan.

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

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

**Time Frame:** 36 months

<b>Per country cost:</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>US\$</b>
	Antigua and Barbuda	180,000
	Benin	180,000
	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	208,966
	Burkina Faso	191,858
	Cook Islands (the)	180,000
	Dominica	180,000
	Gabon	180,000
	Guyana	180,000
	Iraq	635,904
	Madagascar	180,000
	Mauritius	180,000

Micronesia (Federated States of)	180,000
Paraguay	180,000
Saint Lucia	180,000
Solomon Islands	180,000
Somalia	180,000
Timor-Leste	180,000
Togo	180,000
Yemen	450,429
<b>Total:</b>	<b>4,187,157</b>

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

**MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE  
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL  
HCFC PHASE-OUT MANAGEMENT PLAN PROJECT PREPARATION REQUEST FORM**

**Part I: Project Information**

<b>Project title:</b>	Preparation of stage II of HCFC Phase-out Management Plan	
<b>Country:</b>	South Sudan	
<b>Lead implementing agency:</b>	UNEP	
<b>Cooperating agency (1):</b>	UNDP	
<b>Implementation period:</b>	January 2024-December 2025	
<b>Funding requested:</b>		
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Sector</b>	<b>Funding requested (US \$)</b>
UNEP	Overarching	20,000
UNDP	Overarching	10,000

**Part II: Prerequisites for submission**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
1. Official endorsement letter from Government specifying roles of respective agencies (where more than one IA is involved)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Written confirmation – balances from previous PRP funding approved for stage II HPMP had been returned / will be returned ( <b>Decision 71/42(i)</b> )	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Balance</li> </ul>	PRP funding balance for stage I was returned to Ex-com 83.	

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

<b>1. Montreal Protocol compliance target to be met in / <input type="checkbox"/>stage I / <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>stage II of the HPMP</b>		
<b>Phase-out commitment (%)</b>	100%	<b>Year of commitment</b>
		2030
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Servicing only</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Servicing and manufacturing</b>
	<b>Manufacturing only</b>	
<b>2. Brief background on previous stage of the HPMP</b> (i.e., when the HPMP was approved; a description of the progress in implementation of the previous stage of the HPMP to demonstrate that substantial progress had been made)		
<p>The HCFC Phase-Out Management Plan (HPMP) stage I for South Sudan was approved at the 77th Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol held in December 2016. South Sudan was committed to reducing the consumption of HCFCs by 35% from the calculated baseline by year 2020.</p> <p>The First stage of (HPMP) covered the freeze of HCFC-s consumption in 2013 (baseline level is average annual consumption in 2009 – 2010), 10% reduction of HCFC-s consumption by 2015 and 35% reduction by 2020. All stage I reduction target have been met.</p> <p>The activities for this stage were implemented through the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Policy instruments: bans of import, import quota system, mandatory reporting by importers and exporters, environmental taxes for import of ozone depleting substances (ODS) and ODS containing equipment.</li> <li>- Projects: develop training materials, training of involved stakeholders, Improvement of Refrigerant Recovery and Recycling scheme, and establishment of Refrigeration Association.</li> </ul>		
<b>3. Current progress in implementation of stage I of the HPMP</b>		
<b>HPMP Stage I Tranche I</b>		
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implementing agency</b>
ODS legislations and policies	The Government of South Sudan has developed a draft ODS regulations. A consultative meeting with relevant stakeholders is planned to be held in October	UNEP



	2023, and a validation workshop in December 2023. The final document will be submitted to the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Development. The Government of South Sudan has already issued HCFC import quotas for 2022 and 2023 in accordance with the Montreal Protocol control targets. Although the ODS regulations are not enacted, HCFC licensing system is in place and operational.	
Training of customs and other law enforcement agents.	The NOU has conducted a training for customs and other law enforcement officers whereby 30 officers were trained. The participants were drawn from Customs Department, Ministry of Trade and the National Bureau of standards. The trainings have enhanced the capacity of the law enforcement officers on monitoring and prevention of illegal trade in HCFCs and other controlled substances under the Montreal Protocol.	UNEP
Capacity building of RAC Technicians.	A training has been conducted in 2022 for 45 (2 female) refrigeration technicians from both formal and informal set-up have been trained on good servicing practices including safe use of new generation of refrigerants such as hydrocarbon technologies.  The NOU has conducted 2 training workshops in the country to raise awareness and promote refrigeration code of conduct and good servicing practices.	UNEP
Monitoring and Evaluation of the implementation of HPMP	To ensure effective implementation of all project activities under the HPMP Stage I, the NOU continued monitoring implementation of project activities. Quarterly monitoring activities were held.	UNEP
<b>HPMP Stage I Tranche 2 (listed below are the activities to be implemented during stage I tranche II)</b>		
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implementing Agency</b>
finalization of the ODS regulation.	Two consultative meetings will be held with national legislation experts for the finalization of acts and revision of the ODS regulations	UNEP
Capacity building for Customs officers and law enforcers	One training workshop was conducted to train 20 Custom officers in March 2023. Two trainings are planned to train 60 custom officers by the end of 2023.	UNEP
Strengthening capacity of RAC Association	quarterly meetings of the Refrigeration Technicians Association will be held to assess the performance, needs and disseminate latest technology development.	
Capacity building for RAC technicians	4 training workshops for 80 refrigeration technicians on good refrigeration/ servicing practices, including recovery and recycling of refrigerants and safe handling of flammable refrigerants are planned to be held during the period 2023 and 2024.	UNEP
Awareness raising and outreach	Various awareness materials to achieve HCFC phase-will be developed, published and distributed.	UNEP
Project coordination and monitoring	The NOU ensured that the agreed activities under the HPMP implementation plan are implemented timely. UNEP has conducted a verification report on the implementation of stage I, tranche 1 of HPMP. UNEP will prepare a verification report on the implementation of Stage I, tranche II.	UNEP

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

Substance	Sector	2019	2020	2021	2022
HCFC-22	RAC servicing	1.38	1.03	1.04	1.24

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

It is worth mentioning that there is no production of HCFCs and other ODS alternatives in South Sudan, so the data and trends depict here refer to import exclusively. The country has not experienced cases of illegal importation of controlled substances import in the past years.

Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) are widely used in the refrigeration and air-conditioning servicing sector, which is largest consumer of HCFCs in South Sudan. The chiller sub-sector is the most commonly widespread within the country comprising 40.4 % of the HCFC consumptions. The air-conditioning sub-sector, the second most commonly used within the country, accounts for 36.2 % of the HCFC consumption. The industrial sub-sector is the third most commonly used within the country, comprising 17.3 % of the HCFC consumption. Lastly, the commercial sub-sector is the fourth sector, comprising 6.1 % of the HCFC consumption.

The consumption of HCFCs has been declining due to the implementation of the HPMP and an increase in the import of non HCFC-based refrigeration equipment. Indeed, based on the consumption data reported by South Sudan in 2021, the country is experiencing a reduced demand of HCFCs, which is increasingly being replaced in the local market by HFCs and other alternatives.

The refrigeration and air-conditioning sector is the primary sector that uses ODS alternatives in South Sudan. Regarding the refrigeration sector, the domestic and commercial refrigeration, mobile air-conditioning and chillers are increasingly developing in South Sudan. Furthermore, the air conditioning sector has increased significantly in the recent years. It is worth singling out in this sector the small and split air-conditioning, due to its massive use in the country.

**6. Description of information that needs to be gathered and updated. Explain why this has not been undertaken during preparation for the previous stage of the HPMP.**

Information needed	Description	Agency
Updated data on HCFC consumption in servicing sector, including detailed sub-sectoral data	Collection, verification, and validation of HCFC consumption through survey of Government departments, traders, distributors, importers, and manufacturers to assess the distribution of HCFC consumption. 2022 HCFC consumption was 22.50 metric tons.	UNEP
New information on ODS regulations	Identification of gaps and required enforcement of the regulations and by-laws to be enhanced	UNDP

**7. Activities to be undertaken for project preparation and funding**

Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
Coordinating Stage II PRP activities with activities related to the Kigali Amendment Implementation Plan PRP	3,000	UNEP
Surveys to determine current consumption of HCFCs by servicing workshops; and to update inventory of HCFC-based equipment in the country	5,000	UNEP
Recruitment of international / national experts to assist in the development of servicing sector strategy and the overall stage II HPMP	8,000	UNEP
Workshop to validate the HPMP	4,000	UNEP

stage II project		
Develop a plan for implementation of the servicing related activities (investment components) to be integrated in the overall strategy.	3,000	UNDP
National review, discussion and consultation meetings on the draft of Stage II HPMP	2,000	UNDP
National/International consultant for drafting HPMP stage II project document focusing on investment component	5,000	UNDP
<b>Total:</b>	<b>30,000</b>	
<b>8. How will activities related to implementation of the Kigali Amendment to phase down HFCs be considered during project preparation for stage II of the HPMP?</b>		
<p>The NOU South Sudan is currently working with relevant entities in the government to ratify the Kigali Amendment. South Sudan's HPMP stage II and Kigali amendment ratification activities will be implemented in parallel. The overarching strategy will be based on strengthening the implementation of the existing quota and licensing system and technical capacity building of trainers and technicians, to support appropriate technology choices. The Government will promote the use of zero-ODP and zero-GWP refrigerants.</p>		
<b>9. How will the Multilateral Fund gender policy be considered during project preparation?</b>		
<p>Under previous stages of the HPMP women's attendance at training workshops was promoted and efforts were provided in raising awareness on the need for gender-friendly work environments. This work will continue under stage II of the HPMP. The Fund Secretariat's operational policy on gender mainstreaming will be applied.</p>		

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

**Part I: Project information**

<b>Project title:</b>	Eritrea Kigali HFC Implementation Plan (KIP)	
<b>Country:</b>	Eritrea	
<b>Lead implementing agency:</b>	UNEP	
<b>Cooperating agency (1):</b>	UNIDO	
<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): 24 months</b>		
<b>Funding requested: US\$ 146,900</b>		
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Sector</b>	<b>Funding requested (US \$)*</b>
UNEP	Overarching	91,000 US\$
UNIDO	Overarching	39,000 US\$

\*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 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>	Freeze 10 % reduction	<b>Year of commitment</b>	2024-2029
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Servicing only</b>		<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Manufacturing only</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Servicing and manufacturing</b>
<p><b>2. Brief background/description/information on approved relevant projects and multi-year agreements as follows:</b></p> <p>Current progress in implementation of any funded HFC-related project (enabling activities or stand-alone HFC investment projects)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Survey of consumption, distribution and uses of various alternatives to ODSs for Eritrea was conducted in 2016.</li> <li>• Currently there are no implementation activities of any funded HFC-related project in Eritrea. Eritrea's Enabling Activities project was approved at the 80th meeting of the Executive Committee with a total funding of US \$92,822 plus agency support costs for UNEP. The project was successfully completed in June 2021.</li> <li>• Eritrea ratified the Kigali Amendment on 7 February 2023</li> <li>• Licencing system for import/export of HFCs is established. There are no quotas for import/export of HFCs.</li> </ul> <p>B) Current progress in ongoing HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMPs)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HCFC baseline consumption for Eritrea is determined as 1.09 ODP tones of HCFCs.</li> <li>• The Stage I HCFC Phase-out Management Plan for Eritrea was approved in July 2012 at the 67th Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the implementation of the Montreal Protocol. The</li> </ul>			

third tranche under the HPMP Stage I was approved at the 85th ExCom in June 2020.

- The Stage II HPMP for Eritrea was approved at the 91st ExCom meeting in December 2022 to meet the total phase out 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 HFC-free alternatives.

