



**Programme des
Nations Unies pour
l'environnement**

Distr.
GÉNÉRALE

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/94/19
7 mai 2024

FRANÇAIS
ORIGINAL : ANGLAIS



COMITÉ EXÉCUTIF
DU FONDS MULTILATÉRAL AUX FINS
D'APPLICATION DU PROTOCOLE DE MONTRÉAL
Quatre-vingt-quatorzième réunion
Montréal, 27-31 mai 2024
Point 9 c) et d) de l'ordre du jour provisoire¹

PROGRAMME DE TRAVAIL DU PNUE POUR L'ANNÉE 2024

¹ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/94/1

Les documents de présession du Comité exécutif du Fonds multilatéral aux fins d'application du Protocole de Montréal sont présentés sous réserve des décisions pouvant être prises par le Comité exécutif après leur publication.

OBSERVATIONS ET RECOMMANDATION DU SECRÉTARIAT DU FONDS

1. Le PNUE demande au Comité exécutif d'approuver un montant de 7 024 453 \$US, plus des coûts d'appui d'agence de 247 260 \$US, pour son programme de travail pour l'année 2024, indiqué dans le tableau 1. La soumission est jointe au présent document.

Tableau 1: Programme de travail du PNUE pour l'année 2024

Pays	Activité/Projet	Montant demandé (\$US)	Montant recommandé (\$US)
SECTION A : ACTIVITÉS RECOMMANDÉES POUR APPROBATION GLOBALE			
A1 : Renouvellement des projets de renforcement des institutions			
Arabie saoudite	Renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (phase IV)	529 920	529 920
Bahreïn	Renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (phase XII)	180 000	180 000
Burundi	Renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (phase X)	180 000	180 000
Cameroun	Renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (phase XIV)	369 704	369 704
Comores (les)	Renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (phase XIII)	180 000	180 000
Congo (le)	Renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (phase XII)	180 000	180 000
Guatemala	Renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (phase X)	330 670	330 670
Guinée-Bissau	Renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (phase VIII)	180 000	180 000
Maldives	Renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (phase XIII)	180 000	180 000
Maroc	Renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (phase V)	413 338	413 338
Niger (le)	Renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (phase XIV)	180 000	180 000
Qatar	Renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (phase VII)	235 814	235 814
République démocratique du Congo (la)	Renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (phase XI)	180 000	180 000
République démocratique populaire lao (la)	Renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (phase XII)	180 000	180 000
Sao Tomé-et-Principe	Renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (phase VIII)	180 000	180 000
Sénégal	Renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (phase XV)	403 007	403 007
Soudan du Sud	Renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (phase II)	180 000	180 000
Tchad	Renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (phase XI)	180 000	180 000
Vanuatu	Renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (phase IX)	180 000	180 000
Total pour A1		4 622 453	4 622 453
A2 : Préparation de projet pour des plans de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (PGEH)			
Saint-Kitts-et-Nevis	Préparation d'un PGEH (stade II)	30 000	30 000
Sous-total pour A2		30 000	30 000

Pays	Activité/Projet	Montant demandé (\$US)	Montant recommandé (\$US)
	Coûts d'appui d'agence	3 900	3 900
	Total pour A2	33 900	33 900
A3 : Préparation de projet pour des plans de mise en œuvre de l'Amendement de Kigali pour les HFC (KIP)			
Belize ^a	Préparation d'un KIP (stade I)	91 000	91 000
Guatemala ^b	Préparation d'un KIP (stade I)	51 000	51 000
	Sous-total for A3	142 000	142 000
	Coûts d'appui d'agence	18 460	18 460
	Total pour A3	160 460	160 460
A4: Préparation d'un inventaire national des banques de substances réglementées utilisées ou indésirables et d'un plan pour la collecte, le transport et l'élimination de telles substances²			
Belize	Préparation d'un plan national et d'un inventaire des banques de substances réglementées utilisées ou indésirables	80 000	80 000
Cambodge	Préparation d'un plan national et d'un inventaire des banques de substances réglementées utilisées ou indésirables	90 000	90 000
Érythrée	Préparation d'un plan national et d'un inventaire des banques de substances réglementées utilisées ou indésirables	80 000	80 000
Grenade	Préparation d'un plan national et d'un inventaire des banques de substances réglementées utilisées ou indésirables	70 000	70 000
Guyana	Préparation d'un plan national et d'un inventaire des banques de substances réglementées utilisées ou indésirables	80 000	80 000
Kirghizistan	Préparation d'un plan national et d'un inventaire des banques de substances réglementées utilisées ou indésirables	80 000	80 000
Lesotho	Préparation d'un plan national et d'un inventaire des banques de substances réglementées utilisées ou indésirables	80 000	80 000
Malawi	Préparation d'un plan national et d'un inventaire des banques de substances réglementées utilisées ou indésirables	90 000	90 000
Nigéria	Préparation d'un plan national et d'un inventaire des banques de substances réglementées utilisées ou indésirables	100 000	100 000
Paraguay	Préparation d'un plan national et d'un inventaire des banques de substances réglementées utilisées ou indésirables	90 000	90 000
République démocratique populaire lao (la)	Préparation d'un plan national et d'un inventaire des banques de substances réglementées utilisées ou indésirables	80 000	80 000
Sainte-Lucie	Préparation d'un plan national et d'un inventaire des banques de substances réglementées utilisées ou indésirables	80 000	80 000
Sierra Leone	Préparation d'un plan national et d'un inventaire des banques de substances réglementées utilisées ou indésirables	80 000	80 000
Somalie	Préparation d'un plan national et d'un inventaire des banques de substances réglementées utilisées ou indésirables	90 000	90 000
Zambie	Préparation d'un plan national et d'un inventaire des banques de substances réglementées utilisées ou indésirables	80 000	80 000
Zimbabwe	Préparation d'un plan national et d'un inventaire des banques de substances réglementées utilisées ou indésirables	90 000	90 000
	Sous-total for A4	1 340 000	1 340 000
	Coûts d'appui d'agence	174 200	174 200
	Total pour A4	1 514 200	1 514 200
SECTION B : ACTIVITÉS RECOMMANDÉES POUR EXAMEN INDIVIDUEL			
B1 : Renouvellement des projets de renforcement des institutions			
Afrique du Sud	Demande de projet de renforcement des institutions (phase I)	500 000	*
	Sous-total pour B1	500 000	*

² Désigné dans ce tableau comme la préparation d'un plan national et d'un inventaire des banques de substances réglementées utilisées ou indésirables.

Pays	Activité/Projet	Montant demandé (\$US)	Montant recommandé (\$US)
B2 : Assistance technique pour la préparation d'un rapport de vérification sur la consommation de HCFC			
Bahamas	Rapport de vérification pour le stade II du PGEH	30 000	*
Barbade	Rapport de vérification pour le stade II du PGEH	30 000	*
Burkina Faso	Rapport de vérification pour le stade II du PGEH	30 000	*
Cambodge	Rapport de vérification pour le stade II du PGEH	30 000	*
Gabon**	Rapport de vérification pour le stade II du PGEH	30 000	*
Grenade	Rapport de vérification pour le stade II du PGEH	30 000	*
Guyana	Rapport de vérification pour le stade II du PGEH	30 000	*
Madagascar	Rapport de vérification pour le stade II du PGEH	30 000	*
Mozambique	Rapport de vérification pour le stade II du PGEH	30 000	*
Nicaragua	Rapport de vérification pour le stade II du PGEH	30 000	*
Sierra Leone	Rapport de vérification pour le stade II du PGEH	30 000	*
Tchad	Rapport de vérification pour le stade II du PGEH	30 000	*
Timor-Leste	Rapport de vérification pour le stade II du PGEH	30 000	*
Sous-total pour B2		390 000	*
Coûts d'appui d'agence		50 700	*
Total pour B2		440 700	*
Total pour A1, A2, A3, A4, B1, B2		7 024 453	6 134 453
Coûts d'appui d'agence pour A1, A2, A3, A4, B1, B2		247 260	196 560
Grand total		7 271 713	6 331 013

^a PNUD comme agence d'exécution coopérante

^b ONUDI comme agence d'exécution principale

* Recommandé pour examen individuel

** Sous réserve que l'approbation du stade II soit présentée à la présente réunion.

ACTIVITÉS RECOMMANDÉES POUR APPROBATION GLOBALE

A1 : Renouvellement des projets de renforcement des institutions

Description des projets

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

Observations du Secrétariat

3. Le Secrétariat a examiné les demandes pour le renouvellement de 19 projets de renforcement des institutions, présentés par le PNUE au nom des gouvernements concernés, par rapport aux lignes directrices³ et aux décisions pertinentes concernant l'admissibilité et les niveaux de financement. Les demandes ont été recoupées avec les plans de travail initiaux pour la phase précédente, les données du programme de pays et les données exigées en vertu de l'article 7, le dernier rapport sur la mise en œuvre de leurs plans de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (PGEH), le rapport périodique de l'agence, et toute décision pertinente des Réunions des Parties. Il a été noté que les 19 pays ont transmis les données de leurs programmes de pays pour 2022 ou 2023 et respectent les cibles de la réglementation dans le cadre du Protocole de Montréal et que leurs consommations annuelles de HCFC déclarées ne dépassent pas la consommation annuelle

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

maximale autorisée, inscrite dans leurs Accords de PGEH avec le Comité exécutif. En outre, toutes les demandes soumises incluaient une évaluation des indicateurs de performance, des risques du projet et de sa pérennité, et de l'atteinte des objectifs de renforcement des institutions, conformément à la décision 91/63 b).

Recommandation du Secrétariat

4. Le Secrétariat recommande l'approbation globale des demandes de renouvellement des projets de renforcement des institutions pour les pays suivants : Arabie saoudite, Bahreïn, Burundi, Cameroun, Comores, Congo, Guatemala, Guinée-Bissau, Maldives, Maroc, Niger, Qatar, République démocratique du Congo, République démocratique populaire lao, Sao Tomé et Príncipe, Sénégal, Soudan du Sud, Tchad et Vanuatu, aux niveaux de financement indiqués dans la section A1 du tableau 1 du présent document. Le Comité exécutif pourrait souhaiter transmettre les observations figurant à l'annexe II du présent document, aux gouvernements des pays mentionnés ci-dessus.

A2 : Préparation de projet pour des plans de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC

Description des projets

5. Le PNUE a soumis une demande pour la préparation du stade II du PGEH pour Saint-Kitts-et-Nevis, à titre d'agence d'exécution principale, tel qu'indiqué dans la section A2 du tableau 1.

6. Le PNUE a fourni, en appui à la demande de préparation de projet pour le stade II du PGEH pour Saint-Kitts-et-Nevis, une description des activités qui incluaient : la justification du financement demandé pour la préparation de projet; un rapport périodique sur la mise en œuvre du stade I du PGEH, et la liste des activités qui seront entreprises durant la préparation du projet, avec les budgets correspondants, en utilisant le format prescrit pour les demandes de préparation de projet pour les PGEH.

Observations du Secrétariat

7. Lors de l'examen des demandes, le Secrétariat a tenu compte des lignes directrices sur le financement, contenues dans la décision 71/42, du rapport périodique sur le stade I du PGEH, incluant l'état de la mise en œuvre des tranches au moment de la préparation du présent document; et de la décision 84/46 e)⁴. Le Secrétariat a pris note du fait que le financement demandé est conforme à la décision 71/42. La date d'achèvement du stade I du PGEH pour Saint-Kitts-et-Nevis a été prorogée jusqu'au 30 juin 2024, à la 93^e réunion,⁵ et le Secrétariat a pris note que la demande est conforme à la décision 82/45 qui permet de présenter des demandes de préparation de projet pour le stade II du PGEH deux ans avant la date d'achèvement du stade I du PGEH.

8. Le Secrétariat a pris note également du fait que la consommation annuelle de HCFC du pays respecte les cibles de la réglementation au titre du Protocole de Montréal et les cibles fixées dans son Accord de PGEH avec le Comité exécutif. Le PNUE a confirmé que le stade II du PGEH pour Saint-Kitts-et-Nevis éliminera 100 pour cent du niveau de consommation de HCFC de référence, d'ici au 1^{er} janvier 2030.

Recommandations du Secrétariat

9. Le Secrétariat recommande l'approbation globale de la préparation de projet pour le stade II du plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC pour Saint-Kitts-et-Nevis, avec le niveau de financement indiqué dans la section A2 du tableau 1.

⁴ Permettre l'inclusion de la phase III des PGEH dans le plan d'activités uniquement pour les pays dont la phase II des PGEH a été approuvée avec des cibles de réduction inférieures aux cibles de conformité de 2025.

⁵ Annexe XVII du document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/72

A3 : Préparation de projet pour des plans de mise en œuvre de l'Amendement de Kigali pour les HFC (KIP)

Description de projet

10. Le PNUE a soumis des demandes pour la préparation du stade I du KIP pour deux pays visés à l'article 5, pour un pays, à titre d'agence d'exécution désignée, avec le PNUD comme agence coopérante; et pour l'autre pays, à titre d'agence coopérante, avec le l'ONUDI comme agence d'exécution désignée. Ces demandes sont présentées dans la section A3 du tableau 1.

11. Le PNUD, à titre d'agence d'exécution coopérante pour le Belize, a demandé 39 000 \$US, plus des coûts d'appui d'agence de 2 730 \$US.⁶ L'ONUDI, à titre d'agence d'exécution principale pour le Guatemala, a demandé 119 000 \$US, plus des coûts d'appui d'agence de 8 330 \$US dans son programme de travail pour 2024,⁷ et a présenté une description des activités nécessaires à la préparation du KIP pour le Guatemala et les coûts correspondants pour chaque activité; les observations du Secrétariat y sont également incluses.

Observations du Secrétariat

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

13. Le PNUE, à titre d'agence d'exécution principale, a décrit les activités requises pour la préparation de la stratégie générale pour le KIP pour le Belize, en utilisant le format prescrit pour les demandes de préparation de projet pour un KIP. Les demandes incluaient des données sur la consommation de HFC et de mélanges à base de HFC, de 2021 à 2023. Les activités de préparation de projet incluaient un sondage national et la collecte de données sur la consommation de HFC, une analyse de l'utilisation des HFC et des produits de remplacement; un examen des initiatives, politiques et réglementations nationales relatives à l'élimination progressive des HFC; une évaluation des besoins en matière de formation et de certification dans le secteur de l'entretien des équipements de réfrigération et de climatisation; l'élaboration d'une stratégie globale d'élimination progressive des HFC; des réunions de validation des parties prenantes; et l'élaboration d'un plan et d'activités de communication et de diffusion, afin d'encourager la participation des femmes.

14. Le Secrétariat a pris note du fait que le Belize a ratifié l'Amendement de Kigali,⁸ que le pays a fourni une lettre d'appui, indiquant son intention de prendre des mesures pour la réduction progressive des HFC, et que le financement demandé est conforme à la décision 87/50(c). Le PNUE a précisé que la préparation de projet pour la stratégie globale pour les KIP puiserait dans les activités mises en œuvre dans le cadre des activités de facilitation, puisqu'elles furent les premières actions associées à la réduction progressive des HFC et qu'elles ont contribué à la ratification de l'Amendement de Kigali.

Recommandation du Secrétariat

15. Le Secrétariat recommande l'approbation globale de la préparation de projet pour le stade I des plans de mise en œuvre de l'Amendement de Kigali pour les HFC pour le Belize et le Guatemala, avec les niveaux de financement indiqués dans la section A3 du tableau 1.

⁶ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/94/18

⁷ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/94/20

⁸ Date de ratification de l'Amendement de Kigali : le 3 octobre 2023.

A4: Préparation d'un inventaire national des banques de substances réglementées utilisées ou indésirables et d'un plan pour la collecte, le transport et l'élimination de telles substances

Description des projets

16. Le PNUE a soumis des demandes pour la préparation d'un inventaire national des banques de substances réglementées utilisées ou indésirables et d'un plan pour 16 pays, à titre d'agence d'exécution désignée, tel qu'indiqué dans la section A4 du tableau 1.

Observations du Secrétariat

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

18. Le PNUE, à titre d'agence d'exécution désignée, a décrit les activités requises pour la préparation d'un inventaire national des banques de substances réglementées utilisées ou indésirables et d'un plan pour les pays suivants : Belize, Cambodge, Érythrée, Grenade, Guyana, Kirghizistan, Lesotho, Malawi, Nigéria,⁹ Paraguay, République démocratique populaire lao, Sainte-Lucie, Sierra Leone, Somalie, Zambie et Zimbabwe, et les coûts correspondants pour chaque activité, en utilisant les formulaires de soumission prescrits pour les propositions de projet.