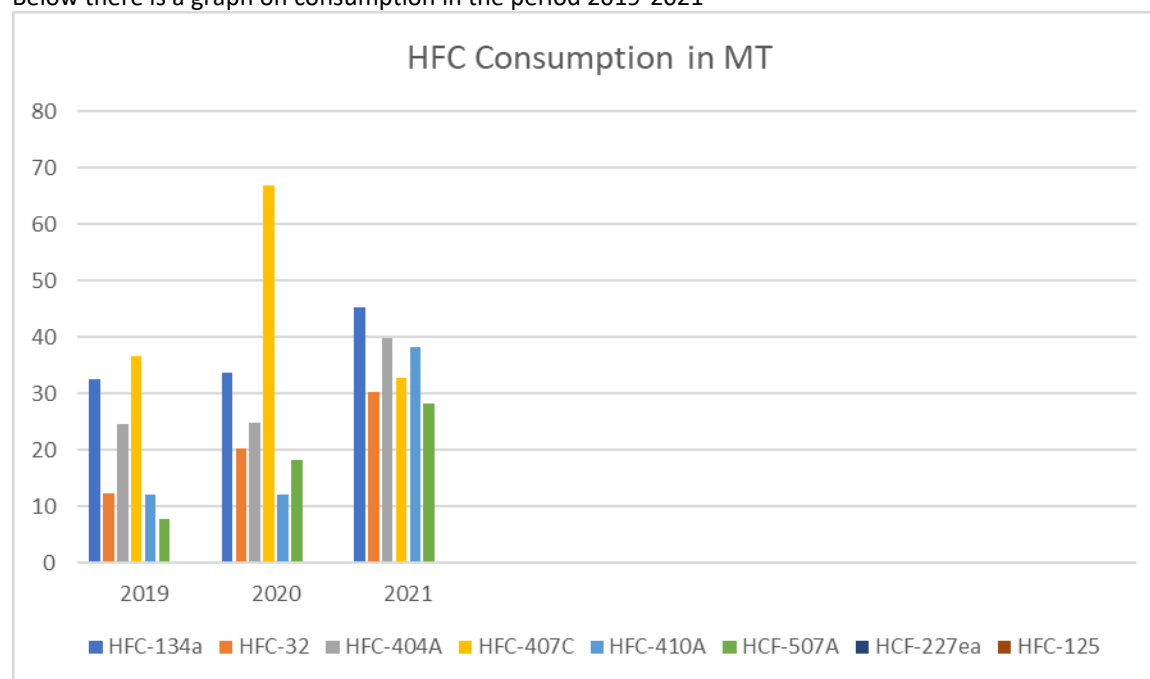
### 3. Overview of current HFC consumption in metric tonnes y substance (last three years)

Substance/blend	Sector	2019	2020	2021
HFC-134a	RAC servicing	32.52	33.60	45.3
HFC-227ea	Fire fighting	0.00	0.00	0.00
HFC-125	Fire fighting	0.0	0.00	0.00
HFC-32	RAC servicing	12.2	20.34	30.18
R-404A	RAC servicing	24.59	24.76	39.8
R-407C	RAC servicing	36.6	66.93	32.68
R-410A	RAC servicing	11.95	11.97	38.2
R-507A	RAC servicing	7.78	18.12	28.12

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

The Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning sector is the largest user of HFCs in Eritrea. HFC-134a and R-404A are widely used refrigerants in RAC servicing sector, R-404A is the first choice in commercial and industrial refrigeration. It is noticed that consumption of R-410A is increasing in the last three years. R-410A is still widely used in split AC units, heat pumps with smaller capacity for domestic AC. 407C is mostly widely used in AC and 507A is used in low temperature applications mostly in cold rooms.

Below there is a graph on consumption in the period 2019-2021



<b>5. Description of information that needs to be gathered during project preparation. Explain how this data will be gathered</b>		
<b>Information needed</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Agency</b>
Data on HFC consumption in servicing sector (by subsector/application)	Questionnaires, site visits, interviews with relevant stakeholders, trade statistics.	UNEP
Analysis of the types of equipment using HFCs	Developing of methodology for analysis of collected data	UNEP
Others, specify.	Update on ODS alternative survey	UNEP
<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>
-Stakeholder consultations, including preparing and administering questionnaires and interviews with relevant stakeholders to update available data on ODS alternatives by subsector/application, inventory of equipment that works on or relay on HFCs (types and capacity of the units, refrigerant type, refrigerant charge, age and expected lifespan of the equipment, energy efficiency etc.), - Analysing and review of collected data by sectors;	25,000	UNEP
- Consultations with stakeholders for the integration of national regulations and procedures for KA implementation and consolidation of technical capacities in the institutions involved in HFC control - Preparation of initial HFC related policies including development of import quota system for HFCs and legislation in line with the draft HFC phase-down strategy and the overview table of HFC policy and legislative measures already in place, planned to be put in place. This will consider the HFC policy and legislative measures recommended for early implementation including the mandatory reporting by HFC importers / exporters, HFC recovery and recycling measures and awareness raising of stakeholders.	10,000	UNEP
HFC phase-down plan development: technical and legal experts to prepare all policy and technical documents, consult all key stakeholders and develop detailed plan and organizing workshops with main stakeholders and training institutions, including assessments of the needs for enhancing training programs on recovery, recycling, and destruction. -Review of existing RRR scheme, drafting proposal on new concept focused on improvement of existing RRR scheme focused on HFCs. - Identification and prioritization of actions and strategies to be included in the Overarching HFC phase-down strategy to limit growth and/or reduce consumption of HFCs.	39,000	UNIDO

- Preparation of a communication and outreach plan in consultation with key stakeholders including building contractors, end-users, consumer associations, RAC associations, private sector, supermarkets, cold chain, media experts etc. The plan will focus on technology and policy awareness raising to influence the investment and user behaviour	10,000	UNEP
-Capacity building activities related to RAC sector activities and enforcement. -Review and assessment of innovative tools and approaches to build the capacity of relevant stakeholders including OzonAction's tools related to HFC phase-down, update of training curricula of vocational training institutes, universities and customs training centres, online training and certification tools, case studies, public procurement policies, potential impact of incentives and taxes, gender considerations, equipment inventories / logbooks, potential of not-in-kind alternatives etc. -Translation of the prepared documents	16,000	UNEP
-Preparation of national strategy to improve energy efficiency of cooling equipment and implementation of international minimum energy performance standards for possible adoption at national level. -Review of international safety standards and regulations for the safe handling of alternative refrigerants for possible adoption at national level.	10,000	UNEP
Validation: Consultations, review and validation of the consolidated overarching strategy	4,000	UNEP
International consultant to guide the development of overall HFC phase-down strategy and drafting of the project document	16,000	UNEP
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>130,000</b>	
<b>TOTAL FOR UNEP</b>	<b>91,000</b>	
<b>TOTAL PSC</b>	<b>11,830</b>	
<b>TOTAL FOR UNIDO</b>	<b>39,000</b>	
<b>TOTAL PSC</b>	<b>5,070</b>	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>146,900</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 without additional costs. Success stories and lessons learned from HPMP implementation will be taken into consideration in preparing the KIP project.		
<b>8. How will the Multilateral Fund gender policy be considered during project preparation?</b>		
Following the ExCom decision 84/92, as well as, UNEP and UNIDO gender mainstreaming policies, HPMP Stage II implementation and KIP 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 in order 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.



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

**KIGALI HFC PHASE DOWN PLAN (OVERARCHING STRATEGY)**

**Part I: Project information**

<b>Project title:</b>	Kigali HFC implementation plan preparation (stage I)	
<b>Country:</b>	Georgia	
<b>Lead implementing agency:</b>	UNEP	
<b>Implementation period for stage I of the KIP:</b>	January 2024 – December 2025	
<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> 130,000.00 USD		
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Sector</b>	<b>Funding requested (US \$)*</b>
UNEP	Overarching	130,000.00

\*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 type="checkbox"/> stage I of the KIP</b>			
<b>Phase-out commitment (%)</b>	Freeze 10% reduction	<b>Year of commitment</b>	2024 2029
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Servicing only</b>		<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Manufacturing only</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Servicing and manufacturing</b>
<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>Kigali Amendment ratification: 11 July 2023.</b>			
<b>Enabling Activities and other HFC related projects</b>			
<p>Following the outcomes of the 80th Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol and subsequently Decision 80/50(d), the 81<sup>st</sup> Meeting of the Executive Committee approved Georgia enabling activities (EA) for HFC phase-down towards the early ratification of the Kigali Amendment. The main objective of the EA project was to prepare the country for the ratification of the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol. Legal documents, stakeholder engagement, and awareness raising events have been completed in the project, which led to the ratification of the Kigali Amendment on 11 July 2023. The establishment of the HFC licensing and quota system is expected to be in place by January 2024.</p> <p>Based on Decision XXVI/9 (paragraph 4) of the 26<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Parties, the 74<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Executive Committee approved the ODS alternatives survey for Georgia. The main goal of the survey was to determine consumption, distribution and uses of various alternatives to ODSs. Under the survey, data on import-export and consumption of alternatives to ODSs for 2010-2015 were collected, and growth scenarios related to the consumption of high-GWP HFCs and low-GWP alternatives were developed.</p>			

## HPMP

To achieve complete phase-out of the HCFCs consumption, the two-phase approach aimed at 35% reduction of HCFC consumption by 2020 and the overall consumption reduction rate of 97.5% by 2030, keeping 2.5 % of the baseline consumption for servicing needs until 2040.

Georgia started implementing HPMP stage I in 2011, covered the period of 2011-2020 and fully completed it in April 2023. The main outcome of the Stage I is the compliance with the Montreal Protocol provisions including the HCFC phase-out targets

HPMP stage II started in 2022. Stage II will be implemented during the period 2021-2031. HPMP Stage II consists of the following components: policy, regulatory and institutional support; training, capacity building and awareness; demonstration projects; supporting good servicing practices; and project coordination. At this stage, the following activities are implemented within the first tranche:

- Web-based electronic reporting and permit system for HCFC import and consumption and training for end-users and technicians for using the electronic reporting tool
- Study on policy options for incentivizing the HCFC reuse management and necessary legislative changes, study on feasible infrastructure and business model for R&R
- Professional qualification standards for the Level 4 technicians and practical exam in the certification process
- Test for practical exams to be integrated in the certification examination and additional multiple versions of test for written examination.
- Training workshops on the import controls for ODS/non-ODS for customs officers and Customs Quick Tool for screening ODS
- Training workshops for environmental inspectors on the control of compliance with the ODS regulations
- Roundtable meetings for policy dialogue to facilitate the alignment of policies across respective sectors and to reinforce the HCFC phase-out and PFC phase-down in the country.

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

Substance/blend	Sector	2020	2021	2022
HFC-134a	Domestic / commercial / transport refrigeration, MAC systems, chiller systems, heat pumps	108.7	125.2	189.1
R-404A	Commercial / transport / industrial refrigeration	71.1	93.9	84
R-410A	Room air-conditioning, chiller systems, heat pumps, other air-conditioning systems	27.8	62.5	56.7
R-407C	Industrial refrigeration, room air-conditioning, chiller systems, heat pumps, other air-conditioning systems	3.8	2.2	15
R-507A	Industrial refrigeration	5.4	11.6	25.1
R-32	Room air-conditioning, chiller systems, other air-conditioning systems	2.4	4.3	5.3
R-407A	Commercial refrigeration	0.1	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>RAC servicing sector</b>	<b>219.3</b>	<b>299.7</b>	<b>375.2</b>

### 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 HCFC baseline of Georgia is 5.3 ODP tonnes with consumption in the refrigeration and air-conditioning servicing sector only. ODS consumption fluctuated between 2014 and 2019, but the overall trend was increasing. This was mainly due to stockpiling by the importers in anticipation of the reduced HCFC import quota. The decline since 2020 is caused by the reduction in the HCFC and the Covid-19 pandemic.

HFC imports, unlike ODS, are increasing during the period 2010 to 2020. HFC consumption increased 28.3% from 2015 to 2016, and 27.8% from 2018-2019. Overall, there was 52.9% increase from 2015-2020, which corresponds to an average annual increase of 8.9%. During the period 2010-2020, HFC consumption increased by 256%, which corresponds to an average annual increase of 13.5%.

HFCs are the main HCFC alternatives which are currently imported. Hydrocarbons or other natural refrigerants

still have a small market share. HFC-134A is widely used and represents 60.8% of the refrigerant imports, followed by R-410A with 19.2% and R-404A with 13.8% of the imports.

HFCs are commonly used in the stationary air-conditioning sector (39.3 % of the HFC consumptions) and the commercial sector (34.8% of the HFC consumption), followed by the MAC sector with 18. % of the HFC consumption.

Small self-contained air-conditioning and small split air-conditioning are two different market sub-sectors. The first one includes equipment used for the space cooling of residential and commercial buildings, whereas the second one includes units used for the cooling of single rooms. The small self-contained air-conditioning sector consists of window-mounted, portable, and through-the-wall units.

The requested funding is needed for the preparation of the overarching HFC phase-down strategy, stage I of the Kigali HFC phase-down plan (KIP) and its tranche 1, to meet the 10% reduction in HFC consumption in 2029.

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

Information needed	Description	Agency
Updated ODS alternatives data	Review available data and collection of additional sector-specific data through interviews with sector experts and additional questionnaires to ensure the reliability of historical data, and in particular the estimated data during the years 2010-2020 which were not part of the ODS alternatives survey. The data collection will cover sub-sectors and cover data on installed and imported equipment, refrigerant and age of equipment in sub-sectors, refrigerant charge, leakage rates, energy-efficiency and prices of alternative refrigerants / equipment.	UNEP

**6. Activities to be undertaken for project preparation and funding (decision 87/xx(b))**

Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
A survey of HFC consumption and its sectoral distribution will be conducted, including surveys of workshops in the servicing sector. The data collected will be analyzed to estimate HFC baselines for compliance. Consultations with stakeholders and sector experts will be carried out. Questionnaires will be prepared and disseminated to update available data on ODS alternatives and equipment, with particular attention to the estimated data from 2016 to 2023. Data collection will cover sub-sectors and include information on installed and imported equipment, refrigerant and equipment age, refrigerant charge, leakage rates, energy efficiency, and prices of alternative refrigerants and equipment."	30,000	UNEP
Overarching strategy for the phase-down of HFCs including KIP stage I and its tranche 1 for the refrigeration servicing sector to address the freeze in 2024 and 10 per cent reduction of the HFC consumption in 2029, stakeholder consultations and endorsement including relevant Government bodies, assessment of needs to develop or update the training and certification scheme on the use of flammable refrigerants, and the training program on recovery, recycling and destruction, consideration of options to integrate certain HFC phase-down and HCFC phase-out activities.	20,000	UNEP
Extending existing or developing new legislation, policies and regulations as required for the HFC import / export licensing and quota system, need and gap analysis of the legislative and policy framework related to the HFC phase-down, description / outline of the proposed updates / new legislation and policies including timeline for recommended adoption, consideration of new and innovative approaches, in line with the draft KIP strategy and UNEP's overview table of HFC legislative and policy measures already in place, planned or not planned to be put in place. This will consider the HFC policy and legislative measures recommended for early implementation in UNEP's publication on the same topic including the mandatory reporting by HFC importers / exporters, HFC emission control measures and awareness raising of stakeholders.	30,000	UNEP
Communication and outreach plan: Preparation of a communication and	10,000	UNEP

outreach plan in consultation with key stakeholders including hotel managers, investors, building planners, end-users, consumer associations, RAC associations, private sector, supermarkets, cold chain, media experts etc. The plan will focus on raising technology and policy awareness to allow investors and users taking informed decisions.		
Capacity building activities related to RAC sector activities and enforcement: Review and assessment of innovative tools and approaches to build the capacity of relevant actors including OzonAction's tools related to HFC phase-down, update of training curricula of vocational schools, university and customs, online training and certification tools, review of energy-efficiency and minimum performance standards, case studies in national language, public procurement policies, potential impact of incentives and taxes, gender considerations, HFC-free labeling, equipment inventories / logbooks, potential of not-in-kind alternatives etc.	20,000	UNEP
Description of relevant national initiatives, policies, regulations, and standards associated with maintaining and/or enhancing energy efficiency, description / outline of the proposed updates / new legislation or standards (energy efficiency labelling, minimum energy performance standards (MEPS) and policies including timeline for recommended adoption, consideration of new and innovative approaches including energy-efficiency bench marking or pilot projects as per decision 90/50(b)(i), in line with the draft KIP strategy.	10,000	UNEP
Validation: Consultations, review and validation of the consolidated KIP overarching strategy, stage I and its tranche 1	10,000	UNEP
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>130,000</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 KIP development without additional costs. 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>		
The Government of Georgia is aware of the Multilateral Fund gender policy contained in ExCom document 84/73, the related Executive Committee decision 84/92, and subsequent decision 92/40 requesting implementing agencies to include the mandatory requirements and performance indicators contained in document 92/51 (Annex XXII) when submitting stages of multi-year agreement projects, such as HPMPs and KIPs, starting from ExCom-94. During project preparation, relevant stakeholders will be sensitized on the gender policy. Efforts will be made to allow female stakeholders to contribute to the project preparation. To the extent possible, gender-disaggregated data will be collected.		

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

**Part I: Project Information**

<b>Project title:</b>	Kigali HFC Implementation plan (KIP)	
<b>Country:</b>	Mali	
<b>Lead implementing agency:</b>	UNEP	
<b>Cooperating agency:</b>	UNDP	
<b>Implementation period for stage I of the KIP:</b>	2026-2029	
<b>Duration of PRP implementation (i.e., time (in months) from the approval of PRP to submission of the KIP (please specify): 24 months</b>		
<b>Funding requested: US \$170,000</b>		
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Sector</b>	<b>Funding requested (US \$) *</b>
UNEP	Overarching	135,000
UNDP	Overarching	35,000

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

**Part II: Prerequisites for submission**

Item	Yes	No
1. Official endorsement letter from Government specifying roles of respective agencies (where more than one IA is involved)	<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>Year of commitment</b>	<b>2024 onwards and 2029</b>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Servicing only</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Manufacturing only</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Servicing and manufacturing</b>	
<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>			
Previous activities related to the Kigali Amendment, HFC Phase-down and the HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (HPMP) are summarized below:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <b>The ODS Alternatives Survey:</b> The 75<sup>th</sup> Executive Committee (ExCom) meeting in November 2015 approved US\$ 70,000 (excluding PSC) for Mali to implement the “Survey of ODS alternatives at the national level” through UNEP. The objective was to assist Mali to better understand their historical consumption and predict future consumption trends of ODS Alternatives in different sectors and sub-sectors. The ODS Alternatives Survey Report was prepared and submitted to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat accordingly. Project was completed in September 2017.</li> </ul>			

- **The Enabling Activities for HFC phase-down project** (EA) was approved at the 81<sup>st</sup> ExCom meeting in June 2018 at the total amount of US\$ 150,000 through UNEP. Under the project, several capacity building workshops were conducted for the relevant stakeholders and Country Assessment Report was prepared, which summarizes the existing contexts, challenges, and recommendation for Mali to phase down HFC in different aspects including legislative framework, institutional mechanism, market and HFC usage situation, training needs assessment and public outreach. Project was completed. Mali has put in place HFC licensing system under the Kigali Amendment as per Article 4B and the Government is working on criteria on quota allocation of HFCs, which is expected to be implemented from 1 January 2024. The online system on quota and license was developed and has been launched since June 2019 and is now fully operational (voluntary basis). During the EA project, training sessions were conducted on the operation of the e-licensing system for importers, custom brokers, and customs authority. Mali implements the license on per shipment basis. Mali ratified the Kigali Amendment on 31<sup>st</sup> Mars 2017.
- **HCFC Phase-out Management Plan:** The HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (HPMP) of Mali was approved at the 63<sup>rd</sup> ExCom meeting in April 2011. The funding level of US \$617,400, comprising US \$280,000, plus agency support costs of US \$36,400 for UNEP, and US \$280,000, plus agency support costs of US \$21,000 for UNDP was approved in principle to Mali to implement the proposed strategies and actions under the HPMP. The Government of Mali had agreed to establish an estimated baseline of 15.0 ODP tonnes as its starting point for sustained aggregate reduction in HCFC consumption, calculated using actual consumption of 14.4 ODP tonnes reported for 2009 and consumption of 15.5 ODP tonnes estimated for 2010.

3. Current progress in the implementation of Enabling Activities for HFC phase-down project		
Activity	Description	Implementing agency
Facilitate early ratification of the Kigali Amendment	The NOU identified additional national stakeholders relevant to the Kigali Amendment and discussed the impact of Kigali Amendment ratification with all relevant stakeholders. The Country Assessment Report which summarizes the existing contexts, challenges, and recommendation for Mali to phase down HFC in different aspects including legislative framework, institutional mechanism, market and HFC use information, training needs assessment and public outreach was prepared and finalized. Based on the Country Assessment Report, the national stakeholder consultation workshop was organized to obtain feedback and finalize the report,	UNEP
Capacity-building & training for alternatives	Mali conducted a series of round table discussions on low-GWP and zero-GWP alternatives to enhance understanding of the provisions of the Kigali Amendment, the implications for them and of additional measures required to support the implementation of the Kigali Amendment. NOU organized meetings with the Institute of Standard of Mali, General Department of Energy, General Department of Petroleum, General Department of Standard and Curriculum, and Vocational Training School, Vocational Training Institutes to discuss on implementation of CS ISO standard (nationally adopted ISO 5149 and ISO 817), safety standard on transport and storage of flammable and toxic gasses, funding and equipping of vocational training testing centers, curriculum development and certification mechanisms. All agencies have acknowledged the need to strengthen certification programme as well as to establish the requirements related to safety standards on transport and storage of flammable and toxic gasses, funding and equipping of vocational training testing centers, and curriculum development.	

Article 4B licensing & Reporting	<p>The existing Sub-decree on ODS Management was reviewed through a widely participated process.</p> <p>Provisions on licensing system as well as data reporting and monitoring system for (i) ODSs and HFCs in bulk and (ii) all types of refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) equipment using refrigerants controlled under the Montreal Protocol.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Provision of quota system for HCFCs and HFCs.</li> <li>○ HFC phase-down obligations as an Annex, which would guide the NOU in the establishment of quota for HFCs.</li> </ul> <p>Please note that Mali reported to the Ozone Secretariat that the country has</p>	
Online Application on Quota and License for HFCs	The system enables the NOU to track the remaining quota available before issuing the import license and generate a report of import by importers to track the actual import of controlled substances as the NOU requires the importers to upload the customs declaration form and supporting document to confirm the actual quantity against the license.	

<b>3. Overview of current HFC consumption in metric tonnes by substance (last three years)</b>									
Substance	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
HFC-32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HFC-134a	253.640	316.580	433.160	516.380	460.140	696.620	787.100	877.580	968.060
HFC-227ea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
R-404A	39.410	41.120	59.170	77.330	87.210	100.391	113.572	126.753	139.934
R-407C	5.400	7.410	15.320	19.740	24.880	30.081	35.282	40.483	45.684
R-410A	88.54	106.840	178.250	247.650	292.505	347.379	402.253	457.127	512.001
R-507A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Sub total</b>	<b>386.99</b>	<b>471.95</b>	<b>685.9</b>	<b>861.1</b>	<b>864.735</b>	<b>1174.471</b>	<b>1338.207</b>	<b>1501.943</b>	<b>1665.679</b>
HFO-1234yf	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
R-290	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HC-600a	7.500	8.000	8.750	10.000	10.625	11.450	12.275	13.100	13.925
Ammonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*Source: Data during 2012-2015 from ODS Alternatives Survey Report, 2016-2017 from Country Assessment Report and 2018-2020 from Article 7/Country Programme.									
<b>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)</b>									
<p>The above table reveals that HFC consumption in Mali has been dominated by HFC-134a and R-410A respectively. Since 2012, HFC consumption in Mali has been steadily increased mainly due to the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Implementation of HPMP to reduce HCFCs consumption resulted in the introduction of HFCs to replace HCFCs in some sectors in particular R-410A in the air-conditioning sector.</li> <li>○ Rapid economic growth of the country in recent years, which in turn increased the demand for refrigerant for installation and servicing in air-conditioners and mobile air-conditioners (MAC).</li> <li>○ Due to COVID-19 pandemic, the consumption of HFCs in Mali decreased from the consumption in 2019 due to (i) liquidity of business/household incomes to service RAC/MAC equipment (preferring to keep cash for emergency purpose) and (ii) fear of disease transmission (postponing routine servicing and continue using RAC/MAC equipment if they are not totally malfunction).</li> </ul>									

Based on the study conducted under the ODS alternatives survey (2017), the largest subsectors that consume HFCs are MAC subsector, rooms and other air-conditioning subsector and chiller sub-sector. Although large refrigeration subsectors (cold storage) consume significant amounts of refrigerant, majority of the large refrigeration systems use ammonia. Sector specific detail on the use of HFCs and other ODS alternatives are as follow:

- Domestic refrigeration: The servicing of domestic refrigeration sub sector in Mali is dominated by R-134a refrigerant which is used in servicing of most stand-alone units such as fridges and freezers. The use of R-600a is slowly gaining momentum in servicing of domestic refrigeration appliances. Most imported domestic fridges now are charged with R-600a. The country is promoting the use of Hydrocarbon refrigerants and most technicians have undergone training where they are taught how to handle low GWP refrigerants such as R-600a safely. The influx of the local market with imported R-600a units is causing a sharp increase in the imports of this refrigerant which has a zero ODP and very low GWP.

There challenge relating to the use of R-600a is its flammability. The country has intensified training and awareness programmes. Wholesalers and distributors have also been trained on storage and handling as well as making sure that the refrigerant is sold to trained technicians only. The advantages of using R-600a are that the reduced charge makes it very economical to use and that it is energy efficient. Its Energy Efficiency makes it favourable as it consumes about 10% less energy compared to ozone depleting refrigerants such as R12.

- Commercial refrigeration: The commercial refrigeration sector in Mali uses several ODS alternative refrigerants namely R-134a, R-404A and to a lesser extent R-290. R-134a is used in the servicing of most small to medium sized commercial refrigeration appliances.

R-404A is the predominant ODS Alternative refrigerant in commercial refrigeration particularly in medium to large size appliances. R-404A is widely used as a replacement for R-22 in mid and low temperature applications. It is used in small, medium, and large commercial freezers, cold rooms, bottle coolers and chillers. The challenges associated with the use of R-404A are that most technicians lack the skills and knowledge on the correct use of HFC blends (Liquid Blend Charging), there is general resistance to adopt new refrigerants and in addition it is expensive for companies to decommission R-22 based equipment in plants and replace with R-404A.

- Air-conditioning: The air conditioning sector in Mali covers the installation, servicing, and repairs as well as decommissioning. There is no manufacturing of air conditioning appliances in the country though some companies are designated agents for SAMSUNG, SUNNY, HITACH, DAIKIN, SAMSUNG, MIDEA, LG, DANHAMBUSCHE, among others.
- Industrial refrigeration: R-407C is the predominant refrigerant used in industrial refrigeration. R-407C is used as a refrigerant in industrial processing plants to replace R-22 particularly in high ambient areas. R-407C is used mainly in air driers to cool the air before the production process as the air must be free of moisture to avoid corroding the production piping. R-717 is used in dairy and fish processing industries for cooling the production processes and for preserving the processed products in the blast freezer rooms. R-717 is also used for servicing industrial refrigeration appliances in the food processing and storage industries such as the dairy companies, fish, and meat processing companies.
- Transport refrigeration: R-134a and R-404A are the only refrigerants used in transport refrigeration in the country with R-404A being used in newer refrigerated trucks and marine transport sector.
- Mobile Air-conditioning (MAC): In MAC units, the major refrigerant that is in use for servicing is R-134a in smaller to medium sized vehicles. R-134a is widely used in servicing Mobile Air Conditioning



units. Nearly all used motor vehicles imported into the country are fitted with AC units that come along charged with R-134a.