19. Les activités figurant dans les demandes de financement pour les 16 pays en question comprenaient la préparation de l'inventaire national, la vérification des parties prenantes, un plan d'action et un rapport final; une évaluation des parties prenantes, des institutions, des politiques et des réglementations pertinentes; la prévision des quantités de SAO et de HFC utilisés ou indésirables qui pourraient devoir un jour être récupérés, réclamés, recyclés, revalorisés ou éliminés; une évaluation de la faisabilité et des coûts des options existantes d'élimination (recyclage, revalorisation, destruction); une évaluation de la viabilité économique d'une usine de destruction; et des considérations relatives à l'intégration des femmes. Outre les activités susmentionnées, les activités de préparation pour 14 pays comprenaient également l'identification de laboratoires et des capacités nationales d'analyse de la composition des SAO et des HFC utilisés ou indésirables, et l'élaboration d'un modèle économique ou de financement, afin d'assurer la viabilité à long terme des opérations de collecte ou d'élimination. Les activités de préparation pour le Paraguay comprenaient également un atelier régional visant l'échange d'expériences et l'élaboration de stratégies régionales pour la gestion écologiquement rationnelle de substances contrôlées indésirables.

Recommandation du Secrétariat

20. Le Secrétariat recommande l'approbation globale de la préparation d'un inventaire national des banques de substances réglementées utilisées ou indésirables et d'un plan pour la collecte, le transport et l'élimination de telles substances pour les pays suivants : Belize, Cambodge, Érythrée, Grenade, Guyana, Kirghizistan, Lesotho, Malawi, Nigéria, Paraguay, République démocratique populaire lao, Sainte-Lucie, Sierra Leone, Somalie, Zambie et Zimbabwe, au niveau de financement indiqué dans la section A4 du tableau 1.

⁹ Le Nigéria a reçu un financement pour la mise en œuvre d'un projet pilote pour la gestion et la destruction des déchets de SAO, à la 67^e réunion (décision 67/24).

SECTION B: ACTIVITÉS RECOMMANDÉES POUR CONSIDÉRATION INDIVIDUELLE

B1: Renouvellement des projets de renforcement des institutions

Description de projet

21. Le PNUE a soumis des demandes pour le renouvellement des projets de renforcement des institutions pour les pays mentionnés dans la section B1 du tableau 1. La description de ces projets figure à l'annexe I du présent document.

Observations du Secrétariat

22. À leur 19^e réunion, les Parties ont décidé que l'Afrique du Sud, en sa qualité de pays en développement visé au paragraphe 1 de l'article 5 du Protocole de Montréal, est éligible à une assistance technique et financière du Fonds multilatéral pour remplir ses engagements d'élimination autant de la production que de la consommation de HCFC.¹⁰ Depuis la 55^e réunion du Comité exécutif, l'Afrique du Sud a reçu un appui du Fonds multilatéral pour mettre en œuvre des activités visant à éliminer les HCFC et à réduire progressivement les HFC. L'Afrique du Sud n'a pas, jusqu'à présent, demandé de financement pour le renforcement des institutions.

23. Le Secrétariat reconnaît l'engagement de l'Afrique du Sud à mettre en œuvre le Protocole de Montréal. Le Secrétariat prend note du fait que, bien que l'Afrique du Sud ait initialement été en mesure d'établir et de gérer le service national de l'ozone sans financement additionnel, l'actuelle situation économique du pays ne lui permettra pas de continuer à ce faire, compte tenu également de la demande croissante de travaux relatifs à la réduction progressive des HFC et à de nouveaux domaines, par exemple, l'efficacité énergétique. Le Secrétariat prend note par ailleurs du fait que le financement demandé pour le renforcement des institutions est conforme aux activités proposées et à la consommation du pays. Les fonds additionnels permettraient au pays de mieux planifier et mettre en œuvre les activités relatives au Protocole de Montréal.

Recommandation du Secrétariat

24. Le Comité exécutif pourrait souhaiter envisager l'approbation du projet de renforcement des institutions (phase I) pour l'Afrique du Sud pour un montant de 500 000 \$US.

B2 : Assistance technique pour la préparation d'un rapport de vérification sur la consommation de HCFC

25. Conformément à la décision 61/46 c),¹¹ le Secrétariat a tiré un échantillon de 15 pays à faible volume de consommation (FVC) visés à l'article 5 et de deux pays qui ne sont pas à FVC mais qui sont financés en tant que tels,¹² afin de vérifier la conformité à leurs accords PGEH. Les pays sélectionnés sont énumérés au tableau 5 du document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/94/14 portant sur un aperçu des questions recensées au cours de l'examen des projets. Conformément à la décision 92/21 c), le PNUE, à titre d'agence d'exécution principale, demande un financement pour la vérification du plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFH (PGEH) pour le Cambodge, et du stade II des PGEH pour les Bahamas, la Barbade, le Burkina

¹⁰ Décision XIX/7

¹¹ Le Secrétariat a été prié de présenter, tous les ans à sa première réunion, une liste représentant 20 pour cent des pays ayant une consommation de HCFC de référence atteignant jusqu'à 360 tonnes métriques, et dotés d'un PGEH approuvé, pour approuver un financement qui leur serait accordé aux fins de vérification de la conformité à leur accord PGEH pour l'année en question.

¹² Burkina Faso et Gabon.

Faso, le Gabon, la Grenade, le Guyana, Madagascar, le Mozambique, le Nicaragua, Sierra Leone, le Tchad, et Timor-Leste.

Observations du Secrétariat

26. Le Secrétariat a pris note du fait que les demandes de financement étaient conformes aux fonds approuvés pour des vérifications semblables au cours de réunions antérieures, et il a par ailleurs pris note du fait que le rapport de vérification doit être présenté au moins dix semaines avant les réunions pertinentes du Comité exécutif, au cours desquelles la prochaine tranche de financement pour le PGEH sera sollicitée.

Recommandation du Secrétariat

27. Le Comité exécutif pourrait souhaiter envisager d'approuver l'assistance technique pour la préparation du rapport de vérification pour le plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (PGEH) pour le Cambodge, et le stade II des PGEH pour les Bahamas, la Barbade, le Burkina Faso, le Gabon, la Grenade, le Guyana, Madagascar, le Mozambique, le Nicaragua, Sierra Leone, le Tchad, et Timor-Leste, chacun au montant de 30 000 \$US, plus des coûts d'appui d'agence de 3 900 \$US pour le PNUE, étant entendu que les rapports de vérification doivent être présentés au moins dix semaines avant les réunions pertinentes du Comité exécutif, au cours desquelles les prochaines tranches de financement pour les PGEH seront sollicitées.

**ANNEX I
INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECT PROPOSALS¹**

Bahrain: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
	Phase I:	Oct-96 74,580
	Phase II:	Jul-00 49,720
	Phase III:	Dec-03 57,200
	Phase IV:	Nov-05 60,000
	Phase V:	Nov-07 60,000
	Phase VI:	Apr-10 52,500
	Phase VII:	Dec-12 60,000
	Phase VIII:	May-16 85,000
	Phase IX:	Jun-18 85,000
	Phase X:	Jun-20 85,000
	Phase XI:	Jun-22 85,000
	Total:	754,000
Amount requested for renewal (phase XII) (US \$):		180,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase XII (US \$):		180,000
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase XII to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		180,000
Date of approval of country programme:		1996
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:		2012
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes/CO ₂ -eq tonnes):		
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)		22.7
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		51.9
(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)		25.51
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)		0.00
	Total:	25.51
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (CO ₂ -eq tonnes) as per Article 7		Not available
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2023
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2023) (US \$):		4,543,642
Amount disbursed (as at December 2022) (US \$):		3,869,310
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2023) (ODP tonnes):		136.90
ODS phased out (as at December 2022) (ODP tonnes):		101.60

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	1,318,672
(b) Institutional strengthening:	754,000
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	2,470,969
	Total:
	4,543,642
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	0

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

Progress report

2. Bahrain successfully implemented phase XI of its institutional strengthening (IS) project and fully achieved six performance objectives while one performance objective was partially achieved. During this phase: Article 7 and country programme data for 2021 and 2022 were reported on time and the e-licensing system was upgraded and is effectively operational for enhanced monitoring and control. Full enforcement of the updated legislation on enhancing the environmental practices in the installation and servicing of refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) equipment continued with a massive number of RAC technicians trained and certified. Stage II of the HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP) implementation was initiated with the successful completion of the first tranche. Regular coordination meetings with the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries continued to coordinate implementation and enhance cooperation in preventing illegal trade. The national ozone unit (NOU) organized several awareness-raising campaigns, including extensive activities related to the observation of Ozone Day. The National Ozone Officer actively participated in the Executive Committee and Montreal Protocol meetings in 2022 and 2023.

Plan of action

3. During the next phase of the IS project, the NOU will continue to oversee the coordination and implementation of the activities planned under stage II of the HPMP and IS projects. The ratification process for the Kigali Amendment will continue and the preparation of the Kigali HFC implementation plan will be initiated. Collaboration with the GCC countries will continue, along with active engagement of stakeholders in the NOU's activities, awareness and outreach meetings, campaigns, and celebrations of Ozone Day. The NOU will continue to actively participate in network meetings, Montreal Protocol and Executive Committee meetings.

Sustainability and risk assessment

4. The national ozone unit as part of the Supreme Council of Environment, is well integrated into the national policymaking and implementation structure. The main risk would be delayed ratification of the Kigali Amendment and the adoption of feasible alternatives for high ambient temperature conditions. UNEP's Compliance Assistance Programme will continue to provide all required support to facilitate the process of ratifying the Kigali Amendment and thus support the country in preparing and adopting all required policies, regulations, and standards to facilitate full compliance. Support will also continue to ensure timely implementation of the ongoing HPMP so that the planned phase-out targets can be achieved and the ground for introducing new alternatives laid.

Burundi: 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	74,580
Phase II:	Jul-02	57,200
Phase III:	Dec-04	60,000
Phase IV:	Nov-06	60,000
Phase V:	Apr-09	60,000
Phase VI:	Dec-13	0
Phase VII:	Nov-15	85,000
Phase VIII:	Jun-18	84,931
Phase IX:	Jul-21	85,000
	Total:	566,711
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

Summary of the project and country profile	
Implementing agency:	UNEP
Date of approval of country programme:	1998
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:	2011
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes/CO ₂ -eq tonnes):	
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)	0.1
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)	7.2
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)	0.0
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)	207,530
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)	0.77
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)	0.00
Total:	0.77
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (CO ₂ -eq tonnes) as per Article 7	57,963
Year of reported country programme implementation data:	2022
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2023) (US \$):	2,597,637
Amount disbursed (as at December 2022) (US \$):	2,183,772
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2023) (ODP tonnes):	59.8
ODS phased out (as at December 2022) (ODP tonnes):	59.5

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	538,755
(b) Institutional strengthening:	566,711
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,492,171
Total:	2,597,637
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	0

Progress report

6. Burundi's national ozone unit (NOU) successfully implemented phase IX of the institutional strengthening (IS) project, fully achieving all seven performance indicators. The NOU gathered import data on ozone-depleting substances (ODS) and hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) and submitted a comprehensive country program and Article 7 data. Annual meetings with stakeholders, including the National Ozone Committee, were conducted to ensure efficient coordination. Furthermore, Burundi ratified the Kigali Amendment on March 26, 2021. The NOU coordinated training sessions for 320 refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) technicians, 165 customs officers, and 50 media professionals. Ongoing efforts focused on raising awareness about HCFC alternatives, relevant legislation, and regulatory frameworks. Burundi submitted their Enabling Activities project, which was approved, and necessary steps were taken in preparing stage I of the Kigali HFC implementation plan and working closely with all stakeholders involved to ensure the Kigali Amendment's provisions are respected. Additionally, Burundi actively participated in observing Ozone Day and engaged in Protocol-related meetings. Burundi also continuously worked on improving the integration of the Multilateral Fund gender mainstreaming policy in the country's project implementation.

Plan of action

7. Under 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 and preparation of stage I of the KIP; 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; preparation of the KIP strategy; and continuing working on integrating gender mainstreaming into the IS activities and projects implementation.

Sustainability and risk assessment

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

Cameroon: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
Phase I:	Nov-93	181,930
Phase II:	May-97	120,910
Phase III:	Jul-99	120,910
Phase IV:	Dec-03 & Dec-04	139,532
Phase V:	Nov-05	139,532
Phase VI:	Nov-07	139,532
Phase VII:	Nov-09	139,532
Phase VIII:	Nov-11	139,532
Phase IX:	Dec-13	139,532
Phase X:	Nov-15	178,601
Phase XI:	Nov-17	178,578
Phase XII:	Dec-19	178,000
Phase XIII:	Nov-21	178,601
	Total:	1,974,722
Amount requested for renewal (phase XIV) (US \$):		369,704
Amount recommended for approval for phase XIV (US \$):		369,704
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase XIV to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		369,704
Date of approval of country programme:		1993
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:		2011
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes/CO ₂ -eq tonnes):		
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)		8.2
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		88.8
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		18.1
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)		4,760,203
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)		25.3
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)		0.0
	Total:	25.3
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (CO ₂ -eq tonnes) as per Article 7		3,203,591
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2023
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2023) (US \$):		12,807,177
Amount disbursed (as at December 2022) (US \$):		10,877,226
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2023) (ODP tonnes):		981.5
ODS phased out (as at December 2022) (ODP tonnes):		735.8

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	8,937,997
(b) Institutional strengthening:	1,974,722
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,894,459
Total:	12,807,177
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	150,000

Progress report

10. Cameroon's national ozone unit (NOU) successfully implemented phase XIII of the institutional strengthening (IS) project, fully achieving all the seven performance indicators. The NOU gathered import data on ozone-depleting substances (ODS) and hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) and submitted comprehensive country program and Article 7 data. Annual meetings with stakeholders, including the National Ozone Committee, were conducted to ensure efficient coordination. Furthermore, Cameroon ratified the Kigali Amendment on August 24, 2021. The NOU coordinated training sessions for 255 refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) technicians and 80 customs officers. Ongoing efforts focused on raising awareness about HCFC alternatives, relevant legislation, and regulatory frameworks. Additionally, Cameroon participated in observing Ozone Day and engaged in Protocol-related meetings.

Plan of action

11. Under phase XIV of the IS project, the NOU will focus on: continuing information dissemination and awareness activities; coordinating the implementation of the second tranche of stage II of the HPMP and the first tranche of stage I of the Kigali HFC implementation plan (KIP); coordinating the submission and implementation of the third tranche of stage II of the HPMP, stage III of the HPMP and the second tranche of stage I of the KIP; 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; and timely data collection and reporting to the Ozone and Fund Secretariats.

Sustainability and risk assessment

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

Chad: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile	
Implementing agency:	UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):	
Phase I:	Jul-98 67,800
Phase II:	Dec-04 60,000
Phase III:	Nov-06 60,000
Phase IV:	Nov-08 60,000
Phase V:	Nov-11 60,000

Summary of the project and country profile			
Implementing agency:			UNEP
	Phase VI:	Dec-13	60,000
	Phase VII:	Nov-15	85,000
	Phase VIII:	Nov-17	85,000
	Phase IX:	Dec-19	85,000
	Phase X:	Dec-22	85,000
		Total:	707,800
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:			1998
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:			2010
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes/CO ₂ -eq tonnes):			
(a)	Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)		0.0
(b)	Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		16.1
(c)	Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		0.0
(d)	Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)		4,154,644
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)		9.91
(c)	Annex E (methyl bromide)		0.00
		Total:	9.91
(d)	Annex F (HFCs) (CO ₂ -eq tonnes) as per Article 7		5,374,554
Year of reported country programme implementation data:			2022
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2023) (US \$):			3,392,569
Amount disbursed (as at December 2022) (US \$):			2,755,070
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2023) (ODP tonnes):			45.6
ODS phased out (as at December 2022) (ODP tonnes):			37.1

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	648,638
(b) Institutional strengthening:	707,800
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	2,036,132
	Total:
	3,392,569
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	150,000

Progress report

14. Chad's national ozone unit (NOU) successfully implemented phase X of the institutional strengthening (IS) project, fully achieving seven out of seven performance indicators. During the phase, the NOU collected relevant import data and submitted country programme and Article 7 data as required. Annual meetings with stakeholders, including the National Ozone Committee, were held for effective coordination. The NOU oversaw training for 458 refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) technicians (208 women) and 405 (184 women) customs officers under the HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP). Ongoing activities included raising awareness about HCFC alternatives, relevant laws, and regulations. Chad also observed Ozone Day and engaged in Protocol-related meetings.

Plan of action

15. Under phase XI of the IS project, the NOU will focus on: continuing information dissemination and awareness activities; coordinating the implementation of stage II of the HPMP; 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 and submission of the Kigali HFC implementation plan strategy.

Sustainability and risk assessment

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

Comoros (the): Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		UNEP
Implementing agency:		
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
Phase I:	Nov-97	31,414
Phase II:	Dec-00	20,942
Phase III:	Apr-03	24,093
Phase IV:	Apr-05	60,000
Phase V:	Mar-07	60,000
Phase VI:	Apr-09	60,000
Phase VII:	Jul-11	60,000
Phase VIII:	Jul-13	60,000
Phase IX:	Nov-15	85,000
Phase X:	Nov-17	85,000
Phase XI:	Dec-19	85,000
Phase XII:	Nov-21	85,000
	Total:	716,449
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:		1997
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:		2011
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes/CO ₂ -eq tonnes):		
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)		0.0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		0.1
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		0.0
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)		34,958
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
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (CO ₂ -eq tonnes) as per Article 7		19,482
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2022

Summary of the project and country profile	
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2023) (US \$):	1,751,276
Amount disbursed (as at December 2022) (US \$):	1,558,407
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2023) (ODP tonnes):	2.6
ODS phased out (as at December 2022) (ODP tonnes):	0.4

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	80,965
(b) Institutional strengthening:	716,449
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	953,861
Total:	1,751,276
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	50,000

Progress report

18. Comoros's national ozone unit (NOU) successfully implemented phase XII of the institutional strengthening (IS) project, fully achieving five out of seven performance indicators, with two performance indicators partially achieved. The NOU collected import data on ozone-depleting substances (ODS) and hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) and submitted country programme and Article 7 data as required. Annual meetings with stakeholders, including the National Ozone Committee, were conducted to ensure efficient coordination. The NOU coordinated training sessions for 12 customs officers. Ongoing efforts focus on raising awareness about HCFC alternatives, relevant legislation, and regulatory frameworks. Additionally, Comoros actively participated in observing International Ozone Day and engaged in Protocol-related meetings.