- *Stationary air conditioning:* R-410A AC appliances have significantly penetrated the market as R-22 is being phased out. No new installations of R-22 are allowed. The use of R-410A in domestic, commercial, and industrial AC is expected to increase sharply until suitable alternatives are introduced. R-407C is used in air conditioning as a replacement for R-22. It is used mostly in split units. The refrigerant is not readily available on the local market, and this has limited its widespread use.

R-410A is being widely used as a replacement for R-22 in domestic and commercial air conditioning. Due to its zero ODP, most companies opted for R-410A to comply with ISO140001 environmental management systems certification requirements hence this refrigerant is now widely used in most new air conditioning appliances. Most air conditioners being imported into the country ranging from 9000 to 72000 BTUs come pre-charged with R-410A.

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

Information needed	Description	Agency
Updated HFC and other ODS alternatives data	<p>There is a need to update HFCs and ODS alternatives used in RAC and MAC sector by refrigerant and by application because the latest available information was from the ODS Alternatives Survey. The Country Assessment Report prepared under the Enabling Activities for HFC Phase-down does not include sectoral consumption of ODS alternatives as it only focuses on import and export statistics of HFCs and blends. Moreover, a comprehensive survey is needed to understand more on the potential use of HFCs in the manufacturing sectors due to economic growth in the country. There is a need to conduct a comprehensive survey to address the manufacturing sector (separate funding for the conversion project will be requested if identified and eligible). Moreover, there is need to update and review of relevant national initiatives, policies, regulations related HCFC phase-out and HFC phase-down in both manufacturing and RAC/MAC servicing sector including safety of flammable and toxic refrigerant and maintaining and/or enhancing energy efficiency.</p> <p>The updated information would enable the country to conduct comprehensive analysis to understand the future consumption of HFCs based on current situation and identify actions to curb the growth of HFCs in the future based on the update policy and strategy. Updating data from the survey is critical for the country and stakeholders to understand the current situation, forecast the future demand of HFCs by refrigerant and by application. This would enable the government to prepare comprehensive strategies and action plans under the Kigali HFC Implementation Plan.</p>	UNEP and UNDP

**6. Activities to be undertaken for project preparation and funding**

Activity	Cost items	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
National wide survey including (i) preparation and finalization of questionnaires, (ii) survey mapping and (iii) conducting survey and interview with relevant stakeholders and (iii)	Preparation and finalization of data collection methodology / survey questionnaires and conducting national-wide data collection and analysis on (i) import/export statistics of ODS alternatives and RAC and	30,000	UNEP

data analysis on usage of ODS alternatives by refrigerant and by sector/subsector.	MAC equipment by sector; (ii) updated inventory of RAC and MAC equipment, and their applications; and (iii) infrastructure under the servicing sector		
	Preparation and finalization of data collection methodology / conducting national-wide data collection and analysis with various industry to identify the potential use of HFCs and alternatives in the manufacturing sector	10,000	UNEP
	National consultation workshops and sector specific meetings for preparation of national-wide data collection for both manufacturing sector and servicing sector as well as implementation of contingency plan” due to COVID restrictions such as virtual meetings/smaller-group face-to-face meeting	5,000	UNEP
	National consultation workshops and sector specific meetings for data validation and finalization	5,000	UNEP
	International consultant for guiding the national wide data collection, validation and analysis	Included in strategy below	UNEP
Data collection and review of relevant national initiatives, policies and regulations	Data collection and review of relevant national initiatives, policies, regulations related HCFC phase-out and HFC phase-down in both manufacturing and servicing sector including safety of flammable and toxic refrigerant and maintaining and/or enhancing energy efficiency	10,000	UNEP
	Identifying needs of capacity building workshops and outreaching activities for customs officers, importers and customs borders on the implementation and enforcement of HFC licensing and quota system	10,000	UNEP
Strategy development and development of overarching strategy and project document of the Kigali HFC Phase-down Plan	Assessment of gaps and needs for development of strategy, components and action plans for non-investment components	20,000	UNEP
	Assessment of gaps and needs for development of strategy, components and action plans for non-conversion investment components	35,000	UNDP
	Sector specific meetings for development of strategy, components	5,000	UNEP

	and action plans as well as implementation of contingency plan”		
	National consultation workshop for finalization of overarching strategy and the Kigali HFC Implementation Plan	10,000	UNEP
	International consultant to develop overarching strategy and project document of the Kigali HFC Implementation Plan	30,000	UNEP
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>170,000</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)**

Lessons learned from the HPMP will be considered in the preparation of the Kigali HFC Implementation Plan. Development of strategies and action plans for the Kigali HFC Implementation Plan will take into account infrastructures established during the HPMP implementation, in particular, the existing institutional framework, institutional arrangement and capacity building under RAC servicing sector activities such as good servicing practice and certification etc. to ensure smooth and cost-effective implementation of the Kigali HFC Implementation Plan while sustaining HCFC phase-out.

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

The Government of Mali is well aware of the Multilateral Fund Gender Policy and the relevant Executive Committee decisions 84/92 and 90/48. During the project preparation all relevant stakeholders will be sensitized on the gender policy. Efforts will be made to ensure that female stakeholders have equal opportunity to participate in the project preparation. When developing individual components of the plan, it will be ensured that gender-disaggregated data will be collected.

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

**KIGALI HFC PHASE DOWN PLAN (OVERARCHING STRATEGY)**

**Part I: Project information**

<b>Project title:</b>	Kigali HFC implementation plan preparation (stage I)	
<b>Country:</b>	Moldova (Republic of)	
<b>Lead implementing agency:</b>	UNEP	
<b>Implementation period for stage I of the KIP:</b>	January 2024 – December 2025	
<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> 130,000 USD		
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Sector</b>	<b>Funding requested (US \$)*</b>
UNEP	Overarching	130,000

\*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 type="checkbox"/> stage I of the KIP</b>			
<b>Phase-out commitment (%)</b>	Freeze 10% reduction	<b>Year of commitment</b>	2024 2029
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Servicing only</b>		<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Manufacturing only</b>	
<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>			
<p>The 85<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Executive Committee approved Republic of Moldova enabling activities project of USD 50,000. Project aimed to assist the Republic of Moldova to undertake the steps needed for the early ratification and implementation of the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol projects.</p> <p>During the project it was undertaken a preliminary research study on mapping the HFCs alternatives in terms of availability on the markets and identifying potential priority areas for HFCs phase-out activities. The project was completed in December 2022 and the final report is being prepared.</p> <p>On the 3<sup>rd</sup> of March 2023 the Law on fluorinated greenhouse gases was adopted by the Parliament. The law transposes the Regulation (EU) no. 517/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 on fluorinated greenhouse gases, which repeals the Regulation (EC) no. 842/2006.</p> <p>The provisions of the law regulate measures at national level regarding:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) isolation, use, recovery, and destruction of F-gases and related auxiliary measures;</li> <li>b) placing on the market of specific products and equipment, containing, or operating on F-gases;</li> <li>c) specific use of F-gases;</li> <li>d) application of quantitative limits for placing of HFCs on the market.</li> </ol> <p>Also, the law establishes standards, conditions, and limits applicable to the following F-gases:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) hydrofluorocarbons (hereinafter-HFCs) used as refrigerants, cleaning solvents and foaming agents (such as those used in fire extinguishers);</li> <li>b) perfluorocarbons (hereinafter - PFCs) used in the manufacture of semiconductors, as cleaning solvents and as foaming agents;</li> <li>c) sulphur hexafluorides (hereinafter - SF<sub>6</sub>) used in high voltage circuit breakers and magnesium production.</li> </ol> <p>According to law the level of HFC consumption will be frozen starting with 2024. Restriction of the quantity of hydrofluorocarbons placed on the market and quota system will be put in place, since January 2024.</p>			

The Parliament of the Republic of Moldova adopted the Law of the Ratification of the Kigali Amendment on 30 July 2023. Official ratification of the Kigali Amendment took place on 22 September 2022.

The Republic of Moldova is categorized as a Low Volume Country (LVC). Historically, ODS and, more specifically, HCFCs consumption has occurred solely through their import and use in the refrigeration servicing sector. No HCFCs production capacity is established in the country. HCFC-22 is the only substance being in demand and imported into the country, and its use was recorded solely in the refrigeration and air conditioning (RAC) service sectors. No other HCFCs consumption was found in the manufacturing (foam), aerosol, fire-fighting, and solvent sectors.

The Stage I of the HCFCs Phase-Out Management Plan (HPMP-I) for the Republic of Moldova for the period 2011 to 2015, was approved at the 63<sup>rd</sup> ExCom meeting in December 2010. The baseline levels were established as 1.0 ODP tonne, being calculated using actual consumption of 1.16 ODP tonnes in 2009 and 0.71 ODP tonnes in 2010. The first control step was the freeze on production and consumption of HCFCs at the baseline levels by 1<sup>st</sup> January 2013, and the second control step was the reduction by 10% from the baseline level in 2015.

The Executive Committee (ExCom) of the Multilateral Fund (MLF) approved at its 72<sup>nd</sup> meeting in May 2014 the project supporting the Republic of Moldova to develop the HCFCs Phase-Out Management Plan Stage II (HPMP-II) proposal, focusing on compliance with the Montreal Protocol targets. The project was designed to be implemented jointly by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), as Lead Implementing Agency and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), as Co-operating Implementing Agency. The HPMP-II programme was focused on collection of information inputs in consultation with the industry/commercial/private/public sectors and design the national interventions for the Republic of Moldova to meet 2020/35% HCFCs phase-out obligations. HPMP-II programme was designed to address phase-out of HCFCs consumption mainly in the Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning (RAC) servicing sector, with focuses on commercial refrigeration.

On December 2022, HPMP Stage III project was approved by the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund on its 88th meeting. The present HCFCs Phase-Out Management Plan – Stage III (HPMP-III) encompasses the current HCFCs consumption situation in the Republic of Moldova and the strategy, actions and support needed to compliance with the complete phase-out target by 2030, allowing for the 2.5% servicing tail during the period 2030-2040.

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

Substance/blend	Sector	2020	2021	2022
R-23	RAC, Fire suppression	0.0010	0.0927	0.0017
R-32	RAC	3.7064	2.6430	7.1484
R-134A	RAC, Foam, Aerosol, Fire suppression	60.4149	53.3937	56.8852
R-404A	RAC	35.4283	40.7163	69.2211
R-407C	RAC	10.3522	9.4671	7.2898
R-407F	RAC	0.0000	0.0040	0.0000
R-410A	RAC	14.7586	20.1007	18.9511
R-422D	RAC	3.1854	1.5680	1.8769
R-448A		0.0000	0.8000	0.1000
R-507A	RAC	26.0731	25.3328	41.8205
R-508B	RAC	0.0000	0.0080	0.0000
HFC-227ea	RAC, Foam, Aerosol, Fire suppression	10.1357	15.9982	13.6773
<b>Total</b>		<b>164.0556</b>	<b>170.1244</b>	<b>216.9720</b>

### 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)

Preliminary information on the consumption of HFCs was obtained under the activities of the “Enabling Activities for the Kigali Amendment” project, which is detailed in the following table. It specifies each type of HFC used as a refrigerant in different sectors/subsectors.

#### ODS alternatives consumption data from year 2016 to year 2022

	GWP, IPCC AR5	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
R-23	12,400	0.0050	0.0000	0.0000	0.0008	0.0010	0.0927	0.0017
R-32	677	0.0000	0.0450	0.0810	2.6668	3.7064	2.6430	7.1484

R-134A	1,300	39.7370	41.2441	91.8709	77.3600	60.4149	53.3937	56.8852
R-404A	3,943	25.4398	28.1025	45.6061	41.6084	35.4283	40.7163	69.2211
R-407C	1,624	4.4148	9.9362	16.5473	11.2250	10.3522	9.4671	7.2898
R-407F	1,674	0.0000	1.2430	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0040	0.0000
R-410A	1,924	6.7390	8.7085	33.2376	15.5118	14.7586	20.1007	18.9511
R-422D	2,473	0.0000	1.3014	3.5867	2.9000	3.1854	1.5680	1.8769
R-448A	1,273	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.8000	0.1000
R-507A	3,985	22.6331	28.1663	33.9298	17.8616	26.0731	25.3328	41.8205
R-508B	11,698	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0080	0.0000
HFC-227ea	3,350	0.9600	2.0000	17.0995	20.7666	10.1357	15.9982	13.6773
<b>HFC, metric tone</b>		<b>99.9287</b>	<b>120.7470</b>	<b>241.9589</b>	<b>189.9010</b>	<b>164.0556</b>	<b>170.1244</b>	<b>216.9720</b>
<b>HFC, kt CO<sub>2</sub> eq.</b>		<b>265.5736</b>	<b>321.5893</b>	<b>591.4974</b>	<b>462.4374</b>	<b>411.6957</b>	<b>446.4845</b>	<b>617.2936</b>

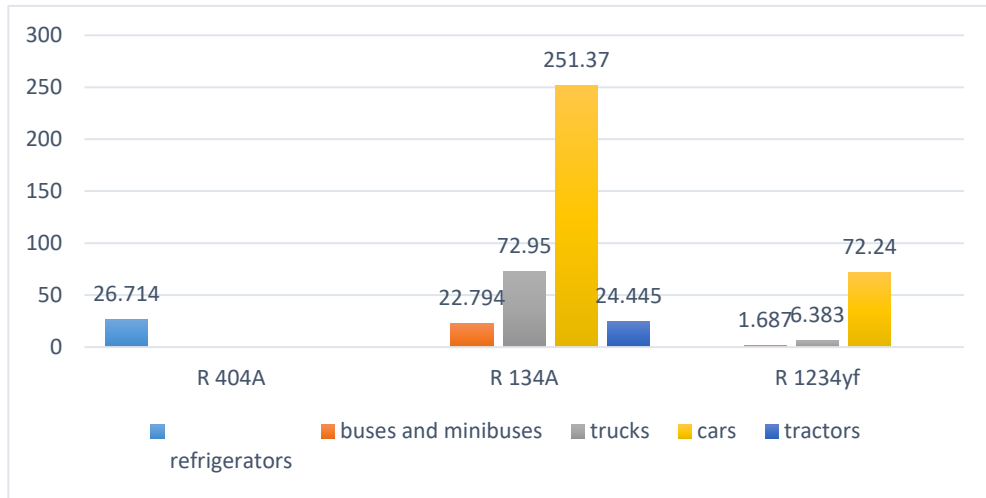
Based on preliminary study, in the Republic of Moldova the HFCs are commonly used in the following key sectors/subsectors, i.e.:

- stationary air-conditioning (servicing);
- mobile air-conditioning (servicing);
- industrial refrigeration (servicing);
- commercial refrigeration (servicing);
- aerosol (technical products and/or metered dose inhalers);
- foam;
- solvents;
- fire extinguishers.