Plan of action

19. Under 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; 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 Kigali HFC implementation plan strategy.

Sustainability and risk assessment

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

Congo (the): Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
Phase I:	Jul-95	71,099
Phase II:	Dec-00	47,404
Phase III:	Apr-03	54,531
Phase IV:	Apr-05	60,000

Summary of the project and country profile			
Implementing agency:			UNEP
	Phase V:	Mar-07	60,000
	Phase VI:	Apr-09	60,000
	Phase VII:	Jul-11	60,000
	Phase VIII:	Dec-13	60,000
	Phase IX:	Nov-15	85,000
	Phase X:	Jun-18	84,800
	Phase XI:	Jul-21	85,000
		Total:	727,834
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/CO ₂ -eq tonnes):			
(a)	Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)		0.0
(b)	Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		10.14
(c)	Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		0.9
(d)	Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)		504,649
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)		5.57
(c)	Annex E (methyl bromide)		0.00
		Total:	5.57
(d)	Annex F (HFCs) (CO ₂ -eq tonnes) as per Article 7		292,240
Year of reported country programme implementation data:			2022
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2023) (US \$):			2,529,770
Amount disbursed (as at December 2022) (US \$):			2,184,922
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2023) (ODP tonnes):			84.5
ODS phased out (as at December 2022) (ODP tonnes):			32.1

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	361,765
(b) Institutional strengthening:	727,834
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,440,171
	Total:
	2,529,770
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	150,000

Progress report

22. Congo's national ozone unit (NOU) successfully implemented phase XI of the institutional strengthening (IS) project, fully achieving six of seven performance indicators, with one partially achieved. The focus in the current phase was on effectively gathering import data on ozone-depleting substances (ODS) and hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs); submitting comprehensive country program and Article 7 data; further discussions on cooperation with the customs authority; organization of annual meetings with stakeholders, including the National Ozone Committee for better coordination; organizing training sessions for 168 refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) technicians and 115 customs officers focused on raising awareness on HCFC alternatives, relevant legislation, and regulatory frameworks. Congo ratified the Kigali Amendment on June 16, 2022, and its enabling activities project was approved at the 91st Executive Committee meeting. During the phase, Congo began work on preparation for implementation of its Kigali

HFC implementation plan (KIP). Additionally, Congo participated in observing Ozone Day and engaged in Montreal Protocol-related meetings during the phase.

Plan of action

23. During phase XII, the NOU's priorities will be for Congo to achieve the 67.5% HCFC reduction target by 2025 and begin implementation of the KIP. Activities planned also include: 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; continuing discussions with customs authorities and industry association; conducting annual stakeholder workshops to promote low-GWP HCFC alternatives; timely data collection and reporting to the Ozone and Fund Secretariats; preparation of the KIP strategy and implementation of stage I; participation in regional network and Montreal Protocol meetings and sharing of knowledge. Gender mainstreaming will be integrated into the implementation of phase XII of the IS project.

Sustainability and risk assessment

24. The effective execution of the IS project in Congo hinges on securing consistent and constant funding provided by the Multilateral Fund. Engaging participation from stakeholders, pertinent associations, ministries, and agencies is paramount for crafting recommendations and adjustments to legislation and regulations, conducting public awareness campaigns, and promoting initiatives. The NOU consistently operates under the guidance of the National Ozone Steering Committee, comprising crucial line ministries, the RAC sector, and other relevant entities.

Democratic Republic of the Congo: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
	Phase I: Mar-99	36,465
	Phase II: Dec-00	72,930
	Phase III: Jul-05	64,540
	Phase IV: Jul-07	64,540
	Phase V: Jul-09	48,405
	Phase VI: Dec-10	64,540
	Phase VII: Dec-13	64,540
	Phase VIII: Dec-16	85,000
	Phase IX: May-19	85,000
	Phase X: Jul-21	84,800
	Total:	670,760
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:		1999
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan (stage I):		2011
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes/CO ₂ -eq tonnes):		
(a)	Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)	4.7
(b)	Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)	66.2
(c)	Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)	1.5
(d)	Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)	Not available

Summary of the project and country profile	
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)	1.01
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)	0.0
Total:	1.01
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (CO ₂ -eq tonnes) as per Article 7	Not available
Year of reported country programme implementation data:	
	2022
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2023) (US \$):	5,586,205
Amount disbursed (as at December 2022) (US \$):	5,156,807
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2023) (ODP tonnes):	359.8
ODS phased out (as at December 2022) (ODP tonnes):	355.5

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	2,707,814
(b) Institutional strengthening:	670,760
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	2,207,631
Total:	5,586,205
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	150,000

Progress report

26. Democratic Republic of the Congo's national ozone unit (NOU) successfully implemented phase X of the institutional strengthening (IS) project, fully achieving five out of seven performance indicators, with two partially achieved. The NOU collected ODS import data and submitted country programme and Article 7 data as required. Annual meetings with stakeholders, including the National Ozone Committee, were held for effective coordination. Democratic Republic of the Congo worked towards finalizing the ratification of the Kigali Amendment. The NOU oversaw training for 80 refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) technicians (11 women) and 33 (2 women) customs officers under the HPMP. Ongoing activities included raising awareness about HCFC alternatives, relevant laws, and regulations. During the phase, Democratic Republic of the Congo actively observed Ozone Day and engaged in Protocol-related meetings.

Plan of action

27. Under phase XI of the IS project, the NOU will focus on: continuing information dissemination and awareness activities; coordinating the implementation of the second tranche 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; establishing the licensing system for HFCs; preparation and implementation of the Kigali HFC implementation plan (KIP); sustaining monitoring and evaluation efforts; conducting annual stakeholder workshops to promote low-GWP HCFC alternatives; and timely data collection and reporting to the Ozone and Fund Secretariats.

Sustainability and risk assessment

28. The implementation of the IS project in the Democratic Republic of Congo can be successful provided there is stable funding from the Multilateral Fund. Stakeholders, relevant associations, ministries, and agencies must actively participate in developing recommendations and amendments to laws and regulations, as well as in public awareness and promotional activities. One potential risk identified by the government in achieving the project's objectives and complying with the obligations of the Montreal Protocol is the failure to meet the goals of the Kigali Amendment. This risk stems from the country's ineligibility to secure funding for the preparation and implementation of its KIP before ratifying the Kigali

Amendment. Additionally, the absence of a licensing system for hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) at the current state is also considered a potential risk. The NOU is continuously guided by the National Ozone Steering Committee, which comprises key line ministries, the RAC sector, and other relevant agencies.

Guatemala: 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	194,360
Phase II:	May-97	108,480
Phase III:	Jul-99	108,480
Phase IV:	Dec-01	108,480
Phase V:	Jul-04	62,400
Phase VI:	Nov-07	124,800
Phase VII:	Jul-10	123,316
Phase VIII:	Jun-18	149,891
Phase IX:	Nov-21	159,744
	Total:	1,139,952
Amount requested for renewal (phase X) (US \$):		330,670
Amount recommended for approval for phase X (US \$):		330,670
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase X to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		330,670
Date of approval of country programme:		1993
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:		2011
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes/CO ₂ -eq tonnes):		
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)		0.0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		8.3
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		400.7
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)		1,215,970
Latest reported ODS consumption (2022) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.00
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		2.08
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)		0.00
	Total:	2.08
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (CO ₂ -eq tonnes) as per Article 7		1,326,577
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2023
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2023) (US \$):		10,994,432
Amount disbursed (as at December 2022) (US \$):		10,297,773
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2023) (ODP tonnes):		1,131.4
ODS phased out (as at December 2022) (ODP tonnes):		1,118.5

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	7,453,217
(b) Institutional strengthening:	1,139,952
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	2,401,264
	Total:
	10,994,432
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	150,000

Progress report

30. Under phase IX of the institutional strengthening (IS) project, Guatemala’s national ozone unit (NOU) worked to achieve broad consensus on revised national ODS legislation. Article 7 and country programme implementation data were submitted to the Ozone and Fund Secretariats, respectively, accurately and in a timely manner. The Congress of the Republic of Guatemala ratified the Kigali Amendment on January 11, 2024. NOU staff coordinated activities under the first and second tranches of stage II of the HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP) and worked to prepare the request for preparation of stage I Kigali HFC implementation plan (KIP) to reduce 10 per cent of the country’s HFC baseline. Several training sessions for customs officers were organized and conducted during the phase. The country encouraged the continued participation of stakeholders in the implementation of the Montreal Protocol at the national level, organized awareness-raising activities and Ozone Day celebrations, as well as active participation in regional network meetings and events.

Plan of action

31. With the continued support of the IS project, Guatemala will continue implementing import/export licensing for all controlled substances and quota system for HCFCs. The HPMP and preparation of the KIP will be implemented to meet the HCFC phase-out and HFC phase-down targets, while ensuring gender mainstreaming in implementing of those projects. In addition, the NOU will continue coordination with customs to ensure an effective surveillance of international trade of all Montreal Protocol controlled substances, to fulfill the requirements of the HPMP and the Kigali Amendment and development of national capacities to allow the efficient implementation of all its provisions. The action plan also includes a strict monitoring and control of the imports and use of HCFCs/HFCs, as well as facilitating access to and use of new alternative substances and technologies. The NOU will continue public awareness activities especially with the education sector and with a gender focus during the World Refrigeration Day and Ozone Day celebrations as well as national events.

Sustainability and risk assessment

32. The Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARN in Spanish) and the NOU seek integrating the concept of sustainability aspects in all activities that make up the IS project, through the strengthening of alliances and relationships with key stakeholders, including government entities involved in implementing the regulatory framework for the management of Montreal Protocol-controlled substances, development of policies and standards that promote the introduction and sustainability of non-HCFC and low-GWP alternative refrigerants and technologies. As has been seen, a wide range of government departments and institutions have been involved in the formulation and implementation of the IS project and HPMP, and assessment tools used in national reports have been integrated to identify the environmental, economic, and social effects and benefits for the country. In addition, MARN records the results of the project following the guidelines given by the Montreal Protocol, facilitating the consultation process when necessary. Guatemala ensures the incorporation of the gender perspective in the project implementation, and in general, pursues the necessary means to guarantee sustainability and reduce the risks.

Guinea-Bissau: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile			
Implementing agency:			UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):			
	Phase I:	Apr-03 and Jul-04	90,000
	Phase II:	Nov-06	60,000
	Phase III:	Jul-12	60,000
	Phase IV:	Nov-14	60,000
	Phase V:	Dec-16	84,892

Summary of the project and country profile			
Implementing agency:			UNEP
	Phase VI:	May-19	85,000
	Phase VII:	Jul-21	85,000
		Total:	524,892
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:			2004
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:			2011
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes/CO ₂ -eq tonnes):			
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)			0.00
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)			2.83
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)			0.00
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)			722,391
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)			0.77
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)			0.00
Total:			0.77
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (CO ₂ -eq tonnes) as per Article 7			609,742
Year of reported country programme implementation data:			2023
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2023) (US \$):			1,958,360
Amount disbursed (as at December 2022) (US \$):			1,733,919
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2023) (ODP tonnes):			27.2
ODS phased out (as at December 2022) (ODP tonnes):			21.7

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	124,161
(b) Institutional strengthening:	524,892
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,309,307
Total:	1,958,360
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	95,000

Progress report

34. Guinea-Bissau's national ozone unit (NOU) successfully implemented phase VII of the institutional strengthening (IS) project, fully achieving five performance indicators, and partially achieving two others. The NOU gathered import data on ozone-depleting substances (ODS) and hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) and submitted comprehensive country program and Article 7 data as required. Annual meetings with stakeholders, including the National Ozone Committee, were conducted to ensure efficient coordination. The NOU coordinated training sessions for 125 refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) technicians and 80 customs officers. Ongoing efforts focused on raising awareness about HCFC alternatives, relevant legislation, and regulatory frameworks. Additionally, Guinea-Bissau actively participated in observing Ozone Day and engaged in Protocol-related meetings.

Plan of action

35. Under phase VIII of the IS project, the NOU will focus on: continuing information dissemination and awareness activities; planned submission and implementation of stage II of the HCFC phase-out

management plan and the Kigali HFC implementation plan (KIP); 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 KIP strategy.

Sustainability and risk assessment

36. The successful implementation of the IS project in Guinea-Bissau relies on stable funding from the Multilateral Fund and a conducive political environment. Active participation from stakeholders, relevant associations, ministries, and agencies is crucial for developing recommendations and amendments to laws and regulations, as well as for conducting public awareness and promotional activities. The NOU is consistently guided by the National Ozone Steering Committee, which includes key line ministries, the RAC sector, and other pertinent agencies, amidst the country's political risks.

Lao People's Democratic Republic: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
Phase I:	Jul-01	74,580
Phase II:	Jul-04	57,200
Phase III:	Nov-06	60,000
Phase IV:	Nov-08	60,000
Phase V:	Jul-10	60,000
Phase VI:	Jul-12	60,000
Phase VII:	May-14	60,000
Phase VIII:	May-16	85,000
Phase IX:	Jun-18	85,000
Phase X:	Jun-20	85,000
Phase XI:	Dec-22	120,000
	Total:	806,780
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:		2001
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:		2011
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes/CO ₂ -eq tonnes):		
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)		0.0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		2.3
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		0.0
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)		324,226
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)		1.43
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)		0.00
	Total:	1.43
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (CO ₂ -eq tonnes) as per Article 7		293,334
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2023
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2023) (US \$):		2,745,261
Amount disbursed (as at December 2022) (US \$):		2,201,057
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2023) (ODP tonnes):		32.00
ODS phased out (as at December 2022) (ODP tonnes):		16.30

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	635,688
(b) Institutional strengthening:	806,780
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,302,793
Total:	2,745,261
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	95,000

Progress report

38. The implementation of the institutional strengthening (IS) project phase XI supported Lao People's Democratic Republic to ensure compliance with its HCFC phase-out obligations during the reporting period. Lao People's Democratic Republic continued to enforce HCFC licensing system and HFC licensing system through the Ministry of Industry and Commerce. The country submitted its 2022 country programme and Article 7 data reports to the Fund and Ozone Secretariats respectively. However, there was delay in submitting both data reports as a result of the change of the national ozone unit (NOU) to the Department of Climate Change in late 2022. The new NOU worked closely with all stakeholders to resume implementation of activities of the HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP), such as delivering training and preparation of stage I of the Kigali HFC implementation plan (KIP), which allowed project implementation to get back on track. The NOU included gender mainstreaming in implementation of the Montreal Protocol activities during the phase. The NOU also organized public awareness raising activities and actively joined the regional and global meetings on the Montreal Protocol.

Plan of action

39. Activities planned under phase XII include: implementing the HCFC and HFC licensing and quota system; continue work with customs to assign specific Harmonized System codes for HFCs under the 2022 version; timely submission of Article 7 and country programme data; active engagement of key stakeholders and the refrigeration and air-conditioning association in the implementation of the Montreal Protocol; coordination with stakeholders for the implementation of the HPMP and KIP; organization of Ozone Day celebrations and development of awareness materials; and participation in regional and international meetings. Gender mainstreaming will be further integrated into implementation of phase XII of the IS project.

Sustainability and risk assessment

40. The IS project can be successfully implemented in Lao People's Democratic Republic under conditions of stable funding from the Multilateral Fund. Stakeholders, relevant associations, ministries and agencies actively participate in the development of recommendations and amendments to laws and regulations, as well as public awareness and promotional activities. Given the risk of delay in implementation primarily due to the government restructuring, the NOU will need to work with its senior management in strengthening the organizational structure; this would involve clarifying the roles and responsibilities of the entities involved in the IS project, ensuring smooth operations despite governmental changes. Furthermore, there is a need to develop a succession plan to ensure that knowledge and expertise are retained within the NOU and related departments, even when key personnel change.