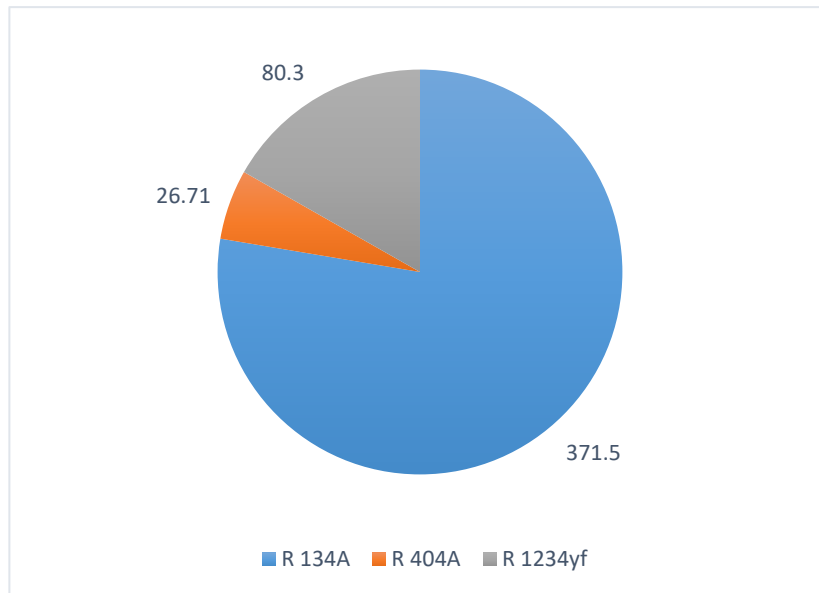
#### Commonly used HFCs and natural refrigerants

Chemical	GWP (IPCC R4)	Sectors				
		RAC	Foam	Aerosols	Solvent	Fire suppression
R-290 (propane)	3	X				
R-1270 (propylene)	2	X				
R-600 (butane)	4		X			
R-600a (isobutene)	3	X				
R-601 (pentane)	5		X			
R-601a (isopentane)	5		X			
Cyclopentane	5		X			
Methyl formate, methylal			X			
CO <sub>2</sub>		X	X			X
HFC-23	14800	X				X
HFC-32	675	X				
HFC-125	3500	X				X
HFC-134a	1430	X	X	X		X
HFC-143a	4470	X				
HFC-152a	124	X	X	X		
HFC-227ea	3220	X	X	X		X
HFC-245fa	1030		X	X		
HFC-365mfc	794		X	X	X	
R-407C	1774	X				
R-407F	1824	X				
R-410A	2088	X				
R-404A	3922	X				
R-417A	2346	X				
R-422D	2729	X				
R-507A	2465	X				
R-508B	13396	X				
R-717		X				
R-744	1	X				

**Distribution of freons, used in the transport sector, Mt**



**Type of Freon, used in the transport sector, Mt**



**Refrigeration Sector (installations with ODS alternatives within 2016-2020 periods)**

Refrigerant	Indices	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
R-404A	Installed units	27	33	47	72	65
	Cooling capacity, kW	696.6	1,179.0	1,297.8	1,072.1	1,604.4
	Refrigerant charge, kg	998.1	1,286.0	1,892.4	1,643.9	2,194.7
	For servicing, kg	111.6	187.5	341.8	187.2	319.8
R-507A	Installed units	30	49	44	24	54
	Cooling capacity, kW	1,172.8	983.5	1,710.5	561.4	4,273.8
	Refrigerant charge, kg	2,152.0	2,458.2	3,381.3	1,498.2	4,762.8
	For servicing, kg	281.4	353.9	494.8	197.5	582.2
R-134a	Installed units	5	4	2	7	4
	Cooling capacity, kW	47.2	38.0	44.0	50.0	52.0
	Refrigerant charge, kg	156.4	85.0	24.0	91.0	89.6
	For servicing, kg	32.0	19.0	11.5	28.0	26.0
R-407c	Installed units	2	1	9	5	3
	Cooling capacity, kW	14.0	90.0	498.3	487.0	383.0
	Refrigerant charge, kg	4.0	95.0	933.6	616.3	376.5
	For servicing, kg	1.0	9.5	94.2	148.7	51.5
Others	Installed units		2.0	1.0		1.0
	Cooling capacity, kW		38.3	5.9		3.8
	Refrigerant charge, kg		5.3	5.0		18.5
	For servicing, kg		0.5	0.5		2.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>Installed units</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>127</b>
	<b>Cooling capacity, kW</b>	<b>1,930.6</b>	<b>2,328.8</b>	<b>3,556.5</b>	<b>2,170.5</b>	<b>6,316.9</b>
	<b>Refrigerant charge, kg</b>	<b>3,310.5</b>	<b>3,929.5</b>	<b>6,236.3</b>	<b>3,849.4</b>	<b>7,442.1</b>
	<b>For servicing, kg</b>	<b>426.0</b>	<b>570.4</b>	<b>942.8</b>	<b>561.4</b>	<b>981.5</b>
	<b>For servicing, %</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>13.2</b>

#### Import and export of fire suppression agents within the period 2015-2021, tonnes

Fire		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
HFC-125	Import, t	1.740	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
	Export, t	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
	Consumption, t	1.740	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
HFC-227ea	Import, t	NO	0.960	2.000	20.000	22.000	12.000	10.000
	Export, t	NO	NO	NO	14.544	9.283	NO	NO
	Consumption, t	NO	0.960	2.000	5.456	12.717	12.000	10.000

#### Commonly used ODS alternatives in foam sector, by application and cell type

Subsector/application	Cell type	ODS alternatives
Polyurethane (PU) rigid foam (continuous and discontinuous panels and blocks, appliance foam, injected foam, continuous laminate, pipe-in-pipe)	Closed	HFC-245fa
		HFC-365mfc / HFC-Pentane (C.I.N)
		Methyl formate
		HFO-1233zd
		HFO-1336mzz
		CO2 (water)
		Other (specify)
Polyurethane spray foam	Closed	HFC-245fa
		HFC-365mfc / HFC-HFO-1233zd
		HFO-1336mzz
		CO2 (water)
		Supercritical CO2
		Other (specify)
PU integral skin, PU one component foam, PU flexible foam and PU flexible moulded foam	Open	HFC-134a
		HFC-245fa
		Methyl formate
		Methylal
		CO2 (water)
		Other (specify)
		HFC-134a
		HFC-152a



Extruded polystyrene (XPS) foam	Closed	HFO-1234ze
		CO2
		CO2 / ethanol
		Other (specify)
Phenolic foam (block and laminate)	Closed	HFC-245fa
		HFC-365mfc / HFC-
		Other (specify)

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

Information needed	Description	Agency
HFC sectoral consumption information	The latest year covered in the ODS alternatives survey is 2020. There is a need to gather most recent and updated information on HFCs and other ODS alternatives, in particular, sectoral/sub sectoral distribution, price of alternatives, estimated number of refrigeration and air-conditioning systems/units using HFCs and other ODS alternatives in operation and imported (by type and amount of refrigerants being use). There is a need to update sectoral consumption analysis focused on end user consumption, including a wider survey amongst sectors and subsectors. Is there is also a need to conduct analysis of the types of equipment using HFCs.	UNEP

**6. Activities to be undertaken for project preparation and funding (decision 87/xx(b))**

Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
Survey of HFC consumption and its sectoral distribution, surveys of enterprises in the manufacturing and servicing sectors, with analysis of the data to estimate the HFC baselines for compliance, and taking into account any HFC surveys conducted, including consultations of stakeholder and sector experts, preparation and dissemination of questionnaires, to update available data on ODS alternatives and equipment and to ensure the reliability of historical data, and in particular the estimated data from 2016-2019 which were not part of the ODS alternatives survey. The data collection will cover sub-sectors and data on installed and imported equipment, refrigerant and age of equipment, refrigerant charge, leakage rates, energy-efficiency and prices of alternative refrigerants / equipment.	30,000	UNEP
Overarching strategy for the phase-down of HFCs including KIP stage I and its tranche 1 for the refrigeration servicing sector to address the freeze in 2024 and 10 per cent reduction of the HFC consumption in 2029, stakeholder consultations and endorsement including relevant Government bodies, assessment of needs to develop or update the training and certification scheme on the use of flammable refrigerants, and the training program on recovery, recycling and destruction, consideration of options to integrate certain HFC phase-down and HCFC phase-out activities.	20,000	UNEP
Extending existing or developing new legislation, policies and regulations as required for the HFC import / export licensing and quota system, need and gap analysis of the legislative and policy framework related to the HFC phase-down, description / outline of the proposed updates / new legislation and policies including timeline for recommended adoption, consideration of new and innovative approaches, in line with the draft KIP strategy and UNEP's overview table of HFC legislative and policy measures already in place, planned or not planned to be put in place. This will consider the HFC policy and legislative measures recommended for early implementation in UNEP's publication on the same topic including the mandatory reporting by HFC importers / exporters, HFC emission control measures and awareness raising of stakeholders.	25,000	UNEP
Communication and outreach plan: Preparation of a communication and outreach plan in consultation with key stakeholders including hotel managers, investors, building planners, end-users, consumer associations, RAC associations, private sector, supermarkets, cold chain, media experts etc. The plan will focus on raising technology and policy awareness to allow investors and users taking informed decisions. It will also assess the possible implications of joining the European Union in future.	15,000	UNEP
Capacity building activities related to RAC sector activities and enforcement: Review and assessment of innovative tools and approaches to build the capacity of relevant actors including OzonAction's tools related to HFC phase-down, update of training curricula of vocational schools, university and customs, online training and	20,000	UNEP

certification tools, review of energy-efficiency and minimum performance standards, case studies in national language, public procurement policies, potential impact of incentives and taxes, gender considerations, HFC-free labeling, equipment inventories / logbooks, potential of not-in-kind alternatives etc.		
Description of relevant national initiatives, policies, regulations, and standards associated with maintaining and/or enhancing energy efficiency, description / outline of the proposed updates / new legislation or standards (energy efficiency labelling, minimum energy performance standards (MEPS) and policies including timeline for recommended adoption, consideration of new and innovative approaches, in line with the draft KIP strategy.	10,000	UNEP
Validation: Consultations, review and validation of the consolidated KIP overarching strategy, stage I and its tranche 1	10,000	UNEP
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>130,000</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 KIP development without additional costs. 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>		
The Government of Moldova (Republic of) is aware of the Multilateral Fund gender policy contained in ExCom document 84/73, and the related Executive Committee decision 84/92. During project preparation, relevant stakeholders will be sensitized on the gender policy. Efforts will be made to allow female stakeholders to contribute to the project preparation. To the extent possible, gender-disaggregated data will be collected.		

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

**Part I: Project information**

<b>Project title:</b>	Preparation of a Kigali HFC Implementation Plan (KIP)	
<b>Country:</b>	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	
<b>Lead implementing agency:</b>	UNEP	
<b>Cooperating agency (1):</b>	UNIDO	Click or tap here to enter text.
<b>Cooperating agency (2):</b>	(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.
<b>Cooperating agency (3):</b>	(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.
<b>Implementation period for stage I of the KIP:</b>	2025 - 2029	
<b>Duration of PRP implementation (i.e., time (in months) from the approval of PRP to submission of the KIP (please specify): 24 months</b>		
<b>Funding requested: US \$100,000</b>		
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Sector</b>	<b>Funding requested (US \$)*</b>
UNEP	Overarching	\$70,000
UNIDO	Overarching	\$30,000

\*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 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>	Freeze and 10%	<b>Year of commitment</b>	2024 and 2029
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Servicing only		<input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing 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><i>The current progress in implementation of any funded HFC-related project (enabling activities or stand-alone HFC investment projects)</i></li> </ul> <p>St. Vincent and the Grenadines Kigali Amendment Enabling Activities Project was approved at the 80th Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund (MLF) for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol. The project was completed on 31<sup>st</sup> June 2022.</p> <p>The Revised Montreal Protocol Regulations stipulated that the new Annex of HFCs (Annex F) of the Kigali Amendment should be included in the list of Controlled substances under the Licensing and Quota System. A complete list of all HFCs and permitted HCFCs was submitted to the Comptroller of the Customs and Excise Department for their consideration. This is also in keeping with the continued work with the Department to establish and implement national break-out codes and the 2022 WCO HS Codes.</p> <p>This and the other provision of the revised regulations were approved by Cabinet for revision by the Attorney General's office as a requirement before it is presented to the Parliament for final approval. Following its approval, it will be enforced and monitored by the NOU proceeded by the planned commence an HFC quota system in 2024.. In addition to the Regulations, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines has also developed and</p>			

declared National Standards in the Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Industry namely, Labelling of refrigerant Containers and Handling, Storage and Safe Use of Refrigerant Containers.