Maldives: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		UNEP
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
Phase I:	Mar-94	46,613
Phase II:	Jul-02	35,753
Phase III:	Dec-04	60,000
Phase IV:	Nov-06	60,000
Phase V:	Nov-08	60,000
Phase VI:	Jul-10	60,000
Phase VII:	Jul-12	60,000
Phase VIII:	May-14	60,000
Phase IX:	Dec-16	85,000
Phase X:	Jun-18	75,000
Phase XI:	Jun-20	85,000
Phase XII:	Jun-22	85,000
	Total:	772,366
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:		1993
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:		2010
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes/CO ₂ -eq tonnes):		
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)		0.0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		4.6
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		0.0
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)		434,219
Latest reported ODS consumption (2023) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		0
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)		0
	Total:	0
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (CO ₂ -eq tonnes) as per Article 7		317,887
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2023
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2023) (US \$):		3,136,691
Amount disbursed (as at December 2022) (US \$):		2,796,955
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2023) (ODP tonnes):		5.21
ODS phased out (as at December 2022) (ODP tonnes):		2.90

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	544,147
(b) Institutional strengthening:	772,366
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,820,179
	Total:
	3,136,691
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	95,000

Progress report

42. During phase XII of the institutional strengthening (IS) project, Maldives strictly implemented the licensing and quota system for HCFCs and HFCs through the Makudi system and enforced the control measures to sustain HCFC phase-out and measures undertaken to monitor illegal trade in ODS and HFCs, and equipment containing them. The national ozone unit (NOU) submitted Article 7 and country programme data reports for 2023 in a timely manner. The NOU continued to maintain the high awareness of key stakeholders and organized several meetings and awareness-raising activities including the celebration of Ozone Day. Customs brokers and new custom officers were regularly briefed and trained on the Montreal Protocol provisions and amendments, including the Kigali Amendment. Maldives worked with UNEP for the preparation of the Kigali HFC implementation plan, and the additional activities for enhancing energy efficiency. The NOU and relevant authorities participated in all relevant Montreal Protocol meetings during the reporting period.

Plan of action

43. During the upcoming phase, the NOU will continue to monitor data and enforce the online quota and licensing system for HCFC and HFCs. The NOU will focus on the data collection of HFCs and its sectoral distribution to better design the HFC phase-down activities and fulfill HFC phase-down obligations in the upcoming years. In doing so, the NOU will closely cooperate with national stakeholders, build the capacity of customs and enforcement officers on the trade control of the substances controlled under the Montreal Protocol, support the refrigeration and air-conditioning association and its activities, collect trade data of the controlled substances from various sources and cross check them on regular basis, and submit necessary data reports to the Ozone and the Multilateral Fund Secretariats in a timely manner. The NOU will participate in all international and regional activities to be held during the phase and will organize awareness-raising activities to sensitize targeted/sector specific audiences as well as the general public on the Montreal Protocol issues.

Sustainability and risk assessment

44. The IS project can be successfully implemented in Maldives under conditions of stable funding from the Multilateral Fund. As for the IS project implemented in Maldives, stakeholders, relevant associations, and ministries and agencies actively participate in the development of recommendations and amendments to laws and regulations, as well as public awareness and promotional activities. There is an active advisory committee, although its composition needs to be reconfirmed following recent elections in the country.

Morocco: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile	
Implementing agency:	UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):	
Phase I: May-96	202,270
Phase II: Jul-04	155,000
Phase III: Nov-07	117,820
Phase IV: Nov-09	0
Total:	475,090
Amount requested for renewal (phase V) (US \$):	413,338
Amount recommended for approval for phase V (US \$):	413,338
Agency support costs (US \$):	0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase V to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):	413,338
Date of approval of country programme:	1996
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:	2011

Summary of the project and country profile	
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes/CO ₂ -eq tonnes):	
(a) Annex A, Group I (CFCs) (average 1995-1997)	802.30
(b) Annex A, Group II (halons) (average 1995-1997)	7.00
(c) Annex B, Group II (carbon tetrachloride) (average 1998-2000)	1.10
(d) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)	0.10
(e) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)	51.35
(f) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)	697.20
(g) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)	2,134,190
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)	19.84
(f) Annex E (methyl bromide)	0
Total:	19.84
(g) Annex F (HFCs) (CO ₂ -eq tonnes) as per Article 7	589,312
Year of reported country programme implementation data:	2022
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2023) (US \$):	20,739,958
Amount disbursed (as at December 2022) (US \$):	19,374,835
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2023) (ODP tonnes):	1454.7
ODS phased out (as at December 2022) (ODP tonnes):	1425.4

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	17,351,095
(b) Institutional strengthening:	475,090
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	2,913,772
Total:	20,739,958
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	150,000

Progress report

46. Despite its challenges, Morocco has successfully implemented all its programmes and activities under the Montreal Protocol on the protection of the ozone layer. The implementation of the institutional strengthening project was halted due to the administrative issues in processing funds at the national level. At present, all issues are resolved, and the country is ready to resume the work. During the reporting period, the national ozone unit (NOU) of Morocco implemented activities under stages I and II of the HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP). The NOU enforced the ODS regulations through the implementation of the licensing and quota system; it further embarked on an awareness-raising programme, trained customs officers, and refrigeration technicians.

Plan of action

47. Under phase V, the Government of Morocco will continue to support activities to phase out HCFCs and promote Montreal Protocol activities. The NOU will organize steering committee meetings to support the NOU with the implementation of activities. The following actions will be undertaken during the new phase: continue to strengthen coordination within the NOU; continue to implement the licensing and quota system for HCFCs and begin the implementation of a licensing and quota system for HFCs; continue to coordinate and monitor programme activities under stage II of the HPMP and prepare and submit the first stage of the Kigali HFC implementation plan, as well as the investment project in the refrigeration

manufacturing sector for MANAR; work closely with stakeholders in the refrigeration servicing sector including capacity development; and implement public awareness campaigns through virtual and print media. During the 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

48. The IS project can be successfully implemented in Morocco as the Government has expressed full support for the project. 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 comprises of key inline ministries, the refrigeration and air-conditioning sector and other relevant agencies. 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.

Niger (the): Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
Phase I:	Dec-94	84,524
Phase II:	Nov-98	56,500
Phase III:	Mar-01	56,500
Phase IV:	Dec-03	64,827
Phase V:	Nov-05	64,827
Phase VI:	Nov-07	64,282
Phase VII:	Nov-09	64,828
Phase VIII:	Nov-11	64,828
Phase IX:	Dec-13	64,828
Phase X:	Nov-15	85,000
Phase XI:	Nov-17	84,838
Phase XII:	Dec-19	85,000
Phase XIII:	Jun-22	85,000
	Total:	925,782
Amount requested for renewal (phase XIV) (US \$):		180,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase XIV (US \$):		180,000
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase XIV to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		180,000
Date of approval of country programme:		1994
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:		2012
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes/CO ₂ -eq tonnes):		
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)		0.00
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		15.98
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		0.00
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)		1,222,358
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)		7.47
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)		0.00
	Total:	7.47
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (CO ₂ -eq tonnes) as per Article 7		813,172
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2022

Summary of the project and country profile	
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2023) (US \$):	3,532,154
Amount disbursed (as at December 2022) (US \$):	2,720,336
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2023) (ODP tonnes):	106.5
ODS phased out (as at December 2022) (ODP tonnes):	40.6

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	757,886
(b) Institutional strengthening:	925,782
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,848,486
Total:	3,532,154
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	150,000

Progress report

50. Niger's national ozone unit (NOU) successfully implemented phase XIII of the institutional strengthening (IS) project, fully achieving five out of seven performance indicators, with two partially achieved. The NOU collected import data on ozone-depleting substances (ODS) and hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) and submitted comprehensive country program and Article 7 data. Annual meetings with stakeholders, including the national ozone committee, were conducted to ensure efficient coordination. The NOU coordinated training sessions for 270 refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) technicians and 162 customs officers. Ongoing efforts focused on raising awareness about HCFC alternatives, relevant legislation, and regulatory frameworks. Additionally, Niger participated in observing Ozone Day and engaged in Protocol-related meetings.

Plan of action

51. Under Phase XIV of the IS project, the NOU will focus on: continuing information dissemination and awareness activities; coordinating the implementation of stage II of the HCFC phase-out management plan and stage I of the Kigali HFC implementation plan; 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; and timely data collection and reporting to the Ozone and Fund Secretariats.

Sustainability and risk assessment

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

Qatar: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
	Phase I: Mar-99	72,500
	Phase II: Dec-03 & Jul-06	92,521
	Phase III: Nov-09	94,611
	Phase IV: Jul-17	90,733
	Phase V: Jun-20	113,920
	Phase VI: Jun-22	113,920
	Total:	578,205
Amount requested for renewal (phase VII) (US \$):		235,814
Amount recommended for approval for phase VII (US \$):		235,814
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase VII to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		235,814
Date of approval of country programme:		1999
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:		2011
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes/CO ₂ -eq tonnes):		
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)		0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		86.9
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		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
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		56.44
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)		0
	Total:	56.44
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (CO ₂ -eq tonnes) as per Article 7		Not available
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2022
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2023) (US \$):		3,855,888
Amount disbursed (as at December 2022) (US \$):		3,103,481
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2023) (ODP tonnes):		125.2
ODS phased out (as at December 2022) (ODP tonnes):		122

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	1,679,028
(b) Institutional strengthening:	578,205
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects*:	1,598,655
	Total:
	3,855,888
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	0

* Includes US \$150,000 for HFC phase-down enabling activities.

Progress report

54. Qatar's national ozone unit (NOU) successfully implemented phase VI of the institutional strengthening (IS) project and fully achieved six performance indicators while one was partially achieved. During the phase, Qatar implemented ODS control measures and efficiently operated electronic HCFC licensing and quota system. The NOU has undertaken HCFCs data collection, processing and reporting. All required reports were submitted on time. The NOU participated in the Montreal Protocol meetings and regional network meetings. The NOU also conducted an awareness-raising campaign and information dissemination activities to facilitate full engagement of all stakeholders in order to enable a smooth implementation of the phase-out programme.

Plan of action

55. Under the upcoming phase, the NOU will continue to work with all stakeholders including academia to ensure their full engagement in implementing the Montreal Protocol funded activities. The NOU will continue the operation of the e-licensing and quota system to ensure full compliance and combat illegal trade. It will also enforce the updated licensing and quota 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 the high ambient temperature countries. The NOU will intensify its efforts to ensure the proper implementation of stage II of the HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP) to achieve the upcoming phase-out targets and will continue producing public and industry awareness and preparing Montreal Protocol reports.

Sustainability and risk assessment

56. The main risk would be the delayed ratification of the Kigali Amendment and adoption of feasible alternatives for high ambient temperature conditions. UNEP's 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 stage II of the HPMP and facilitate the approval of the third tranche under stage II in order to achieve the planned phase-out targets and lay the ground for introducing new alternatives.

Sao Tome and Principe: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
Phase I:	Nov-02	30,000
Phase II:	Dec-04 & Nov-06	100,666
Phase III:	Apr-11	60,225
Phase IV:	Dec-13	60,666
Phase V:	May-16	85,000
Phase VI:	Dec-18	84,876
Phase VII:	Jul-21	85,000
	Total:	506,433
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:		2004
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:		2011
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes/CO ₂ -eq tonnes):		
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)		0.0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		2.2
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		0.0
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)		71,039
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)		0.05
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)		0.00
	Total:	0.05
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (CO ₂ -eq tonnes) as per Article 7		28,907
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2022
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2023) (US \$):		1,740,019
Amount disbursed (as at December 2022) (US \$):		1,474,210

Summary of the project and country profile	
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2023) (ODP tonnes):	4.8
ODS phased out (as at December 2022) (ODP tonnes):	2.5

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	124,564
(b) Institutional strengthening:	506,433
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,109,023
Total:	1,740,019
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	95,000

Progress report

58. Sao Tome and Principe's national ozone unit (NOU) successfully implemented phase VII of the institutional strengthening (IS) project, successfully achieving four out of seven performance indicators, with three partially achieved. The NOU collected import data on ozone-depleting substances (ODS) and hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) and submitted comprehensive country program and Article 7 data. Annual meetings with stakeholders, including the National Ozone Committee, were conducted to ensure efficient coordination. The NOU organized training sessions for 14 customs agents, 15 refrigeration technicians, 19 customs tax police officers, five importing companies, and 49 stakeholders, including technicians from the General Directorate of the Environment, representatives from hospitals, and training centres, were trained on the monitoring and identification of ODS as well as on good refrigeration practices and safety related to the use of hydrocarbons. Ongoing efforts were focused on raising awareness about HCFC alternatives, relevant legislation, and regulatory frameworks. Additionally, Sao Tome and Principe participated in observing Ozone Day and engaged in Protocol-related meetings.

Plan of action

59. Under phase VIII of the IS project, the NOU will focus on: continuing information dissemination and awareness activities; coordinating the implementation of stage II of the HCFC phase-out management plan; 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 Kigali HFC implementation plan strategy.

Sustainability and risk assessment

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

Saudi Arabia: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
Phase I:	Nov-07	250,000
Phase II:	Jul-12	200,000
Phase III:	Jun-22	256,000
	Total:	706,000
Amount requested for renewal (phase IV) (US \$):		529,920
Amount recommended for approval for phase IV (US \$):		529,920
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase IV to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		529,920
Date of approval of country programme:		2007
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:		2012
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes/CO ₂ -eq tonnes):		
(a) Annex A, Group I (CFCs) (average 1995-1997)		1,798.5
(b) Annex A, Group II (halons) (average 1995-1997)		1,064.0
(c) Annex B, Group II (carbon tetrachloride) (average 1998-2000)		259.2
(d) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)		29.8
(e) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		1,468.7
(f) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		204.1
(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)		876
(f) Annex E (methyl bromide)		0
	Total:	876
(g) Annex F (HFCs) (CO ₂ -eq tonnes) as per Article 7		Not available
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2023
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2023) (US \$):		13,753,975
Amount disbursed (as at December 2022) (US \$):		13,230,841
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2023) (ODP tonnes):		1,158.79
ODS phased out (as at December 2022) (ODP tonnes):		1,060.60

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	9,279,163
(b) Institutional strengthening:	706,000
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	3,768,812
	Total:
	13,753,975
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	0

Progress report

62. Saudi Arabia's national ozone unit (NOU) successfully implemented phase III of the institutional strengthening (IS) project. During the phase, the NOU integrated the e-licensing and quota system with customs system to strengthen supervision on ODS trade, included HFCs into the system, and enhanced procedures of quota distribution by including a QR code. The NOU developed eight standard operating

procedures for the issued executive regulation (ER) to implement and enforce all control measures. The NOU facilitated the completion of the remaining activities of stage I of the HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP) to achieve smooth transition between stage I and II and started the implementation of the preparation project for stage II of the HPMP. The NOU held many workshops with governmental and private stakeholders to raise awareness and enhance compliance with the Protocol; provided training to environmental inspectors of the National Center for Environmental Compliance; and raised awareness on Montreal Protocol by publishing content on social media, distributing brochures, and participating in expositions.

Plan of action

63. Saudi Arabia will continue effective coordination with all stakeholders to ensure full compliance to the Montreal Protocol and ensure their full engagement and facilitation of the ongoing Multilateral Fund-funded projects. The NOU will continue effective enhancement of the e-licensing and quota system to improve control measures and to comply with the reporting requirement. The NOU will continue to hold workshops to train customs officers in cooperation with the customs academy; industrial workshops will also be held to explore and evaluate the current challenges to adopt the HFC phase-down, as well as workshops to raise awareness of Montreal Protocol. The NOU aims for a smooth implementation and early ratification of the Kigali Amendment and smooth transition between stages I and II of the HPMP which is being submitted for consideration at the 94th meeting of the Executive Committee. The NOU will continue active participation in all regional thematic and network meetings.

Sustainability and risk assessment

64. The main risk would be the delayed ratification of the Kigali Amendment and adoption of feasible alternatives for high ambient temperature conditions. UNEP's 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 stage II of the HPMP once approved in order to achieve the planned phase-out targets and lay the ground for introducing new alternatives.

Senegal: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile			
Implementing agency:			UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):			
Phase I:	Nov-93		197,750
Phase II:	Nov-97		132,210
Phase III:	Nov-99		132,210
Phase IV:	Mar-02		152,100
Phase V:	Dec-03		152,100
Phase VI:	Nov-05		152,100
Phase VII:	Nov-07		152,100
Phase VIII:	Nov-09		152,101
Phase IX:	Nov-11		152,101
Phase X:	Dec-13		152,101
Phase XI:	Nov-15		194,689
Phase XII:	Nov-17		194,689
Phase XIII:	Dec-19		194,689
Phase XIV:	Nov-21		194,689
	Total:		2,305,629

Summary of the project and country profile	
Implementing agency:	UNEP
Amount requested for renewal (phase XV) (US \$):	403,007
Amount recommended for approval for phase XV (US \$):	403,007
Agency support costs (US \$):	0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase XV to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):	403,007
Date of approval of country programme:	1993
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:	2011
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes/CO ₂ -eq tonnes):	
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)	0.0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)	36.2
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)	53.2
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)	2,664,194
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)	10.67
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)	0.00
Total:	10.67
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (CO ₂ -eq tonnes) as per Article 7	1,930,179
Year of reported country programme implementation data:	2022
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2023) (US \$):	5,237,838
Amount disbursed (as at December 2022) (US \$):	4,585,718
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2023) (ODP tonnes):	196.3
ODS phased out (as at December 2022) (ODP tonnes):	148.1

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	915,763
(b) Institutional strengthening:	2,305,629
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	2,016,447
Total:	5,237,838
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	150,000

Progress report

66. Senegal's national ozone unit (NOU) successfully implemented phase XIV of the institutional strengthening (IS) project, fully achieving six out of seven performance indicators. The NOU collected import data on ozone-depleting substances (ODS) and hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) and submitted comprehensive country program and Article 7 data. Annual meetings with stakeholders, including the National Ozone Committee, were conducted to ensure efficient coordination. The NOU organized training sessions for 150 refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) technicians and 125 customs officers. Ongoing efforts were focused on raising awareness about HCFC alternatives, relevant legislation, and regulatory frameworks. Additionally, Senegal participated in observing Ozone Day and engaged in Protocol-related meetings.