The **Kigali Amendment** was ratified by Saint Vincent and the Grenadines on the 11<sup>th</sup> of November 2022. Prior to this, the Enabling Activities Project for HFCs phase-down was approved by 80<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Executive Committee (ExCom 80) of the Multilateral Fund in November 2017. The following are key achievements:

- a. Ratification of the Kigali Amendment
- b. Finalization of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines' policy analysis report, that examined the country's readiness to implement the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol and phase down HFCs.
- c. A greater understanding of HFC refrigerants and alternatives available in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, their uptake, and growth projections.
- d. Developed factsheet to support Saint Vincent and the Grenadines accession to the Kigali Amendment.
- e. Enhanced understanding of the NOU of the requirements of the Kigali and national actions needed to meet country obligations under the Amendment.
- f. Raised awareness of stakeholders and the general public regarding the importance and benefits of the Kigali Amendment.

• *The current progress in ongoing HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMPs)*

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines has only one Stage for its **HCFC Phase out Management Plan (HPMP)**. The **HPMP Stage I (HPMP I)** was approved by the ExCom-64 in July 2011 with a starting point for aggregate reduction in HCFC consumption of 0.28 ODPt. The overall objective of Stage I is to phase out 100% of HCFCs by 2025. This was planned to be achieved through the following activities: technical support to the RSS, implementation of the license and quota system, expansion of policy, education and awareness, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting. The funding was approved in four tranches.

The **HPMP I First Tranche**, was also approved at the ExCom64. The HPMP I first tranche activities included: (i) Training; (ii) Awareness Campaign; (iii) Policy; (iv) Pilot Retrofit Project; and (v) Project Coordination and Management. The following has been completed under Tranche 1:

- a. Training of Technicians, custom officers, custom brokers, and importers
- b. Establishment of the Recovery Centres
- c. Public Awareness, outreach, and information dissemination for general and technical audiences
- d. Amendment to the St. Vincent and the Grenadines Montreal Protocol, Control Regulations, 2005
- e. Drafting Refrigerant Standards for the Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning Sector.
- f. Preliminary review of enabling policies including consultations with relevant government ministries on introduction of tax Incentives
- g. Pilot demonstration programmes utilizing alternative refrigerants for training and data collection.
- h. Implementation of Licensing and Quota System (LQS) to effectively monitor imports

The **HPMP I Second Tranche**, was approved at the ExCom75. The HPMP I second tranche activities included: (i) Training of Technicians; (ii) Law Enforcement Training; (iii) Customs Brokers and Importers Training; (iv) Public Awareness; (v) E-licensing system development and data monitoring; and (vi) Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting. The following has been completed under Tranche 2:

- a. Amended ODS legislation pending terminal review and approval by Country's Attorney General
- b. Development of standards in Refrigerant Cylinder labelling and Handling storage and transportation of Refrigerants in support of good practices and safety in the use of Hydrocarbon and other alternatives to HFCs declared.
- c. Continued enforcement of the LQS with the successful registration and distribution of HCFC quotas and licences.
- d. Continued discussions with Director General of Ministry of Finance for appropriate incentive programmes for refrigerant alternatives.
- e. TOR developed for public awareness consultant for the development of targeted education and outreach materials
- f. Development of an E-licensing system

The **HPMP I Third Tranche**, was approved at the ExCom86. The HPMP I third tranche activities include: (i) RAC Technicians Training; (ii) Law Enforcement Training; (iii) Public Awareness Campaign; (iv) Finalization

of ODS regulations amendment; (v) Development of additional Standards; (vi) Stakeholder consultations; and (vii) Project Coordination and Management.

Tranche 3 activities are planned for completion by December 2024.

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

Since the country is implementing a one stage of HPMP to achieve full phase-out of HCFCs by 2025, there is no plan to integrate KIP activities with the ongoing HPMP activities. But the lessons learnt from HPMP as well as the existing institutional framework will be used for the KIP strategy development and its implementation to maximize the results.

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

Substance/blend	Sector	2020	2021	2022
HFC-134a	RAC servicing	2.88	2.00	8.90
HFC-410a	RAC servicing	2.76	8.19	8.61
HFC-404a	RAC servicing	1.07	1.42	5.09
HFC-32	RAC servicing	0.06	0.07	0.03
R-407C	RAC servicing	0	0.02	0
R-453A	RAC servicing	1.31	0	0.09
R-507a	RAC servicing	0.02	0.05	0
TOTAL	RAC servicing	<b>8.10</b>	<b>11.75</b>	<b>22.72</b>

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

Based on the consumption data in no. 3 above, the sub-sectors that use HFCs in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines are the refrigeration and air conditioning servicing sectors, particularly the domestic refrigeration and domestic/commercial air conditioning sub-sectors. HFC consumption has significantly increased from 2020 to 2022 with an average year-on-year average increase of 69%, with the greatest increase between the years 2020 and 2022 (280% increase) and 2021 to 2022 (93%). This could be due to any of the following reasons, rebounding the of economic and tourism activities from the 2020 COVID-19 Pandemic; increase global temperatures and a rise in the use of mobile and stationary air-conditioning systems, and an increase in the use of DIY AC servicing kits. However, this 3-year sample size data set may be too limited a reference to make any concrete conclusions on whether this is truly trending upwards. To better understand the market situation of the RAC servicing sector and identify sectors to prioritize under KIP stage I, comprehensive data collection and analysis needs to be conducted under KIP PRP.

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

Information needed	Description	Agency
Data on HFC consumption in manufacturing/servicing sector	Collection of information on consumption of HFCs by sector, including analysis such as solvents, firefighting and others that are identified. Investigative methods will include but not limited to interviews and surveys. To determine the sectoral distribution and consumption projections of HFCs in their pure state and in mixtures	UNIDO
HFC sectoral consumption information	Update sectoral consumption analysis focused on end-user consumption, including a wider survey amongst sectors and subsectors including stakeholder mapping and identifying capacity-building needs of different stakeholders (such as the NOU, Customs and other enforcement officers, RAC technicians and energy officers) in the context of HFC phase-down and introduction of low/zero GWP alternatives.	UNIDO
New information on ODS regulations	Review existing policy and legislative frameworks in the context of HFC phase-down and introduction of low/zero GWP alternatives,	UNEP

	safety regulations of toxic and flammable substances, energy efficiency of RAC equipment, etc.	
<b>6. Activities to be undertaken for project preparation and funding (decision 87/50(b))</b>		
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Indicative funding (US \$)</b>	<b>Agency</b>
Update sectoral consumption analysis focused on end user consumption, including a wider survey amongst sectors and subsectors - Collection of information on consumption of HFCs per sector and its substitutes, pending analysis such as HFC uses in solvents, fire-fighting and other sectors that are identified, which is through the execution of interviews and surveys that they make it possible to determine the sectoral distribution and consumption projections of HFCs in their pure state and in mixtures; specifically, the development of an economic evaluation of the replacement of HFCs to environmentally friendly substitutes in the controlled sectors	\$15,000	UNIDO
Promotion of low-GWP alternatives, including analysis of incentives and disincentives	\$10,000	UNEP
Conduct desk study, gap assessment and prepare the national strategy for the gradual reduction of HFCs, which includes the evaluation and identification of sectors to prioritize taking into account of GWP of each substance, the uses and the availability of alternatives in each sector, development of a gender engagement strategy/plan for the RAC Sector in line with the MLFS' Gender Policy	\$45,000	UNEP
Assessment of training and certification needs at the country level in the use of flammable refrigerants, development of a training plan and organization of workshops with the main stakeholders and training institutions.	\$15,000	UNIDO
Stakeholders' consultation meetings to introduce prepared draft KIP overarching strategy and implementation plan and data validation meeting with the relevant stakeholders.	\$15,000	UNEP
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$100,000</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>		
KIP activities are expected to have potential overlaps in the areas of training and certification of technicians, training of customs and enforcement officers and policy measures. These will be examined with a view of maximizing the best mode of implementation. Other synergies from ongoing and future HPMP activities will be assessed and integrated into the KIP development where applicable without additional costs. Lessons learnt from HPMP implementation will also be considered to the extent possible		
<b>8. How will the Multilateral Fund gender policy be considered during project preparation?</b>		
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines' RSS has traditionally been male dominated with little involvement of females in installation and servicing activities. However, the Government has been taking decisive action to encourage women to be more active in the RSS and HPMP implementation. Saint Vincent is a State Party to the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and has ratified the International Labour Organization Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention 1958 (No. 111), ILO Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100) the ILO Employment Policy Convention (1964) No. 122. Gender mainstreaming and the implementation of the MLFS' Gender Policy will continue throughout the development (and implementation) of the KIP. Female participants and RAC Technicians will be encouraged to participate at all consultations during the preparation as their input into the development of the KIP will be crucial to the expected impact of the KIP on the sector and the implementation of the policy. In addition, the development of a RAC Gender engagement Strategy /Plan will focus on the increase enrolment of females in RAC programmes offered at Tertiary institutions. Recruitment of consultants under the preparation will be open to women who will be encouraged to apply. Additionally, the NOU will track the attendance of participants at all sessions based on gender and will ensure that any circulation of results will carry images that portray women.		

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

**Part I: Project information**

<b>Project title:</b>	Preparation of national inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances
<b>Country:</b>	Albania
<b>Implementing agency:</b>	UNEP
<b>Meeting where request is being submitted</b>	ExCom 93
<b>Implementation period</b>	24 months
<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): January 2024 – December 2025</b>	
<b>Funding requested:</b>	
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Funding requested (US \$)*</b>
UNEP	<b>80,000 plus PSC</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: Decision 91/66 was taken in December 2022 and thus requests for preparatory funding submitted to ExCom 93 are not reflected in the business plan 2023.		

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

<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>The Montreal Protocol has been effectively regulating the production and consumption of ozone-depleting substances (ODS) since 1989. The Kigali Amendment added the global warming hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) to the list of controlled substances. Large banks of used and unwanted controlled substances have accumulated globally, which are continuously being released to the atmosphere from these banks. These emissions are damaging the ozone layer and contributing to global warming. Banks of controlled substances are not regulated under the Montreal Protocol. Collection, recovery and disposal (recycling, reclaim, destruction) of used or unwanted controlled substances represent a challenge for developing countries.</p> <p>The project aims to establish an inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances in Albania, and a plan for the collection, transport, and disposal of such substances, including consideration of recycling, reclamation, and cost-effective destruction. It will quantify the mitigation potential in line with ExCom Decision 91/66, include the analysis of existing legislation and policies, and stakeholder consultations. The final report and action plan will proposed actions, new legislation and policies to enhance the collection and disposal of used or unwanted ODS / HFCs.</p>
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The methodology / approach might be inspired by that recommended by the Climate and Ozone Protection Alliance (COPA).

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

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

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



	Analysing the potential for substance recycling and reclamation for re-use. Analysing existing disposal options for ODS/HFCs including export and local reclamation and/or destruction.	
Activity 3: Inventory of banks and preparation of action plan	Setting up database / inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances, with distinction of amounts for recycling, reclamation, and destruction. Preparing initial action plan for collection, transport, storage and setting up the required disposal infrastructure. Elaborating a business / financing model to ensure long-term sustainability of collection / disposal operations. Conducting stakeholder consultations presenting the draft inventory and action plan to obtain stakeholder input, support, and validation. Drafting a set of recommended regulations and policies supporting the collection / disposal of used or unwanted ODS / HFCs, and sustainable financing. Finalization of the action plan considering stakeholder comments.	UNEP
Activity 4: Project management, monitoring, progress reporting, final report, and evaluation	Managing and monitoring project activities. Establishing national expert team. Reporting and evaluating project progress. Preparing initial and final report considering stakeholder comments. Project progress properly monitored and evaluated, including gender mainstreaming dimension	UNEP
<b>3. Funding for the activities described in 2 above</b>		
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Indicative funding (US \$)</b>	<b>Agency</b>
Activity 1: Data collection and stakeholder analysis	32,000	UNEP
Activity 2: Analysis of institutional, policy and regulatory frameworks	16,000	UNEP
Activity 3: Inventory of banks and preparation of action plan	16,000	UNEP
Activity 4: Project management, monitoring, progress reporting, final report, and evaluation	16,000	UNEP
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>80,000</b>	
<b>4. How will the Multilateral Fund gender policy be considered during project preparation?</b>		
In line with ExCom decision 92/40 and ExCom document 92/51, the Fund Secretariat's operational gender mainstreaming policy and selected performance indicators described in Annex XXII of ExCom 92 report will be incorporated into the preparation of the inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances, and the plan for the collection, transport, and disposal of such substances.		