Plan of action

67. Under phase XV of the IS project, the NOU will concentrate on: continuing information dissemination and awareness activities; coordinating the implementation of stage II of the HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP); promoting and enforcing the licensing and quota system, providing importers with annual quota information; working with customs to monitor the legal trade of ODS/HFC; establishing the technician certification program; sustaining monitoring and evaluation efforts; conducting annual

stakeholder workshops to promote low-GWP HCFC alternatives; timely data collection and reporting to the Ozone and Fund Secretariats; preparation of the Kigali HFC implementation Plan (KIP) strategy; and continuing its efforts to integrate gender mainstreaming into the implementation of the IS project.

Sustainability and risk assessment

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

South Africa: Request for institutional strengthening project

Summary of the project and country profile	
Implementing agency:	UNEP
Amount requested for phase I (US \$):	500,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase I (US \$):	500,000
Agency support costs (US \$):	0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase I to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):	500,000
Date of approval of country programme:	n/a
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:	2012
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes/CO ₂ -eq tonnes):	
(a) Annex A, Group I (CFCs) (average 1995-1997)	592.6
(b) Annex A, Group II (halons) (average 1995-1997)	0.0
(c) Annex B, Group II (carbon tetrachloride) (average 1998-2000)	0.0
(d) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)	0.0
(e) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)	369.7
(f) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)	602.7
(g) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)	13,843,139
Latest reported ODS consumption (2022) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:	
(a) Annex A, Group I (CFCs)	0.0
(b) Annex A, Group II (halons)	0.0
(c) Annex B, Group II (carbon tetrachloride)	0.0
(d) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)	0.0
(e) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)	73.8
(f) Annex E (methyl bromide)	0.0
Total:	73.8
(g) Annex F (HFCs) (CO ₂ -eq tonnes) as per Article 7	8,647,454
Year of reported country programme implementation data:	2023
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2023) (US \$):	11,746,102
Amount disbursed (as at December 2022) (US \$):	7,157,152
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2023) (ODP tonnes):	243.1
ODS phased out (as at December 2022) (ODP tonnes):	176.7

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	8,806,456
(b) Institutional strengthening:	-
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	2,939,646
Total:	11,746,102
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	240,000

Plan of action

70. South Africa's national ozone unit (NOU) is located within the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment. The NOU is currently developing its Kigali HFC implementation plan and it will implement it to ensure sustained compliance with Montreal Protocol reduction targets. Under the IS project, the NOU will review and approach the key national stakeholders for formal cooperation/partnership for effective implementation of the Montreal Protocol; reorganize the National Steering Committee and coordinate stakeholder meetings; strengthen its collaboration with ITAC and customs for the effective implementation and enforcement of the quota and licensing system for import and export of the controlled substances; regular data collection and verification for timely submission of country programme and Article 7 data reports; as well as organizing various stakeholder outreach and awareness activities including celebration of the Ozone Day. South Africa also plans to host Southern African Development Community (SADC) workshops to facilitate discussions around uniform requirements and trainings of informal servicing technicians within the SADC region. The NOU will develop and distribute various types of awareness materials, such as flyers, brochures, pamphlets to be distributed at these organized events and others to the industry and other stakeholders.

Sustainability and risk assessment

71. South Africa is currently phasing out HCFC by controlling HCFC import and export using the permit and quota systems. This is achieved in collaboration with ITAC and customs officials. The Ministry of Forestry Fisheries and the Environment will continue to submit annual Article 7 and country programme data as evidence of progress in the phase-down of HFCs and phase-out of HCFCs. Awareness raising activities will be prioritized to facilitate the progressive phase-out of ODS and HFC refrigerants.

South Sudan: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
	Start-up: Dec-12	40,000
	Phase I: May-16	85,000
	Total:	125,000
Amount requested for renewal (phase II) (US \$):		180,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase II (US \$):		180,000
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase II to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		180,000
Date of approval of country programme:		n/a
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:		2016
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes/CO ₂ -eq tonnes):		
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)		-
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		4.1
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		0.7
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)		221,410
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)		1.24
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)		0.00
		Total:
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (CO ₂ -eq tonnes) as per Article 7		1.24
		60,060
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2023
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2023) (US \$):		472,943
Amount disbursed (as at December 2022) (US \$):		220,479
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2023) (ODP tonnes):		0.5

Summary of the project and country profile	
Implementing agency:	UNEP
ODS phased out (as at December 2022) (ODP tonnes):	0

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	54,500
(b) Institutional strengthening:	125,000
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	293,443
Total:	472,943
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	95,000

Progress report

73. The implementation of the Montreal Protocol activities in South Sudan is commendable, despite the numerous challenges the country faces. During the reporting period, the national ozone unit (NOU) has satisfactorily implemented the required activities under the first phase of its institutional strengthening (IS) project. The NOU has successfully built local capacity in areas such as policy development, regulatory enforcement, and technology transfer. In particular, the NOU implemented the following activities: enforced the HCFC licensing and quota system; trained customs and enforcement officers; compiled and reported ODS consumption to the Fund and the Ozone Secretariats; and joined the rest of the world in celebrating the annual Ozone Day.

Plan of action

74. The activities planned for the second phase of the IS project for South Sudan will focus on activities aimed at promoting HCFC phase-out. Focus will also be placed on the Kigali Amendment, leading to the phase-down of HFCs. Strategic public awareness activities through stakeholders' workshops, promotional materials, celebration of Ozone Day, will be carried out. In addition, the NOU will continue to monitor program activities under stage I of the HCFC phase-out management plan and continue the enforcement of the regulations on controlled substances under the Montreal Protocol, as well as carry out the training of relevant personnel connected with the phase-out process, among others. The Government will continue with awareness-raising programmes, training of refrigeration and air-conditioning technicians, customs officers and implementing a licensing and quota system for HCFCs to meet and sustain the 67.5 per cent reduction in 2025.

Sustainability and assessment

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

Vanuatu: 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 20,250
Phase II:	Apr-08 & Nov-09 39,250
Phase III:	Dec-10 60,000
Phase IV:	Jul-12 60,000
Phase V:	May-14 60,000

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
	Phase VI:	Dec-16 85,000
	Phase VII:	Dec-19 80,000
	Phase VIII:	Nov-21 85,000
	Total:	489,500
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:		2002
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:		2011
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes/CO ₂ -eq tonnes):		
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)		0.0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		0.3
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		0.2
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)		20,482
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
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (CO ₂ -eq tonnes) as per Article 7		17,511
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2022
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2023) (US \$):		1,045,987
Amount disbursed (as at December 2022) (US \$):		723,949
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2023) (ODP tonnes):		0.3
ODS phased out (as at December 2022) (ODP tonnes):		0.0

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	0
(b) Institutional strengthening:	489,500
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	556,487
Total:	1,045,987
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	50,000

Progress report

77. Phase VIII of the institutional strengthening (IS) project in Vanuatu progressed despite a setback in 2023. The NOU fully achieved six out of seven performance indicators. Vanuatu also 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 (NOO) worked in close collaboration with the Department of Customs in the implementation of the HCFC/HFC licensing system through the Vanuatu National Single Window system. In addition, Vanuatu celebrated Ozone Day and continued to disseminate information on the protection of the ozone layer and the national law. The implementation of national activities to support compliance management is ongoing with the full support of senior management and the new NOO Assistant. The key achievements during this reporting period also include the successful completion of the third tranche stage I of the HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP).

Plan of action

78. Under phase IX activities will include: implementing the HFC licensing and quota system; amendment of the Ozone Layer Protection Act and Regulations; timely submission of Article 7 and country programme data; active engagement of key stakeholders and the refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) association in the implementation of the Montreal Protocol; coordination with stakeholders for the implementation of the HPMP and Kigali HFC implementation plan; organization of Ozone Day and development of awareness-raising materials; and participation in regional and international meetings. Gender mainstreaming will be integrated into implementation of the upcoming phase of the IS project.

Sustainability and assessment

79. The IS project can be successfully implemented in Vanuatu under conditions of stable funding from the Multilateral Fund. Stakeholders, relevant associations, ministries, and agencies actively participate in the development of recommendations and amendments to laws and regulations, as well as public awareness and promotional activities. The NOU is continuously guided by the key inline ministries, the RAC sector and other relevant agencies. Although there were setbacks in the project implementation in 2023, there are no foreseen risks under phase IX.

Annexe II

POINTS DE VUE PRÉLIMINAIRES DU COMITÉ EXÉCUTIF SUR LE RENOUVELLEMENT DES PROJETS DE RENFORCEMENT DES INSTITUTIONS SOUMIS À LA 94^e RÉUNION

Bahreïn

1. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport accompagnant la demande pour le renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions pour le Bahreïn (phase XII) et pris note avec satisfaction du fait que le gouvernement du Bahreïn a communiqué les données pour 2021 et 2022 au Secrétariat de l'Ozone, indiquant que le pays respecte le Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité a également reconnu les progrès substantiels du Bahreïn dans l'élimination de la consommation de SAO pendant la durée du projet, notamment par l'application de contrôles sur les importations de SAO, au moyen d'un système de licences et de quotas, et d'une formation impartie aux agents des douanes et aux techniciens en réfrigération. Par ailleurs, le Comité a reconnu les efforts du Bahreïn en matière de réduction de la consommation de HCFC, et prévoit la poursuite d'une mise en œuvre réussie du plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC du pays et de son projet de renforcement des institutions, visant une réduction de 67,5 pour cent de sa consommation de HCFC, d'ici au 1^{er} janvier 2025.

Burundi

2. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport accompagnant la demande pour le renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions pour le Burundi (phase X) et pris note avec satisfaction du fait que le gouvernement du Burundi a communiqué les données pour 2021 et 2022 au Secrétariat de l'Ozone, indiquant que le pays respecte le Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité a également reconnu les progrès substantiels du Burundi dans l'élimination de la consommation de SAO pendant la durée du projet, notamment par l'application de contrôles sur les importations de SAO, au moyen d'un système de licences et de quotas, et d'une formation impartie aux agents des douanes et aux techniciens en réfrigération. Par ailleurs, le Comité a reconnu les efforts du Burundi en matière de réduction de la consommation de HCFC et de HFC, et prévoit la poursuite d'une mise en œuvre réussie du plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC du pays et de son projet de renforcement des institutions, visant une réduction de 67,5 pour cent de sa consommation de HCFC, d'ici au 1^{er} janvier 2025.

Cameroun

3. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport accompagnant la demande pour le renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions pour le Cameroun (phase XIV) et pris note avec satisfaction du fait que le gouvernement du Cameroun a communiqué les données pour 2021 et 2022 au Secrétariat de l'Ozone, indiquant que le pays respecte le Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité a également reconnu les progrès substantiels du Cameroun dans l'élimination progressive de la consommation de SAO pendant la durée du projet, notamment par l'application de contrôles sur les importations de SAO, au moyen d'un système de licences et de quotas, et d'une formation impartie aux agents des douanes et aux techniciens en réfrigération. Par ailleurs, le Comité a reconnu les efforts du Cameroun en matière de réduction de la consommation de HCFC et de HFC, et prévoit la poursuite d'une mise en œuvre réussie du plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC du pays, de son plan de mise en œuvre de l'Amendement de *Kigali* relatifs aux *HFC*, et de son projet de renforcement des institutions, visant une réduction de 67,5 pour cent de sa consommation de HCFC, d'ici au 1^{er} janvier 2025.

Tchad

4. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport accompagnant la demande pour le renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions pour le Tchad (phase XI) et pris note avec satisfaction du fait que le gouvernement du Tchad a communiqué les données pour 2021 et 2022 au Secrétariat de l'Ozone, indiquant que le pays respecte le Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité a également reconnu les progrès du Tchad en

matière d'élimination progressive de la consommation de SAO et de HFC pendant la durée du projet, notamment par l'application de contrôles sur les importations de SAO, au moyen d'un système de licences et de quotas, et d'une formation impartie aux agents des douanes et aux techniciens en réfrigération. Par ailleurs, le Comité a reconnu les efforts du Tchad en matière de réduction de la consommation de HCFC et de HFC, et attend avec intérêt une mise en œuvre continue et réussie du plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC du pays, et de son projet de renforcement des institutions, visant une réduction de 65 pour cent de sa consommation de HCFC, d'ici au 1^{er} janvier 2025, tel que prévu dans le Protocole de Montréal.

Comores (les)

5. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport accompagnant la demande pour le renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions pour les Comores (phase XIII) et pris note avec satisfaction du fait que le gouvernement des Comores a communiqué les données pour 2021 et 2022 au Secrétariat de l'Ozone, indiquant que le pays respecte le Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité a reconnu les efforts des Comores visant à éliminer progressivement la consommation de substances appauvrissant la couche d'ozone (SAO) pendant la durée du projet, en particulier l'application de contrôles rigoureux sur les importations de SAO, au moyen d'un système de licences et de quotas, parallèlement à une formation complète impartie aux agents des douanes et aux techniciens en réfrigération. Par ailleurs, les initiatives des Comores visant à réduire la consommation de HCFC et de HFC ont été notées par le Comité. Le Comité espère que le gouvernement des Comores poursuivra avec succès la mise en œuvre du projet de renforcement des institutions, afin de maintenir les acquis en matière d'élimination des HCFC et de se conformer à la réduction progressive des HFC, tel que prévu dans l'Amendement de Kigali.

Congo (le)

6. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport accompagnant la demande pour le renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions pour le Congo (phase XII) et pris note avec satisfaction du fait que le gouvernement du Congo a communiqué les données pour 2021 et 2022 au Secrétariat de l'Ozone, indiquant que le pays respecte le Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité a reconnu les efforts du Congo pour éliminer progressivement la consommation des SAO pendant la durée du projet, notamment par l'application de contrôles sur les importations de SAO, au moyen d'un système de licences et de quotas, et d'une formation impartie aux agents des douanes et aux techniciens en réfrigération. Par ailleurs, le Comité a reconnu les efforts du Congo en matière de réduction de la consommation de HCFC et de HFC, et prévoit la poursuite d'une mise en œuvre réussie du plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC du pays, et de son projet de renforcement des institutions, visant une réduction de 67,5 pour cent de sa consommation de HCFC, d'ici au 1^{er} janvier 2025.

République démocratique du Congo

7. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport accompagnant la demande pour le renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions pour la République démocratique du Congo (phase XI) et pris note avec satisfaction du fait que le gouvernement de la République démocratique du Congo a communiqué les données pour 2021 et 2022 au Secrétariat de l'Ozone, indiquant que le pays respecte le Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité a également reconnu les efforts de la République démocratique du Congo pour éliminer progressivement la consommation des SAO pendant la durée du projet. En particulier, la République démocratique du Congo a appliqué des contrôles sur les importations de SAO, au moyen d'un système de licences et de quotas, et a impartie une formation aux agents des douanes et aux techniciens en réfrigération. Le Comité a pris note des efforts de la République démocratique du Congo en matière de réduction de la consommation de HCFC, et attend avec intérêt la poursuite de la mise en œuvre réussie du plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC du pays, et de son projet de renforcement des institutions, visant une réduction de 65 pour cent de sa consommation de HCFC, d'ici au 1^{er} janvier 2025, tel que prévu dans le Protocole de Montréal.

Guatemala

8. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport accompagnant la demande pour le renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions pour le Guatemala (phase X) et pris note avec satisfaction du fait que le pays s'est conformé pour ce qui est de la communication des données et de ses obligations en matière d'élimination progressive des HCFC au titre du Protocole de Montréal, et il se réjouit de la ratification de l'Amendement de Kigali, en janvier 2024. Le Comité a pris note du fait que le Service national de l'ozone a coordonné des activités au titre du stade II du plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC, et a organisé et mené à bien plusieurs séances de formation à l'intention de douaniers. Le Comité a également pris note de la participation continue des parties prenantes à la mise en œuvre du Protocole de Montréal au niveau national, des activités de sensibilisation et des célébrations du Jour de l'ozone, ainsi que de la participation active du pays à des réseaux/événements régionaux.

Guinée-Bissau

9. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport accompagnant la demande pour le renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions pour la Guinée-Bissau (phase VIII) et pris note avec satisfaction du fait que le gouvernement de la Guinée-Bissau a communiqué les données pour 2021 et 2022 aux Secrétariats de l'Ozone et du Fonds multilatéral, indiquant que le pays respecte le Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité a également reconnu les efforts de la Guinée-Bissau pour éliminer progressivement la consommation de SAO pendant la durée du projet, notamment par l'application de contrôles sur les importations de SAO, au moyen d'un système de licences et de quotas, et d'une formation impartie aux agents des douanes et aux techniciens en réfrigération. Le Comité reconnaît les efforts de la Guinée-Bissau en matière de réduction de la consommation de HCFC et de HFC, et prévoit une mise en œuvre réussie de ses stratégies, y compris de son plan visant une réduction de 67,5 pour cent de sa consommation de HCFC, d'ici au 1^{er} janvier 2025.

République démocratique populaire lao

10. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport accompagnant la demande pour le renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions pour la République démocratique populaire lao (phase XII) et pris note avec satisfaction du fait que le gouvernement de la République démocratique populaire lao a utilisé le projet de renforcement des institutions pour reprendre les opérations et accélérer la mise en œuvre du projet, afin de rattraper les retards en la matière durant une période de transition. Le Comité a pris note du fait que les données du programme de pays et les données exigées en vertu de l'article 7 pour 2022 indiquent que le pays respecte le Protocole de Montréal, et qu'il a maintenu cette conformité avec la consommation maximale admissible, tel que convenu avec le Comité exécutif. Le Comité a également pris note du fait que le gouvernement a poursuivi la mise en œuvre de la prescription obligatoire en matière d'étiquetage pour le HCFC-22, et qu'il travaille au renforcement des mesures d'exécution relatives au contrôle du commerce des HCFC et des HFC. Le Comité espère que le gouvernement de la République démocratique populaire lao poursuivra la mise en œuvre du projet de renforcement des institutions avec succès, et qu'il maintiendra les réalisations en matière d'élimination progressive des HCFC et respectera la première obligation en matière de réduction graduelle des HFC, au titre de l'Amendement de Kigali.

Maldives

11. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport accompagnant la demande pour le renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions pour les Maldives (phase XIII) et pris note avec satisfaction du fait que le gouvernement des Maldives a communiqué les données du programme de pays et les données exigées en vertu de l'article 7 aux Secrétariats du Fonds et de l'Ozone, respectivement, indiquant que le pays respecte le Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité espère que le gouvernement des Maldives poursuivra la mise en œuvre du projet de renforcement des institutions avec succès, et qu'il maintiendra les réalisations en

matière d'élimination progressive des HCFC et amorcera la réduction progressive des HFC, tel que stipulé dans l'Amendement de Kigali.

Maroc

12. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport accompagnant la demande pour le renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions pour le Maroc (phase V) et pris note avec satisfaction du fait que le gouvernement du Maroc a communiqué les données du programme de pays et les données exigées en vertu de l'article 7 aux Secrétariats du Fonds et de l'Ozone, respectivement, indiquant que le pays respecte le Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité a pris note du fait que le pays met en œuvre le plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC, mène des activités de communication et de sensibilisation, et participe aux réunions des réseaux régionaux. Le Comité exécutif espère que le gouvernement du Maroc poursuivra la mise en œuvre du projet de renforcement des institutions avec succès, afin de maintenir le rythme de progression de l'élimination des HCFC et de respecter les futures mesures de contrôle du Protocole de Montréal et de son Amendement de Kigali.

Niger (le)

13. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport accompagnant la demande pour le renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions pour le Niger (phase XIV) et pris note avec satisfaction du fait que le gouvernement du Niger a communiqué les données pour 2021 et 2022 au Secrétariat de l'Ozone, indiquant que le pays s'engage à respecter le Protocole de Montréal. Des réalisations ont également été notées en rapport avec les efforts du Niger d'éliminer progressivement la consommation de substances appauvrissant la couche d'ozone (SAO) pendant la durée du projet. Notées également, les mesures d'exécution mises en œuvre pour contrôler les importations de SAO au moyen d'un système de licences et de quotas, parallèlement à une formation impartie aux agents des douanes et aux techniciens en réfrigération. Par ailleurs, les initiatives du Niger visant à réduire la consommation de HCFC et de HFC ont été reconnues par le Comité. Pour l'avenir, le Comité prévoit que le Niger poursuivra sa mise en œuvre du plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC et le plan de mise en œuvre de l'Amendement de Kigali relatif aux HFC au cours de la phase suivante, avec l'objectif ambitieux de réaliser une réduction de 67,5 pour cent de sa consommation de HCFC, d'ici au 1^{er} janvier 2025.

Qatar

14. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport accompagnant la demande pour le renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions pour le Qatar (phase VII) et pris note avec satisfaction du fait que le gouvernement du Qatar a communiqué les données exigées en vertu de l'article 7 et les données du programme de pays pour 2022 aux Secrétariats de l'Ozone et du Fonds, respectivement, indiquant que le pays respecte le Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité prévoit que la coordination continue entre les parties prenantes, le gouvernement et le secteur privé sera renforcée pour assurer leur plein engagement dans la mise en œuvre des projets en cours financés par le Protocole de Montréal, y compris la mise en œuvre du stade II du plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC qui vise à atteindre la cible de réduction de 2025. Le Comité espère donc qu'au cours des trois prochaines années, le Qatar poursuivra la mise en œuvre de son plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC et des activités de renforcement des institutions avec succès, afin de préparer le pays à une nouvelle réduction de sa consommation de HCFC, au titre du Protocole de Montréal, et d'entreprendre les activités requises, au titre de l'Amendement de Kigali.

Sao Tomé et Príncipe

15. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport accompagnant la demande pour le renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions pour Sao Tomé et Príncipe (phase VIII) et pris note avec satisfaction du fait que le gouvernement de Sao Tomé et Príncipe a communiqué les données pour 2021 et 2022 au Secrétariat de l'Ozone, démontrant l'engagement du pays à respecter le Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité

a également pris note des efforts d'élimination progressive des substances appauvrissant la couche d'ozone (SAO) pendant la durée du projet, et des strictes mesures d'exécution mises en œuvre pour contrôler les importations de SAO, au moyen d'un système de licences et de quotas, parallèlement à une formation complète impartie aux agents des douanes et aux techniciens en réfrigération. Par ailleurs, les initiatives de Sao Tomé et Príncipe visant à réduire la consommation de HCFC et de HFC ont été reconnues par le Comité. Pour l'avenir, le Comité prévoit que Sao Tomé et Príncipe soumettra et mettra en œuvre le plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC et le plan de mise en œuvre de l'Amendement de Kigali relatif aux HFC au cours de la phase suivante, avec l'objectif d'atteindre une réduction de 67,5 pour cent de sa consommation de HCFC, d'ici au 1^{er} janvier 2025.

Arabie saoudite

16. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport accompagnant la demande pour le renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions pour l'Arabie saoudite (phase IV) et pris note avec satisfaction du fait que le gouvernement de l'Arabie saoudite a communiqué les données exigées en vertu de l'article 7 et les données du programme de pays pour 2022 et 2023 aux Secrétariats de l'Ozone et du Fonds multilatéral, respectivement, indiquant que le pays respecte les exigences du Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité a reconnu les efforts de l'Arabie saoudite visant à réduire sa consommation de HCFC, et espère donc qu'au cours des trois prochaines années, l'Arabie saoudite poursuivra la mise en œuvre de son plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC et des activités de renforcement des institutions avec succès, afin de préparer le pays à de nouvelles réductions de sa consommation de HCFC, au titre du Protocole de Montréal, et d'achever le processus de ratification de l'Amendement de Kigali.

Sénégal

17. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport accompagnant la demande pour le renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions pour le Sénégal (phase XV) et pris note avec satisfaction du fait que le gouvernement du Sénégal a communiqué les données pour 2021 et 2022 au Secrétariat de l'Ozone, démontrant un engagement à respecter le Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité a pris note des efforts du Sénégal visant à éliminer sa consommation de substances appauvrissant la couche d'ozone (SAO) pendant la durée du projet. Les mesures d'exécution mises en œuvre pour contrôler les importations de SAO au moyen d'un système de licences et de quotas, parallèlement à une formation complète impartie aux agents des douanes et aux techniciens en réfrigération ont été particulièrement notées. Par ailleurs, le Comité a reconnu les activités proactives du Sénégal visant à réduire sa consommation de HCFC et de HFC. Pour l'avenir, le Comité prévoit la réussite continue du Sénégal dans la mise en œuvre de son plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC et de son projet de renforcement des institutions, avec l'objectif d'atteindre une réduction de 67,5 pour cent de sa consommation de HCFC, d'ici au 1^{er} janvier 2025.

Afrique du Sud

18. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport accompagnant la demande pour le renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions pour l'Afrique du Sud (phase I) et pris note avec satisfaction du fait que le pays est doté d'un Service national de l'ozone (NOU) opérationnel et qu'il a respecté les obligations au titre du Protocole de Montréal, y compris l'application d'un système de licences et de quotas pour les HCFC et la soumission en temps voulu des données exigées en vertu de l'article 7 et des données du programme de pays. Le Comité a également noté avec satisfaction que l'Afrique du Sud a réalisé une élimination complète des CFC sans appui financier du Fonds multilatéral, et a légiféré l'interdiction d'importer des CFC, en 2014. Le Comité a reconnu les efforts du gouvernement de l'Afrique du Sud pour respecter les obligations du Protocole de Montréal et mettre en œuvre des projets, tout en n'ayant pas de projet de renforcement des institutions en place, et il espère qu'avec l'approbation du projet, le gouvernement coordonnera avec les parties prenantes nationales et renforcera leurs capacités; sensibilisera les parties prenantes de divers secteurs spécifiques, ainsi que le public; mettra en œuvre le stade II du plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC et gèlera la consommation de HFC au niveau de référence; et

élaborera une stratégie globale et un plan de mise en œuvre pour le stade I de son plan de mise en œuvre de l'Amendement de Kigali relatif aux HFC, afin de réduire de 10 pour cent sa consommation de HFC par rapport au niveau de référence, d'ici à 2029.

Soudan du Sud

19. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport accompagnant la demande pour le renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions pour le Soudan du Sud (phase II) et pris note avec satisfaction du fait que le gouvernement du Soudan du Sud a communiqué les données exigées en vertu de l'article 7, indiquant que le pays est en conformité avec le Protocole de Montréal, en 2023. Le Comité a reconnu que le Soudan du Sud avait un système de licences et de quotas en place, et qu'il avait mené à bien des activités de formation destinées aux agents des douanes et aux techniciens en réfrigération, des activités de sensibilisation, et la préparation du stade II du plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (PGEH). Le Comité a reconnu les efforts du Soudan du Sud visant à réduire sa consommation de HCFC et espère qu'au cours des trois prochaines années, le pays amorcera la mise en œuvre du stade II du PGEH et poursuivra avec succès la mise en œuvre d'activités liées au projet de renforcement des institutions, afin de préparer le pays à atteindre la réduction de 67,5 pour cent de sa consommation de HCFC, exigée d'ici au 1^{er} janvier 2025.

Vanuatu

20. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport accompagnant la demande pour le renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions pour Vanuatu (phase IX) et pris note avec satisfaction du fait que, malgré le contretemps en 2023, le gouvernement de Vanuatu a communiqué en temps voulu les données du programme de pays et les données exigées en vertu de l'article 7 aux Secrétariats du Fonds et de l'Ozone, respectivement, indiquant que le pays respecte le Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité a pris note du fait que le gouvernement poursuit la mise en œuvre efficace du système de licences pour les HCFC et les HFC, par le biais du système de guichet unique national et de la conformité continue avec les obligations au titre du plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC du Protocole de Montréal et la consommation maximale admissible, tel que convenu avec le Comité exécutif et en ligne avec les obligations au titre de l'Amendement de Kigali. Le Comité espère que le gouvernement de Vanuatu poursuivra avec succès la mise en œuvre du projet de renforcement des institutions, afin de maintenir les réalisations en matière d'élimination des HCFC et de se conformer à la réduction des HFC, tel que stipulé dans l'Amendement de Kigali.



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

**Presented to the
94th Meeting of the Executive Committee
of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation
of the Montreal Protocol**

April 2024

United Nations Environment Programme

A. INTRODUCTION

1. UNEP's Work Programme 2024 was approved at the 93rd 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 94th Meeting of the Executive Committee, represents an Amendment to that Work Programme.

B. SUMMARY OF THE WORK PROGRAMME AMENDMENT FOR 2024

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

- Support for the implementation of Institutional Strengthening projects in **20** 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 **two** countries.
- Support in preparation of national inventories of banks of waste-controlled substances and national action plan in **16** countries.
- Support in preparation of Verification reports in **13** countries.

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

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

Table 1. Funding requests for annual tranches for ISP renewals and individual projects to be considered at the 94th Meeting of the Executive Committee

Country	Project title	Amount, US\$	PSC, US\$	Total requested amount, US\$
INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECT RENEWALS (ISRs)				
Bahrain	Extension of the institutional strengthening project (phase XII)	180,000	0	180,000
Burundi	Extension of the institutional strengthening project (phase X)	180,000	0	180,000
Cameroon	Extension of institutional strengthening project (phase XIV)	369,704	0	369,704
Chad	Extension of the institutional strengthening project (phase XI)	180,000	0	180,000
Comoros (the)	Extension of the institutional strengthening project (phase XIII)	180,000	0	180,000
Congo (the)	Extension of the institutional strengthening project (phase XII)	180,000	0	180,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo (the)	Extension of the institutional strengthening project (phase XI)	180,000	0	180,000
Guatemala	Extension of the institutional strengthening project (phase X)	330,670	0	330,670
Guinea-Bissau	Extension of the institutional strengthening project (phase VIII)	180,000	0	180,000
Lao People's Democratic Republic (the)	Extension of the institutional strengthening project (phase XII)	180,000	0	180,000
Maldives	Extension of the institutional strengthening project (phase XIII)	180,000	0	180,000
Morocco	Extension of the institutional strengthening project (phase V)	413,338		413,338
Niger (the)	Extension of institutional strengthening project (phase XIV)	180,000	0	180,000
Qatar	Extension of the institutional strengthening project (phase VII)	235,814	0	235,814
Sao Tome and Principe	Extension of the institutional strengthening project (phase VIII)	180,000	0	180,000
Saudi Arabia	Extension of the institutional strengthening project (phase IV)	529,920	0	529,920
Senegal	Extension of institutional strengthening project (phase XV)	403,007	0	403,007

South Africa	Institutional strengthening project (phase I)	500,000	0	500,000
South Sudan	Extension Institutional strengthening project (phase II)	180,000	0	180,000
Vanuatu	Extension of institutional strengthening project (phase IX)	180,000	0	180,000
Sub-total for Institutional Strengthening Projects		5,122,453	0	5,122,453
PREPARATION OF HCFC PHASE-OUT MANAGEMENT PLANS (STAGES 2 AND 3)				
Saint Kitts and Nevis	Preparation of HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (HPMP) Stage II	30,000	3,900	33,900
Sub-total for Preparation of HCFC phase-out Management Plans (stages 2 and 3)		30,000	3,900	33,900
PREPARATION OF KIGALI IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (KIP) STAGE I				
Belize	Preparation of Kigali Implementation Plan (KIP) stage I - the lead agency in cooperation with UNDP.	91,000	11,830	102,830
Guatemala	Preparation of Kigali Implementation Plan (KIP) stage I - the cooperating agency. The lead agency is UNIDO.	51,000	6,630	57,630
Sub-total for Preparation of the Kigali HFC Implementation Plan (KIP)		142,000	18,460	160,460
PREPARATION OF NATIONAL INVENTORIES OF BANKS OF WASTE-CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES AND NATIONAL ACTION PLAN				
Belize	Preparation of national inventories of banks of waste-controlled substances and national action plan – the lead agency	80,000	10,400	90,400
Cambodia	Preparation of national inventories of banks of waste-controlled substances and national action plan – the lead agency	90,000	11,700	101,700
Eritrea	Preparation of national inventories of banks of waste-controlled substances and national action plan – the lead agency	80,000	10,400	90,400
Grenada	Preparation of national inventories of banks of waste-controlled substances and national action plan – the lead agency	70,000	9,100	79,100
Guyana	Preparation of national inventories of banks of waste-controlled substances and national action plan – the lead agency	80,000	10,400	90,400
Kyrgyzstan	Preparation of national inventories of banks of waste-controlled substances and national action plan – the lead agency	80,000	10,400	90,400
Lao PDR	Preparation of national inventories of banks of waste-controlled substances and national action plan – the lead agency	80,000	10,400	90,400
Lesotho	Preparation of national inventories of banks of waste-controlled substances and national action plan – the lead agency	80,000	10,400	90,400
Malawi	Preparation of national inventories of banks of waste-controlled substances and national action plan – the lead agency	90,000	11,700	101,700
Nigeria	Preparation of national inventories of banks of waste-controlled substances and national action plan – the lead agency	100,000	13,000	113,000
Paraguay	Preparation of national inventories of banks of waste-controlled substances and national action plan – the lead agency	90,000	11,700	101,700
Saint Lucia	Preparation of national inventories of banks of waste-controlled substances and national action plan – the lead agency	80,000	10,400	90,400
Sierra Leone	Preparation of national inventories of banks of waste-controlled substances and national action plan – the lead agency	80,000	10,400	90,400