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

**Part I: Project information**

<b>Project title:</b>	Preparation of national inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances
<b>Country:</b>	Armenia
<b>Implementing agency:</b>	UNEP
<b>Meeting where request is being submitted</b>	ExCom 93
<b>Implementation period</b>	24 months
<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): January 2024 – December 2025</b>	
<b>Funding requested:</b>	
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Funding requested (US \$)*</b>
UNEP	90, 000 plus PSC

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

**Part II: Prerequisites for submission**

Item	Yes	No
Official endorsement letter from Government, indicating roles of respective agencies (where more than one IA is involved), and that the national inventory/action plan will be completed within 24 months from the date of project approval	<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: Decision 91/66 was taken in December 2022 and thus requests for preparatory funding submitted to ExCom 93 are not reflected in the business plan 2023.		

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

<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>The Montreal Protocol has been effectively regulating the production and consumption of ozone-depleting substances (ODS) since 1989. The Kigali Amendment added the global warming hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) to the list of controlled substances. Large banks of used and unwanted controlled substances have accumulated globally, which are continuously being released to the atmosphere from these banks. These emissions are damaging the ozone layer and contributing to global warming. Banks of controlled substances are not regulated under the Montreal Protocol. Collection, recovery and disposal (recycling, reclaim, destruction) of used or unwanted controlled substances represent a challenge for developing countries.</p> <p>The project aims to establish an inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances in Armenia, and a plan for the collection, transport, and disposal of such substances, including consideration of recycling, reclamation, and cost-effective destruction. It will quantify the mitigation potential in line with ExCom Decision 91/66, include the analysis of existing legislation and policies, and stakeholder consultations. The final report and action plan will proposed actions, new legislation and policies to enhance the collection and disposal of used or unwanted ODS / HFCs.</p>
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The methodology / approach might be inspired by that recommended by the Climate and Ozone Protection Alliance (COPA).

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

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

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

	Analysing existing disposal options for ODS/HFCs including export and local reclamation and/or destruction.	
Activity 3: Inventory of banks and preparation of action plan	Setting up database / inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances. Preparing initial action plan for collection, transport, storage and setting up the required disposal infrastructure. Elaborating a business / financing model to ensure long-term sustainability of collection / disposal operations. Conducting stakeholder consultations presenting the draft inventory and action plan to obtain stakeholder input, support, and validation. Drafting a set of recommended regulations and policies supporting the collection / disposal of used or unwanted ODS / HFCs, and sustainable financing. Finalization of the action plan considering stakeholder comments.	UNEP
Activity 4: Project management, monitoring, progress reporting, final report, and evaluation	Managing and monitoring project activities. Establishing national expert team. Reporting and evaluating project progress. Preparing initial and final report considering stakeholder comments. Project progress properly monitored and evaluated, including gender mainstreaming dimension	UNEP
<b>3. Funding for the activities described in 2 above</b>		
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Indicative funding (US \$)</b>	<b>Agency</b>
Activity 1: Data collection and stakeholder analysis	36,000	UNEP
Activity 2: Analysis of institutional, policy and regulatory frameworks	18,000	UNEP
Activity 3: Inventory of banks and preparation of action plan	18,000	UNEP
Activity 4: Project management, monitoring, progress reporting, final report, and evaluation	18,000	UNEP
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>90,000</b>	
<b>4. How will the Multilateral Fund gender policy be considered during project preparation?</b>		
In line with ExCom decision 92/40 and ExCom document 92/51, the Fund Secretariat's operational gender mainstreaming policy and selected performance indicators described in Annex XXII of ExCom 92 report will be incorporated into the preparation of the inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances, and the plan for the collection, transport, and disposal of such substances.		

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

Part I: Project information

Project title:	Action plan for the handling and disposal of MP controlled substances	
Country:	Costa Rica	
Lead implementing agency:	UNEP	
Cooperating agency (1):	(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.
Cooperating agency (2):	(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.
Cooperating agency (3):	(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.
Meeting where request is being submitted	93rd meeting	
Implementation period	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 \$)*	
UNEP	90,000 + PSC	
(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.	
(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.	
(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.	

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

**Part II: Prerequisites for submission**

Item	Yes	No
Official endorsement letter from Government, indicating roles of respective agencies (where more than one IA is involved), and that the national inventory/action plan will be completed within 24 months from the date of project approval	<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: Decision 91/66 was taken in December 2022 and thus requests for preparatory funding submitted to ExCom 93 are not reflected in the business plan 2023.		

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

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

The Montreal Protocol has been effectively regulating the production and consumption of ozone-depleting substances (ODS) since 1989. The Kigali Amendment added hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) to the list of controlled substances. Large banks of used and unwanted controlled substances have been accumulated globally, which are continuously being released to the atmosphere from these banks. These emissions are damaging the ozone layer and contributing to global warming. Banks of controlled substances are not regulated under the Montreal Protocol. Collection, recovery and cost-effective disposal (recycling, reclaiming, destruction) of used or unwanted controlled substances represent a challenge for developing countries.

Costa Rica has made great advances to define appropriate solutions for the disposal of obsolete refrigerant gases through the incineration of those substances in cement kilns whose thermal processes offer favorable conditions for its thermal destruction. During the year 2014 and followed by a request of the Ministry of Health, the preparation of a test protocol started to evaluate the technical and environmental feasibility for the destruction of refrigerant gases in cement kilns. In 2015, a test protocol was applied to evaluate flue gas emissions during the destruction of CFC-12, HCFC-22 and HFC -134a, which had to comply with the “Regulation for the co-processing and management of waste in cement kilns No. 40557-S”. Starting in 2017 and to comply with requirements under a public-private agreement between MINAE and the cement company Holcim, the destruction of authorized refrigerants formally started. To date, about 13.6 tons of refrigerants were co-processed which has prevented emissions of about 28 thousand metric tons of CO2 equivalent. With the Kigali amendment entering into force and the increasing demand for the final disposal of HFC blends, it is necessary to expand the variety of substances authorized for destruction, among them R-410A, R-404A, R-507 and 407C.

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

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

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

Activity	Description	Agency
HFC sectoral consumption information	Activity 1 - Data collection and stakeholder analysis: This component focuses on: - Evaluating the existing data on banks of used and unwanted controlled substances, relevant institutions and stakeholders, laboratory infrastructure and existing regulations and policies in the country; - Identifying gaps related to the data collection, institutions, stakeholders, policies and regulations, including transport / export for disposal. - Setting up database / inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances.	UNEP

	- Conducting further data collection, on-site visits and surveys as needed.	
New information on ODS regulations	Activity 2 - Analysis of institutional, policy and regulatory frameworks: This component focuses on: - Analyzing the role of different stakeholders and existing policy and regulatory frameworks relevant for national waste management. - Assessing the feasibility and costs of existing disposal options based on expected amounts to be treated. - Assessing environmental benefits for the ozone layer and the climate.	UNEP
Others, specify. Verify co-processing process	Activity 3 – Evaluation of cement kiln capacities This component focuses on: - Conducting trail-tests to verify if the co-processing process for different HFC blends complies with national emissions regulations.	UNEP
Others, specify. National Action Plan	Activity 4 - Preparation of National Action plan: This component focuses on: - Elaborating a business / financing model to ensure long-term sustainability of collection / disposal operations. - Preparing initial action plan for collection, transport, storage - Conducting stakeholder consultations presenting the draft inventory and action plan - Finalization of the action plan which includes a set of recommendations for the sound handling of unwanted MP controlled substances	UNEP
Others, specify. Dissemination activities	Activity 5 – Regional Workshop This component focuses on: - Sharing of experiences and development of regional strategies for the environmentally sound management of unwanted controlled substances	UNEP
Others, specify. Project Management and Reporting	Activity 6 – Project management, monitoring, progress reporting, final report, and evaluation: This component focuses on: - Managing and monitoring project activities. - Preparing initial and final report considering stakeholder comments.	UNEP
<b>3. Funding for the activities described in 2 above</b>		
Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
Activity 1: Data collection and stakeholder analysis	20,000	UNEP
Activity 2: Analysis of institutional, policy and regulatory frameworks	10,000	UNEP
Activity 3: Evaluation of cement kiln capacities	25,000	UNEP

Activity 4: Preparation of National Action plan	20,000	UNEP
Activity 5: Regional Workshop	6,000	UNEP
Activity 6: Project management, monitoring, progress reporting, final report, and evaluation	9,000	UNEP
TOTAL	90,000	
<b>4. How will the Multilateral Fund gender policy be considered during project preparation?</b>		
The Fund Secretariat's operational gender mainstreaming policy will be incorporated into the preparation of the inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances, and the plan for the collection, transport, and disposal of such substances.		



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

Part I: Project information

Project title:	Action plan for the handling and disposal of MP controlled substances	
Country:	The Dominican Republic	
Lead implementing agency:	UNEP	
Cooperating agency (1):	(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.
Cooperating agency (2):	(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.
Cooperating agency (3):	(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.
Meeting where request is being submitted	93rd meeting	
Implementation period	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 \$)*	
UNEP	90,000 + PSC	
(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.	
(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.	
(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.	

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

**Part II: Prerequisites for submission**

Item	Yes	No
Official endorsement letter from Government, indicating roles of respective agencies (where more than one IA is involved), and that the national inventory/action plan will be completed within 24 months from the date of project approval	<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: Decision 91/66 was taken in December 2022 and thus requests for preparatory funding submitted to ExCom 93 are not reflected in the business plan 2023.		

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

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

The Montreal Protocol has been effectively regulating the production and consumption of ozone-depleting substances (ODS) since 1989. The Kigali Amendment added the global warming hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) to the list of controlled substances. Large banks of used and unwanted controlled substances have been accumulated globally, which are continuously being released to the atmosphere from these banks. These emissions are damaging the ozone layer and contributing to global warming. Banks of controlled substances are not regulated under the Montreal Protocol. Collection, recovery and cost-effective disposal (recycling, reclaiming, destruction) of used or unwanted controlled substances represent a challenge for developing countries.

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

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

It is estimated that in the Dominican Republic a substantial number of banks of used and unwanted controlled substances are generated by the import of used equipment through the informal sector (e.g. personal shipments etc.) and therefore, this preparatory funds will be also partially used to conduct a first inventory/estimation of those 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
HFC sectoral consumption information	Activity 1 - Data collection and stakeholder analysis: Agreeing with project team on data collection methodology and approach. Desk study on available data on banks of used and unwanted controlled substances, relevant institutions and stakeholders, and existing regulations and policies. Conducting stakeholder analysis with responsibilities, roles and considering gender aspects including for new stakeholders e.g. e-waste traders. Identifying laboratories able to analyse the composition of used or unwanted ODS / HFCs, and the need for upgrading such laboratories. Identifying data gaps related to banks of used and unwanted controlled substances, relevant institutions and stakeholders, policies and regulations, including transport / export for disposal. Setting up database / inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances Conducting further data collection, on-site visits and surveys as needed.	UNEP

New information on ODS regulations	<p>Activity 2 - Analysis of institutional, policy and regulatory frameworks:  Analysing the role of Government bodies, NGOs, stakeholders, recovery and recycling centres and other institutions involved in waste management.  Analysing existing policy and regulatory frameworks, including waste management policies.  Forecasting the amounts of used or unwanted ODS/HFC which might require RRR or disposal in future, to evaluate the economic viability of a reclamation and destruction plant.  Assessing the feasibility and costs of existing disposal options (recycling, reclaiming, destruction), based on expected amounts to be treated.  Analysing the potential environmental benefits for the ozone layer and the climate.  Analysing the potential for substance recycling and reclamation for re-use.</p>	UNEP
Others, specify. National Action Plan	<p>Activity 3 - Preparation of National Action Plan:  Technical and economic analysis to compare available options for handling and final disposal of unwanted controlled substances.  Elaborating a business / financing model to ensure long-term sustainability of collection / disposal operations.  Preparing initial action plan for collection, transport, storage and setting up the required disposal infrastructure.  Conducting stakeholder consultations presenting the draft inventory and action plan to obtain stakeholder's input, support, and validation.  Drafting a set of recommended regulations and policies supporting the collection / disposal of used or unwanted ODS / HFCs, and sustainable financing.  Finalization of the action plan for the sound handling of unwanted MP controlled substances including collection, transport, and disposal of such substances and considering stakeholder comments.</p>	UNEP
Inventory/estimation of informal sector banks from used equipment	<p>Activity 4 - Data collection in the informal market sector of unwanted HFC and ODS substances banks of used equipment which have become obsolete due to their low energy efficiency performance.</p>	UNEP
Others, specify. Dissemination activities	<p>Activity 5 – Regional Workshop: Sharing of experiences and development of regional strategies for the environmentally sound management of unwanted controlled substances</p>	UNEP
Others, specify. Project Management and Reporting	<p>Activity 6 – Project management, monitoring, progress reporting, final report, and evaluation:  Managing and monitoring project activities.  Establishing national expert team.  Reporting and evaluating project progress.  Preparing initial and final report considering stakeholder comments.  Project progress properly monitored and evaluated, including gender mainstreaming dimension</p>	UNEP

<b>3. Funding for the activities described in 2 above</b>		
Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
Activity 1: Data collection and stakeholder analysis	25,000	UNEP
Activity 2: Analysis of institutional, policy and regulatory frameworks	10,000	UNEP
Activity 3: Inventory of banks and preparation of action plan	20,000	UNEP
Activity 4: Inventory/estimation of informal sector banks from used equipment	15,000	UNEP
Activity 5: Regional Workshop	10,000	UNEP
Activity 6: Project management, monitoring, progress reporting, final report, and evaluation	10,000	UNEP
TOTAL	90,000	
<b>4. How will the Multilateral Fund gender policy be considered during project preparation?</b>		
The Fund Secretariat's operational gender mainstreaming policy will be incorporated into the preparation of the inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances, and the plan for the collection, transport, and disposal of such substances.		