Somalia	Preparation of national inventories of banks of waste-controlled substances and national action plan – the lead agency	90,000	11,700	101,700
Zambia	Preparation of national inventories of banks of waste-controlled substances and national action plan – the lead agency	80,000	10,400	90,400
Zimbabwe	Preparation of national inventories of banks of waste-controlled substances and national action plan – the lead agency	90,000	11,700	101,700
Sub-total for Preparation of national inventories of banks of waste-controlled substances and national action plan		1,340,000	174,200	1,514,200
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO PREPARE A VERIFICATION REPORT ON HCFC CONSUMPTION				
Bahamas	Verification report for stage II of the HCFC phase-out management plan	30,000	3,900	33,900
Barbados	Verification report for stage II of the HCFC phase-out management plan	30,000	3,900	33,900
Burkina Faso*	Verification report for stage II of the HCFC phase-out management plan	30,000	3,900	33,900
Cambodia	Verification report for stage I of the HCFC phase-out management plan	30,000	3,900	33,900
Chad	Verification report for stage II of the HCFC phase-out management plan	30,000	3,900	33,900
Gabon**	Verification report for stage II of the HCFC phase-out management plan	30,000	3,900	33,900
Grenada	Verification report for stage II of the HCFC phase-out management plan	30,000	3,900	33,900
Guyana	Verification report for stage II of the HCFC phase-out management plan	30,000	3,900	33,900
Madagascar	Verification report for stage II of the HCFC phase-out management plan	30,000	3,900	33,900
Mozambique	Verification report for stage II of the HCFC phase-out management plan	30,000	3,900	33,900
Nicaragua	Verification report for stage II of the HCFC phase-out management plan	30,000	3,900	33,900
Sierra Leone	Verification report for stage II of the HCFC phase-out management plan	30,000	3,900	33,900
Timor-Leste	Verification report for stage II of the HCFC phase-out management plan	30,000	3,900	33,900
Sub-total for Preparation of Verification reports		390,000	50,700	440,700

*Non-LVC country funded as LVC one

** Subject to approval of stage II also being considered at the 94th meeting

Table 2. Summary of items submitted for consideration by the 94th Executive Committee meeting by group

Type of projects	Value in US\$	Project support costs in US\$	Total in US\$
Sub-total for Institutional Strengthening Projects	5,122,453	0	5,122,453
Sub-total for Preparation of HCFC phase-out Management Plans (stages 2 and 3)	30,000	3,900	33,900
Sub-total for Preparation of the Kigali HFC Implementation Plan (KIP)	142,000	18,460	160,460
Sub-total for Preparation of national inventories of banks of waste-controlled substances and national action plan	1,340,000	174,200	1,514,200
Sub-total for Preparation of Verification reports	390,000	50,700	440,700
Grand Total	7,024,453	247,260	7,271,713

C. PROJECT CONCEPTS for items to be submitted by UNEP

Title: *Requests for institutional strengthening renewals for (20 countries) Bahrain, Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, Comoros (the), Congo (the), Democratic Republic of the Congo (the), Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Lao People's Democratic Republic (the), Maldives, Morocco, Niger (the), Qatar, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, South Africa, South Sudan, and Vanuatu*

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

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

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

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

Time Frame: 36 months

Per country cost:	Country	US\$
	Bahrain	180,000
	Burundi	180,000
	Cameroon	369,704
	Chad	180,000
	Comoros (the)	180,000
	Congo (the)	180,000
	Democratic Republic of the Congo (the)	180,000
	Guatemala	330,670
	Guinea-Bissau	180,000
	Lao People's Democratic Republic (the)	180,000
	Maldives	180,000
	Morocco	413,338
	Niger (the)	180,000
	Qatar	235,814
	Sao Tome and Principe	180,000
	Saudi Arabia	529,920
	Senegal	403,007
	South Africa	500,000
	South Sudan	180,000
	Vanuatu	180,000
	Total	5,122,453

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

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

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

Part I: Project information

Project title:	Preparation of National Inventory of Banks of Used of Unwanted Controlled Substances	
Country:	Belize	
Lead implementing agency:	UNEP	
Cooperating agency (1):	(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.
Cooperating agency (2):	(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.
Cooperating agency (3):	(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.
Meeting where request is being submitted	ExCom-94	
Implementation period	24 months	
Duration of implementation (i.e., time (in months)) from the approval of PRP to submission of the national inventory and action plan (please specify): June 2024 – May 2026		
Funding requested:		
Agency	Funding requested (US \$)*	
UNEP	80,000	
(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.	
(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.	
(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.	

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

Part II: Prerequisites for submission

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

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

<p>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</p> <p>Belize has been successful in the implementation of the Montreal Protocol and the phase out of consumption of HCFCs since becoming Party to the Montreal Protocol in 1998. It has regulated this through the Pollution Regulations (Amended in 2009) under the Environmental Protection Act of 2003. Since becoming Party to the Kigali Amendment in 3 October 2023, the global warming hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) has been added to the list of controlled substances under control. As a result of the consumption of these controlled substances, large banks of unused unwanted controlled substances have accumulated globally and in Belize. Emissions from these banks are continuously being released to the atmosphere. These emissions are damaging the ozone layer and contributing</p>
--

to global warming. Banks of controlled substances are not regulated under the Montreal Protocol nor by Belize's national regulations. Collection, recovery and disposal (recycling, reclaim, destruction) of used or unwanted controlled substances represent a challenge for developing countries and Belize.

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

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

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

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

	the required disposal infrastructure; Develop a business or financing model to ensure long-term sustainability of collection or disposal operations; Conduct stakeholder consultations to present the draft National Plan to obtain stakeholder input and validation; Draft recommended regulations and policies supporting the collection and disposal of used or unwanted ODS and HFCs and sustainable financing; Finalization and endorsement of the National Plan considering stakeholder comments.	
--	---	--

3. Funding for the activities described in 2 above

Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
Activity 1: Data Collection	\$20,000	UNEP
Activity 2: Stakeholder consultations	\$15,000	UNEP
Activity 3: Analysis of data collected	\$20,000	UNEP
Activity 4: Preparation of inventory report/National plan	\$25,000	UNEP
Click or tap here to enter text.		(select)
TOTAL		80,000

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

In line with the MLF’s Gender Mainstreaming Policy, performance indicators will be incorporated into the preparation of the Inventory of Banks of unused or unwasted controlled submitted and National Plan. In the project’s implementation, the NOU will capture data on gender disaggregated data pertaining to consultations, meetings etc; females will be encouraged to apply for available positions; and the NOU will use female imagery in promotional (public awareness) material related to the project.

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

Part I: Project information

Project title:	Preparation of Kigali HFC Implementation Plan (KIP)	
Country:	Belize	
Lead implementing agency:	UNEP	
Cooperating agency (1):	UNDP	Click or tap here to enter text.
Cooperating agency (2):	(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.
Cooperating agency (3):	(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.
Implementation period for stage I of the KIP:	2025-2029	
Duration of PRP implementation (i.e., time (in months) from the approval of PRP to submission of the KIP (please specify): 24 months		
Funding requested: US \$130,000		
Agency	Sector	Funding requested (US \$)*
UNEP	Overarching	\$91,000
UNDP	Overarching	\$39,000
(select)	(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.
(select)	(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.

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

Part II: Prerequisites for submission

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

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

1. Montreal Protocol compliance target to be met in <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stage I of the KIP			
Phase-out commitment (%)	Freeze and 10%	Year of commitment	2029
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Servicing only		<input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing only	<input type="checkbox"/> Servicing and manufacturing
2. Brief background/description/information on approved relevant projects and multi-year agreements as follows:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The current progress in implementation of any funded HFC-related project (enabling activities or stand-alone HFC investment projects) <p>The <i>Kigali Amendment</i> was ratified by Belize on the 3rd October 2023. Prior to this, the Enabling Activities Project for HFC phase-down (EA Project) was approved by the 85th Executive Committee (ExCom) Meeting in June 2020 and was completed in April 2022. The following were the key achievements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Comprehensive review of licensing and quota system (LQS) to include HFCs and alternatives and controls on HFC-based products, Policy interventions for energy efficiency and/or adapting safety standards for the proper handling of flammable/toxic refrigerants; Development of country-specific HS codes for HFCs; Knowledge, attitude, and practices study of the refrigeration servicing sector (RSS) regarding low-GWP and flammable refrigerants and supporting the RSS with managing the transition from HFC-based refrigerants, and a national strategy on a staged approach to introducing low-GWP energy efficient alternatives. 			

- The current progress in ongoing HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP)

The **Stage I of HCFC Phase out Management Plan (HPMP I)** was approved by the 62nd Executive Committee Meeting (ExCom-62) of the Multilateral Fund (MLF) in December 2010 with an agreed baseline consumption of 2.94 ODPt. At ExCom-79 the HCFC baseline was established at 2.80 ODPt, based on 2009 and 2010 data along with the agreed starting point for aggregate reduction ODP. The overall objective of Stage I was to phase out 0.94 ODPt of HCFCs by 2020. This was achieved through the following activities: capacity development and support to the Refrigeration Servicing Sector (RSS); expansion of the legislative and policy framework; education and awareness; and monitoring, evaluation, and reporting. The funding was approved in three tranches.

The **HPMP II**, was approved at the ExCom-87 for the period 2021 to 2030 for the complete phase-out of HCFCs. The HPMP II activities include: (i) Developing and implementing regulatory measures; (ii) Strengthening the Licensing and quota system including training for Customs officers, importers and Customs Brokers; (iii) Strengthening the capacity of servicing technicians including support for the RAC Association; (iv) promoting refrigerant recovery and recycling and strengthening vocational training institutes; (v) Awareness raising; and (vi) Project implementation, monitoring and reporting. The request for the second tranche of the HPMP stage II has been submitted to the consideration of the 94th ExCom.

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

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

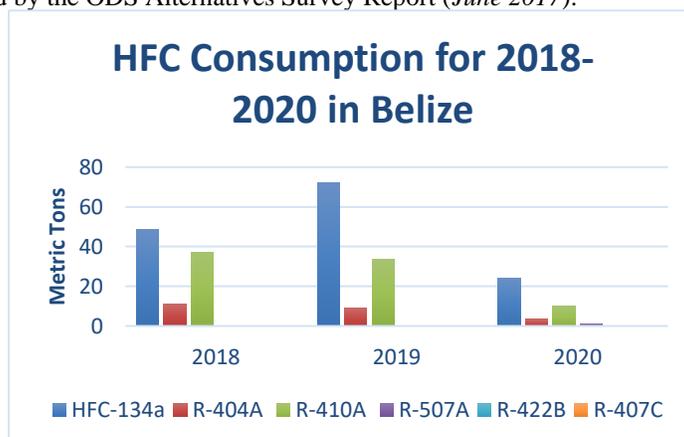
Click or tap here to enter text.

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

Substance/blend	Sector	2021	2022	2023
HFC-134A	RAC servicing	691.865	33.86	96.74
HFC-32	RAC servicing	0.00	0.0	0.077
R-404A	RAC servicing	4.6643	3.918	21.28
R-407C	RAC servicing	0.57	0.587	0.0
R-410A	RAC servicing	61.42	27.22	76.81
R-507A	RAC servicing	0.26	0.0	0.28
TOTAL	RAC servicing	758.7793	65.585	195.687

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)

There is limited data available on the sector/subsector distribution of HFCs in Belize. One of the outputs of the EA Project was a report on HCFC/HFC Consumption Report of Belize for 2018-2020 (*December 2021*). The report determined that HFCs are mainly consumed in the refrigeration (domestic, commercial, industrial and transportation) and air conditioning (stationary) sub sectors, with some consumption in mobile air conditioning. This was also confirmed by the ODS Alternatives Survey Report (*June 2017*).



The low availability of data clearly demonstrates the need for more detailed data gathering and analysis. The data suggests that the possible drop in 2020 and increase in 2021 was due to the global COVID-19 pandemic, which curbed national economic activity, impacting the RSS. The data also suggests possible sectors/sub-sectors where the phasedown plan should focus on, and to give special attention to those sub-sectors with high consumption and growth rates.

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, pending analysis such as solvents, fire-fighting and others that are identified, which is through the execution of interviews and surveys that they make it possible to determine the sectoral distribution and consumption projections of HFCs in their pure state and in mixtures	UNDP
HFC sectoral consumption information	Update sectoral consumption analysis focused on end user consumption, including a wider survey amongst sectors and subsectors	UNDP
Analysis of types of equipment using HFCs	Analysis of banks of refrigeration and air-conditioning equipment and vehicles currently in the country per type and per refrigerant type	UNDP
New information on ODS regulations	Review existing policy and legislative frameworks	UNEP
(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.	(select)

6. Activities to be undertaken for project preparation and funding (decision 87/50(b))

Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
Update sectoral consumption analysis focused on end user consumption, including a wider survey amongst sectors and subsectors - Collection of information on consumption of HFCs per sector and its substitutes, pending analysis such as solvents, fire-fighting and others that are identified, which is through the execution of interviews and surveys that they make it possible to determine the sectoral distribution and consumption projections of HFCs in their pure state and in mixtures; specifically, the development of an economic evaluation of the replacement of HFCs to environmentally friendly substitutes in the controlled sectors	\$20,000	UNDP
Review of existing Policy and Legislation frameworks, including development of import quota system for HFCs and promotion of low-GWP alternatives, including analysis of incentives and disincentives.	\$30,000	UNEP
Preparation of the national strategy for the gradual reduction of HFCs, which includes the evaluation and identification of sectors to prioritize, which must include the analysis of climate benefits and HFC reductions that each substance has, the uses and the availability of alternatives in each sector. Identify feasible measures to implement Kigali Amendment in the long, medium and short term and its associated costs. Identification and prioritisation of actions and strategies to be included in the national strategy to limit the growth and/or reduce consumption of HFCs.	\$35,000	UNEP
Assessment of training and certification needs at the country level in the use of flammable refrigerants, development of a training plan and organization of workshops with the main stakeholders and training institutions.	\$19,000	UNDP

<p>Preparation of a communication and outreach plan in consultation with key stakeholders. Presentation of the prepared KIP including the national overarching strategy and data validation meeting with the relevant stakeholders, in order to present the results obtained on the consumption of HFCs and to raise awareness of them in order to reduce them.</p>	<p>\$26,000</p>	<p>UNEP</p>
TOTAL		\$130,000
<p>7. How will activities related to preparing the KIP be linked to the current stages of the HPMP being implemented in the country? (OPTIONAL)</p>		
<p>KIP activities are expected to have potential overlaps in the areas of training and certification of technicians, training of customs, customs brokers and enforcement offices, and policy 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 without additional costs. Lessons learnt from HPMP implementation will also be considered to the extent possible</p>		
<p>8. How will the Multilateral Fund gender policy be considered during project preparation?</p>		
<p>Belize’s RSS has traditionally been male-dominated with little involvement of females in installation and servicing activities. However, the Government has been taking action to encourage women to be more active in the RSS and HPMP implementation. More recently, the Government participated in UNEP’s Workshop for Women in RAC in Trinidad and Tobago in November 2023, where a female technician actively participated. The Government will continue to encourage women to participate in activities during the project preparation, participate as presenters and apply to consultancies under the project. This is expected to continue throughout implementation and extend to encouraging women participate in training activities. Additionally, with support from UNEP OzonAction, the NOU has been designing its projects to implement the policy approved by the ExCom Decision 84/92 on Gender Mainstreaming for MLF supported projects. The National Women’s Commission in Belize and has an active committee member at the Department. The National Women’s Commission recognizes that gender inequality has significant and extensive effects in a country’s development.</p>		

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

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

Part I: Project information

Project title:	Preparation of national inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances
Country:	Cambodia
Implementing agency:	UNEP
Meeting where request is being submitted	ExCom 94
Implementation period	July 2024 – June 2026
Duration of implementation (i.e., time (in months)) from the approval of PRP to submission of the national inventory and action plan (please specify): 24 months	
Funding requested:	
Agency	Funding requested (US \$)*
UNEP	90,000

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

Part II: Prerequisites for submission

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Activity	Description	Agency
Activity 1: Data collection and stakeholder analysis	<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>	UNEP

	<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> <p>Analysing existing disposal options for ODS/HFCs including export and local reclamation and/or destruction.</p>	
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
3. Funding for the activities described in 2 above		
Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
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
TOTAL	90,000	
4. How will the Multilateral Fund gender policy be considered during project preparation?		
In line with ExCom decision 92/40 and ExCom document 92/51, the Fund Secretariat's operational gender mainstreaming policy and selected performance indicators described in Annex XXII of ExCom 92 report will be incorporated into the preparation of the inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances, and the plan for the collection, transport, and disposal of such substances.		

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

Part I: Project information

Project title:	Preparation of national inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances
Country:	Eritrea
Implementing agency:	UNEP
Meeting where request is being submitted	ExCom 94
Implementation period	June 2024 – May 2026
Duration of implementation (i.e., time (in months)) from the approval of PRP to submission of the national inventory and action plan (please specify):	24 months
Funding requested:	
Agency	Funding requested (US \$)*
UNEP	80,000 plus PSC

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

Part II: Prerequisites for submission

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

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

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

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

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

The 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> <p>Analysing existing disposal options for ODS/HFCs including export and local</p>	UNEP

	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
3. Funding for the activities described in 2 above		
Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
Activity 1: Data collection and stakeholder analysis	32,000	UNEP
Activity 2: Analysis of institutional, policy and regulatory frameworks	12,000	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	16,000	UNEP
TOTAL	80,000	
4. How will the Multilateral Fund gender policy be considered during project preparation?		
<p>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.</p>		

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

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

Part I: Project information

Project title:	Preparation of national inventory of banks of waste-controlled substances and development of a national plan for management of these substances for Grenada	
Country:	Grenada	
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	94 th 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):		
Funding requested:		
Agency	Funding requested (US \$)*	
UNEP	70,000	
(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.	
(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.	
(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.	