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

Part I: Project information

Project title:	Action plan for the handling and disposal of MP controlled substances	
Country:	El Salvador	
Lead implementing agency:	UNEP	
Cooperating agency (1):	(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.
Cooperating agency (2):	(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.
Cooperating agency (3):	(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.
Meeting where request is being submitted	93rd meeting	
Implementation period	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 \$)*	
UNEP	90,000 + PSC	
(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.	
(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.	
(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.	

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

**Part II: Prerequisites for submission**

Item	Yes	No
Official endorsement letter from Government, indicating roles of respective agencies (where more than one IA is involved), and that the national inventory/action plan will be completed within 24 months from the date of project approval	<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: Decision 91/66 was taken in December 2022 and thus requests for preparatory funding submitted to ExCom 93 are not reflected in the business plan 2023.		

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 disposal.

**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.**

The Montreal Protocol has been effectively regulating the production and consumption of ozone-depleting substances (ODS) since 1989. The Kigali Amendment added hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) to the list of controlled substances. Large banks of used and unwanted controlled substances have been accumulated globally, which are continuously being released to the atmosphere from these banks. These emissions are damaging the ozone layer and contributing to global warming. Banks of controlled substances are not regulated under the Montreal Protocol. Collection, recovery and cost-effective disposal (recycling, reclaiming, destruction) of used or unwanted controlled substances represent a challenge for developing countries.

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

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

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

Activity	Description	Agency
HFC sectoral consumption information	Activity 1 - Data collection and stakeholder analysis: Agreeing with project team on data collection methodology and approach. Desk study on available data on banks of used and unwanted controlled substances, relevant institutions and stakeholders, and existing regulations and policies. Conducting stakeholder analysis with responsibilities, roles and considering gender aspects including for new stakeholders e.g. e-waste traders. Identifying laboratories able to analyse the composition of used or unwanted ODS / HFCs, and the need for upgrading such laboratories. Identifying data gaps related to banks of used and unwanted controlled substances, relevant institutions and stakeholders, policies and regulations, including transport / export for disposal. Setting up database / inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances. Conducting further data collection, on-site visits and surveys as needed.	UNEP
New information on ODS regulations	Activity 2 - Analysis of institutional, policy and regulatory frameworks: Analysing the role of Government bodies, NGOs, stakeholders, recovery and recycling centres and other institutions involved in waste management.	UNEP

	<p>Analysing existing policy and regulatory frameworks, including waste management policies. Forecasting the amounts of used or unwanted ODS/HFC which might require RRR or disposal in future, to evaluate the economic viability of a reclamation and destruction plant.</p> <p>Assessing the feasibility and costs of existing disposal options (recycling, reclaiming, destruction), based on expected amounts to be treated.</p> <p>Analysing the potential environmental benefits for the ozone layer and the climate.</p> <p>Analysing the potential for substance recycling and reclamation for re-use.</p>	
Others, specify. National Action Plan	<p>Activity 3 - Preparation of National Action plan: Technical and economic analysis to compare available options for handling and final disposal of unwanted controlled substances.</p> <p>Elaborating a business / financing model to ensure long-term sustainability of collection / disposal operations.</p> <p>Preparing initial action plan for collection, transport, storage and setting up the required disposal infrastructure.</p> <p>Conducting stakeholder consultations presenting the draft inventory and action plan to obtain stakeholder's input, support, and validation.</p> <p>Drafting a set of recommended regulations and policies supporting the collection / disposal of used or unwanted ODS / HFCs, and sustainable financing.</p> <p>Finalization of the action plan for the sound handling of unwanted MP controlled substances including collection, transport, and disposal of such substances and considering stakeholder comments.</p>	UNEP
Others, specify. Dissemination activities	<p>Activity 4 – Regional Workshop: Sharing of experiences and development of regional strategies for the environmentally sound management of unwanted controlled substances</p>	UNEP
Others, specify. Project Management and Reporting	<p>Activity 5 – Project management, monitoring, progress reporting, final report, and evaluation: Managing and monitoring project activities.</p> <p>Establishing national expert team.</p> <p>Reporting and evaluating project progress.</p> <p>Preparing initial and final report considering stakeholder comments.</p> <p>Project progress properly monitored and evaluated, including gender mainstreaming dimension</p>	UNEP
<b>3. Funding for the activities described in 2 above</b>		
Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
Activity 1: Data collection and stakeholder analysis	30,000	UNEP
Activity 2: Analysis of institutional, policy and regulatory frameworks	15,000	UNEP

Activity 3: Inventory of banks and preparation of action plan	25,000	UNEP
Activity 4: Regional Workshop	10,000	UNEP
Activity 5: Project management, monitoring, progress reporting, final report, and evaluation	10,000	UNEP
TOTAL	90,000	
<b>4. How will the Multilateral Fund gender policy be considered during project preparation?</b>		
The Fund Secretariat's operational gender mainstreaming policy will be incorporated into the preparation of the inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances, and the plan for the collection, transport, and disposal of such substances.		



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

**Part I: Project information**

<b>Project title:</b>	Preparation of national inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances
<b>Country:</b>	Moldova
<b>Implementing agency:</b>	UNEP
<b>Meeting where request is being submitted</b>	ExCom 93
<b>Implementation period</b>	24 months
<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): January 2024 – December 2025</b>	
<b>Funding requested:</b>	
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Funding requested (US \$)*</b>
UNEP	80,000

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

**Part II: Prerequisites for submission**

Item	Yes	No
Official endorsement letter from Government, indicating roles of respective agencies (where more than one IA is involved), and that the national inventory/action plan will be completed within 24 months from the date of project approval	<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: Decision 91/66 was taken in December 2022 and thus requests for preparatory funding submitted to ExCom 93 are not reflected in the business plan 2023.		

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

<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>The Montreal Protocol has been effectively regulating the production and consumption of ozone-depleting substances (ODS) since 1989. The Kigali Amendment added the global warming hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) to the list of controlled substances. Large banks of used and unwanted controlled substances have accumulated globally, which are continuously being released to the atmosphere from these banks. These emissions are damaging the ozone layer and contributing to global warming. Banks of controlled substances are not regulated under the Montreal Protocol. Collection, recovery and disposal (recycling, reclaim, destruction) of used or unwanted controlled substances represent a challenge for developing countries.</p> <p>The project aims to establish an inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances in Moldova, and a plan for the collection, transport, and disposal of such substances, including consideration of recycling, reclamation, and cost-effective destruction. It will quantify the mitigation potential in line with ExCom Decision 91/66, include the analysis of existing legislation and policies, and stakeholder consultations. The final report and action plan will proposed actions, new legislation and policies to enhance the collection and disposal of used or unwanted ODS / HFCs.</p>
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The methodology / approach might be inspired by that recommended by the Climate and Ozone Protection Alliance (COPA).

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

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

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

	Analysing existing disposal options for ODS/HFCs including export and local reclamation and/or destruction.	
Activity 3: Inventory of banks and preparation of action plan	<p>Setting up database / inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances, with distinction of amounts for recycling, reclamation, and destruction.</p> <p>Preparing initial action plan for collection, transport, storage and setting up the required disposal infrastructure.</p> <p>Elaborating a business / financing model to ensure long-term sustainability of collection / disposal operations.</p> <p>Conducting stakeholder consultations presenting the draft inventory and action plan to obtain stakeholder input, support, and validation.</p> <p>Drafting a set of recommended regulations and policies supporting the collection / disposal of used or unwanted ODS / HFCs, and sustainable financing.</p> <p>Finalization of the action plan considering stakeholder comments.</p>	UNEP
Activity 4: Project management, monitoring, progress reporting, final report, and evaluation	<p>Managing and monitoring project activities.</p> <p>Establishing national expert team.</p> <p>Reporting and evaluating project progress.</p> <p>Preparing initial and final report considering stakeholder comments.</p> <p>Project progress properly monitored and evaluated, including gender mainstreaming dimension</p>	UNEP
<b>3. Funding for the activities described in 2 above</b>		
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Indicative funding (US \$)</b>	<b>Agency</b>
Activity 1: Data collection and stakeholder analysis	32,000	UNEP
Activity 2: Analysis of institutional, policy and regulatory frameworks	16,000	UNEP
Activity 3: Inventory of banks and preparation of action plan	16,000	UNEP
Activity 4: Project management, monitoring, progress reporting, final report, and evaluation	16,000	UNEP
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>80,000</b>	
<b>4. How will the Multilateral Fund gender policy be considered during project preparation?</b>		
In line with ExCom decision 92/40 and ExCom document 92/51, the Fund Secretariat's operational gender mainstreaming policy and selected performance indicators described in Annex XXII of ExCom 92 report will be incorporated into the preparation of the inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances, and the plan for the collection, transport, and disposal of such substances.		

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

**Part I: Project information**

<b>Project title:</b>	Preparation of national inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances
<b>Country:</b>	Yemen
<b>Implementing agency:</b>	UNEP
<b>Meeting where request is being submitted</b>	ExCom 93
<b>Implementation period</b>	24 months
<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): January 2024 – December 2025</b>	
<b>Funding requested:</b>	
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Funding requested (US \$)*</b>
UNEP	100,000 plus PSC

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

**Part II: Prerequisites for submission**

Item	Yes	No
Official endorsement letter from Government, indicating roles of respective agencies (where more than one IA is involved), and that the national inventory/action plan will be completed within 24 months from the date of project approval	<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: Decision 91/66 was taken in December 2022 and thus requests for preparatory funding submitted to ExCom 93 are not reflected in the business plan 2023.		

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

<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>The Montreal Protocol has been effectively regulating the production and consumption of ozone-depleting substances (ODS) since 1989. The Kigali Amendment added the global warming hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) to the list of controlled substances. Large banks of used and unwanted controlled substances have accumulated globally, which are continuously being released to the atmosphere from these banks. These emissions are damaging the ozone layer and contributing to global warming. Banks of controlled substances are not regulated under the Montreal Protocol. Collection, recovery and disposal (recycling, reclaim, destruction) of used or unwanted controlled substances represent a challenge for developing countries.</p> <p>The project aims to establish an inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances in Yemen, and a plan for the collection, transport, and disposal of such substances, including consideration of recycling, reclamation, and cost-effective destruction. It will quantify the mitigation potential in line with ExCom Decision 91/66, include the analysis of existing legislation and policies, and stakeholder consultations. The final report and action plan will propose actions, new legislation and policies to enhance the collection and disposal of used or unwanted ODS / HFCs.</p>
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The methodology / approach might be inspired by that recommended by the Climate and Ozone Protection Alliance (COPA).

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

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

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

	Analysing existing disposal options for ODS/HFCs including export and local reclamation and/or destruction.	
Activity 3: Inventory of banks and preparation of action plan	<p>Setting up database / inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances.</p> <p>Preparing initial action plan for collection, transport, storage and setting up the required disposal infrastructure.</p> <p>Elaborating a business / financing model to ensure long-term sustainability of collection / disposal operations.</p> <p>Conducting stakeholder consultations presenting the draft inventory and action plan to obtain stakeholder input, support, and validation.</p> <p>Drafting a set of recommended regulations and policies supporting the collection / disposal of used or unwanted ODS / HFCs, and sustainable financing.</p> <p>Finalization of the action plan considering stakeholder comments.</p>	UNEP
Activity 4: Project management, monitoring, progress reporting, final report, and evaluation	<p>Managing and monitoring project activities.</p> <p>Establishing national expert team.</p> <p>Reporting and evaluating project progress.</p> <p>Preparing initial and final report considering stakeholder comments.</p> <p>Project progress properly monitored and evaluated, including gender mainstreaming dimension</p>	UNEP
<b>3. Funding for the activities described in 2 above</b>		
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Indicative funding (US \$)</b>	<b>Agency</b>
Activity 1: Data collection and stakeholder analysis	40,000	UNEP
Activity 2: Analysis of institutional, policy and regulatory frameworks	15,000	UNEP
Activity 3: Inventory of banks and preparation of action plan	20,000	UNEP
Activity 4: Project management, monitoring, progress reporting, final report, and evaluation	25,000	UNEP
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100,000</b>	
<b>4. How will the Multilateral Fund gender policy be considered during project preparation?</b>		
In line with ExCom decision 92/40 and ExCom document 92/51, the Fund Secretariat's operational gender mainstreaming policy and selected performance indicators described in Annex XXII of ExCom 92 report will be incorporated into the preparation of the inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances, and the plan for the collection, transport, and disposal of such substances.		