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

Part II: Prerequisites for submission

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

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

<p>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</p>

The Government of Grenada through the Montreal Protocol has been effectively regulating the consumption of ozone-depleting substances (ODS) since 1993. In 2010 the Government of Grenada established a licensing and quota system (LQS) to control the import of HCFCs. The LQS is governed under the Supplies Control Regulations, CAP 314, of the revised laws of Grenada, 1990. A ministerial order under the Regulations CAP 314 also created the post of Controller of Supplies, whose function is to ensure compliance with the system for regulating the import of supplies into, and export from the country (such supplies include HCFCs). Grenada's ratification of the Kigali Amendment added hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) to the list of controlled substances. The Government also prepared a draft Montreal Protocol Bill which is being finalised for enactment by the country's parliament. When passed into law, the Bill will legally create the post of National Ozone Officer (NOO), establish the Ozone Layer Protection Fund and require the formulation of national policies for the protection of the ozone layer. It defines controlled substances and products as those listed in Annexes A, B, C, D, E and F of the MP, requires the registration of all importers of controlled substances, establishes limitations, controls and quotas, as applicable, for the import, export, storage, disposal or manufacture of controlled substances or equipment containing controlled substances and defines a licensing system for their importation. It also requires RAC technicians to be licensed and sets standards for the storage and labelling, of controlled substances. It also includes penalties for violating its provisions.

Locally, banks of used and unwanted controlled substances may have accumulated, which are continuously being released into 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 Grenada, 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, including 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 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
Data collection	Data collection and stakeholder analysis: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Determine data collection methodology and approach. ii) Desk study on available data on banks of used and unwanted controlled substances, relevant institutions and stakeholders, and existing regulations and policies. iii) Conducting stakeholder analysis with responsibilities, and roles and considering gender aspects including for new stakeholders e.g. e-waste traders. 	UNEP

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> iv) Identifying existing capacity to analyse the composition of used or unwanted ODS / HFCs, and the need for upgrading capacity. v) Identifying data gaps related to banks of used and unwanted controlled substances, relevant institutions and stakeholders, policies and regulations, including transport/export for disposal. vi) Setting up a database/inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances. vii) Conducting further data collection, on-site visits and surveys as needed. 	
Analysis of data collected	<p>Analysis of institutional, policy and regulatory frameworks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Analysing the role of Government bodies, NGOs, stakeholders, recovery and recycling centres and other institutions involved in waste management. ii) Analysing existing policy and regulatory frameworks, including waste management policies. iii) 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. iv) Assessing the feasibility and costs of existing disposal options (recycling, reclaiming, destruction), based on expected amounts to be treated. v) Analysing the potential environmental benefits for the ozone layer and the climate. vi) Analysing the potential for substance recycling and reclamation for reuse. 	UNEP
Preparation of inventory report/national plan	<p>Preparation of National Action Plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Technical and economic analysis to compare available options for handling and final disposal of unwanted controlled substances. ii) Elaborating a business/financing model to ensure the long-term sustainability of collection/disposal operations. iii) Preparing initial action plan for collection, transport, storage and setting up the required disposal infrastructure. iv) Conducting stakeholder consultations presenting the draft inventory and action plan to obtain stakeholder's input, support, and validation. v) Drafting a set of recommended regulations and policies supporting the collection/disposal of used or unwanted ODS/HFCs, and sustainable financing. vi) Finalization of the action plan for the sound handling of unwanted MP-controlled substances including collection, transport, 	UNEP

	and disposal of such substances and considering stakeholder comments.	
Stakeholder consultations	Consultation with key national stakeholders i) Conducting stakeholder consultations presenting the draft inventory and action plan to obtain stakeholder's input, support, and validation.	
Others, specify. Project Management and Reporting	Project management, monitoring, progress reporting, final report, and evaluation: i) Managing and monitoring project activities. ii) Establishing a national expert team. iii) Reporting and evaluating project progress. iv) Preparing initial and final reports considering stakeholder comments. v) Project progress is properly monitored and evaluated, including gender considerations.	UNEP
3. Funding for the activities described in 2 above		
Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
Data collection	30,000	UNEP
Analysis of data collected	10,000	UNEP
Preparation of inventory report/national plan	20,000	UNEP
Stakeholder consultations	5,000	UNEP
Project Management and Reporting	5,000	UNEP
Click or tap here to enter text.		(select)
TOTAL	70,000	
4. How will the Multilateral Fund gender policy be considered during project preparation?		
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. The NOU will seek to encourage women to apply for consultations under the project; data on gender will be collected; images of women will be incorporated or used in any promotional material.		

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

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

Part I: Project information

Project title:	Preparation of National Inventories of Banks of Controlled Substances for Guyana	
Country:	Guyana	
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	94 th 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):		
Funding requested:		
Agency	Funding requested (US \$)*	
UNEP	80,000	
(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.	
(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.	
(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.	

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

Part II: Prerequisites for submission

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

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

<p>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</p>

The Government of Guyana through the Montreal Protocol has been effectively regulating the consumption of ozone-depleting substances (ODS) since 1993 through The Trade (restriction on import of ozone-depleting substances) Order No. 19 of 2007 and Amendment (2010) were implemented under the Guyana Trade Act (Cap. 91:01) to control the importation of ozone-depleting substances (ODS) in Guyana. The Orders require the licensing of all importers before the importation of ozone-depleting substances. It also restricts the importation of equipment containing ODS. In addition to the Trade Orders the Guyana Standard, GYS 9-10:2002: Specification for Labelling of Ozone Depleting Substances and Guyana Standard, on the Safe use and Handling of Refrigerants GYS 556: 2019, provides specifications for labelling of ODS and dependent technologies and its handling of refrigerants respectively.

In Guyana, banks of used and unwanted controlled substances may have accumulated, and some of the chemicals from these banks may be escaping into the atmosphere. Any emissions that may be occurring are damaging the ozone layer and contributing to global warming. Banks of controlled substances are not regulated under the Montreal Protocol. In addition, 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 Guyana, 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, including 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
Data collection	Data collection and stakeholder analysis: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Determine data collection methodology and approach. ii) Desk study on available data on banks of used and unwanted controlled substances, relevant institutions and stakeholders, and existing regulations and policies. iii) Conducting stakeholder analysis with responsibilities, and roles and considering gender aspects including for new stakeholders e.g. e-waste traders. iv) Identifying existing capacity to analyse the composition of used or unwanted ODS / HFCs, and the need for upgrading capacity. v) Identifying data gaps related to banks of used and unwanted controlled substances, relevant institutions and stakeholders, policies and regulations, including transport/export for disposal. 	UNEP

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> vi) Setting up a database/inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances. vii) Conducting further data collection, on-site visits and surveys as needed. 	
Analysis of data collected	<p>Analysis of institutional, policy and regulatory frameworks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Analysing the role of Government bodies, NGOs, stakeholders, recovery and recycling centres and other institutions involved in waste management. ii) Analysing existing policy and regulatory frameworks, including waste management policies. iii) 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. iv) Assessing the feasibility and costs of existing disposal options (recycling, reclaiming, destruction), based on expected amounts to be treated. v) Analysing the potential environmental benefits for the ozone layer and the climate. vi) Analysing the potential for substance recycling and reclamation for reuse. 	UNEP
Preparation of inventory report/national plan	<p>Preparation of National Action Plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Technical and economic analysis to compare available options for handling and final disposal of unwanted controlled substances. ii) Elaborating a business/financing model to ensure the long-term sustainability of collection/disposal operations. iii) Preparing initial action plan for collection, transport, storage and setting up the required disposal infrastructure. iv) Conducting stakeholder consultations presenting the draft inventory and action plan to obtain stakeholder's input, support, and validation. v) Drafting a set of recommended regulations and policies supporting the collection/disposal of used or unwanted ODS/HFCs, and sustainable financing. vi) 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. 	UNEP
Stakeholder consultations	<p>Consultation with key national stakeholders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Conducting stakeholder consultations presenting the draft inventory and action plan to obtain stakeholder's input, support, and validation. 	
Others, specify.	Project management, monitoring, progress reporting, final report, and evaluation:	UNEP

Project Management and Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Managing and monitoring project activities. ii) Establishing a national expert team. iii) Reporting and evaluating project progress. iv) Preparing initial and final reports considering stakeholder comments. v) Project progress is properly monitored and evaluated, including gender considerations. 	
----------------------------------	---	--

3. Funding for the activities described in 2 above		
Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
Data collection	30,000	UNEP
Analysis of data collected	15,000	UNEP
Preparation of inventory report/national plan	20,000	UNEP
Stakeholder consultations	5,000	UNEP
Project Management and Reporting	10,000	UNEP
Click or tap here to enter text.		(select)
TOTAL	80,000	

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

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. The NOU will seek to encourage women to apply for consultations under the project; data on gender will be collected; images of women will be incorporated or used in any promotional material.

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

Part I: Project information

Project title:	Preparation of national inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances
Country:	Kyrgyzstan
Implementing agency:	UNEP
Meeting where request is being submitted	ExCom 94
Implementation period	24 months
Duration of implementation (i.e., time (in months)) from the approval of PRP to submission of the national inventory and action plan (please specify): July 2024 – June 2026	
Funding requested:	
Agency	Funding requested (US \$)*
UNEP	80,000 plus PSC

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

Part II: Prerequisites for submission

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

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

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

	<p>Conducting stakeholder analysis with responsibilities and roles.</p> <p>Identifying needs to upgrade laboratories to enable them analysing the composition of used or unwanted ODS / HFCs.</p> <p>Identifying data gaps related to banks of used and unwanted controlled substances, relevant institutions and stakeholders, policies and regulations.</p> <p>Conducting further data collection, on-site visits and surveys as needed.</p>	
Activity 2: Analysis of institutional, policy and regulatory frameworks	<p>Analysing the role of Government bodies, NGOs, stakeholders, recovery and recycling centres.</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.</p> <p>Assessing the feasibility and costs of existing disposal options (recycling, reclaim).</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> <p>Analysing existing disposal options for ODS/HFCs including export and local reclamation.</p>	UNEP
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 and reclamation.</p> <p>Preparing initial action plan for collection, transport, and storage.</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 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

3. Funding for the activities described in 2 above		
Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
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
TOTAL	80,000	
4. How will the Multilateral Fund gender policy be considered during project preparation?		
In line with ExCom decision 92/40 and ExCom document 92/51, the Fund Secretariat's operational gender mainstreaming policy and selected performance indicators described in Annex XXII of ExCom 92 report will be incorporated into the preparation of the inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances, and the plan for the collection, transport, and disposal of such substances.		

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

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

Part I: Project information

Project title:	Preparation of national inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances
Country:	Lao PDR
Implementing agency:	UNEP
Meeting where request is being submitted	ExCom 94
Implementation period	July 2024 – June 2026
Duration of implementation (i.e., time (in months)) from the approval of PRP to submission of the national inventory and action plan (please specify): 24 months	
Funding requested:	
Agency	Funding requested (US \$)*
UNEP	80,000

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

Part II: Prerequisites for submission

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Activity	Description	Agency
Activity 1: Data collection and stakeholder analysis	<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</p>	UNEP

	<p>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> <p>Analysing existing disposal options for ODS/HFCs including export and local reclamation and/or destruction.</p>	
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
3. Funding for the activities described in 2 above		
Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
Activity 1: Data collection and stakeholder analysis	31,000	UNEP
Activity 2: Analysis of institutional, policy and regulatory frameworks	13,000	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
TOTAL	80,000	
4. How will the Multilateral Fund gender policy be considered during project preparation?		
In line with ExCom decision 92/40 and ExCom document 92/51, the Fund Secretariat's operational gender mainstreaming policy and selected performance indicators described in Annex XXII of ExCom 92 report will be incorporated into the preparation of the inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances, and the plan for the collection, transport, and disposal of such substances.		

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

Part I: Project information

Project title:	Preparation of national inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances
Country:	Lesotho
Implementing agency:	UNEP
Meeting where request is being submitted	ExCom 94
Implementation period	July 2024 – June 2026
Duration of implementation (i.e., time (in months)) from the approval of PRP to submission of the national inventory and action plan (please specify):	24 months
Funding requested:	
Agency	Funding requested (US \$)*
UNEP	80,000 plus PSC

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

Part II: Prerequisites for submission

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

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

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

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

The project aims to establish an inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances in Lesotho, 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, including the analysis of existing legislation and policies, and stakeholder consultations. The final report and action plan will propose actions, new legislation, and policies to

enhance the collection and disposal of used or unwanted ODS / HFCs.

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

The inventory of banks of used and unwanted controlled substances and action plan will cover ozone-depleting substances like HCFCs and global warming HFCs and thus contribute to the objectives of the HPMP and the 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 the 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> <p>Analysing existing disposal options for</p>	UNEP

	ODS/HFCs including export and local reclamation and/or destruction.	
Activity 3: Inventory of banks and preparation of action plan	<p>Setting up a 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 the long-term sustainability of collection/disposal operations.</p> <p>Conducting stakeholder consultations and 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 a national expert team.</p> <p>Reporting and evaluating project progress.</p> <p>Preparing initial and final reports considering stakeholder comments.</p> <p>Project progress was properly monitored and evaluated, including gender mainstreaming dimension</p>	UNEP
3. Funding for the activities described in 2 above		
Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
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
TOTAL	80,000	
4. How will the Multilateral Fund gender policy be considered during project preparation?		
In line with ExCom decision 92/40 and ExCom document 92/51, the Fund Secretariat's operational gender mainstreaming policy and selected performance indicators described in Annex XXII of ExCom 92 report will be incorporated into the preparation of the inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances, and the plan for the collection, transport, and disposal of such substances.		

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

Part I: Project information

Project title:	Preparation of national inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances
Country:	Malawi
Implementing agency:	UNEP
Meeting where request is being submitted	ExCom 94
Implementation period	June 2024 – May 2026
Duration of implementation (i.e., time (in months)) from the approval of PRP to submission of the national inventory and action plan (please specify):	24 months
Funding requested:	
Agency	Funding requested (US \$)*
UNEP	90,000 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 NO , please provide explanation: The project is being submitted in line with ExCom decision 93/26(b) which allows, on an exceptional basis, bilateral and implementing agencies to submit the project during 2024 even in cases where such projects had not been included in the agencies' business plans		

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

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

The Montreal Protocol on Substances that deplete the Ozone Layer has successfully controlled the production and consumption of Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS) across the world. The Kigali Amendment added the global warming hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) to the list of controlled substances under the Protocol. Large banks of used and unwanted controlled substances have accumulated globally, which are continuously being released to the atmosphere from these banks. Emissions from the banks are damaging the ozone layer and contributing to global warming. Banks of controlled substances are not regulated under the Montreal Protocol. Furthermore, collection, recovery and disposal (recycling, reclaim, destruction) of used or unwanted controlled substances represent a challenge for developing countries.

The project aims to establish an inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances in Malawi, and a plan for the collection, transport, and disposal of such substances, including consideration of recycling, reclamation, and cost-effective destruction. The inventory results are important in terms of determining priority areas for management of banks of controlled substances and setting up appropriate policy measures. They will guide the country to decide whether to export the ODS/HFCs for destruction or to destroy these substances locally. Furthermore, the survey will quantify the mitigation potential in

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

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

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

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

Activity	Description	Agency
Activity 1: Data collection and stakeholder analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agreeing with project team on data collection methodology and approach. • Desk study on available data on banks of used and unwanted controlled substances, relevant institutions and stakeholders, and review of existing regulations and policies. • Conducting stakeholder analysis with responsibilities and roles including new stakeholders e.g. e-waste traders. • Identifying data gaps related to banks of used and unwanted controlled substances, relevant institutions and stakeholders, policies and regulations, including transport / export for disposal. • Conducting further data collection, on-site visits and surveys as needed. 	UNEP
Activity 2: Analysis of institutional, policy and regulatory frameworks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysing the role of Government bodies, NGOs, stakeholders, recovery and recycling centres and other institutions involved in waste management. • Analysing existing policy and regulatory frameworks, including waste management policies. • Forecasting the amounts of used or unwanted ODS/HFC which might require RRR or disposal in future, to evaluate the economic viability of a reclamation and destruction plant respectively. • Assessing the feasibility and costs of existing disposal options (recycling, reclaim, destruction), based on expected amounts to be treated. • Analysing the potential environmental benefits for the ozone layer and the climate. 	UNEP

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Managing and monitoring project activities. Establishing national expert team. Reporting and evaluating project progress. Preparing initial and final report considering stakeholder comments. Project progress properly monitored and evaluated, including gender mainstreaming dimension 	UNEP
3. Funding for the activities described in 2 above		
Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
Activity 1: Data collection and stakeholder analysis	42,000	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
TOTAL	90,000	
4. How will the Multilateral Fund gender policy be considered during project preparation?		
In line with ExCom decision 92/40 and ExCom document 92/51, the Fund Secretariat's operational gender mainstreaming policy and selected performance indicators described in Annex XXII of ExCom 92 report will be incorporated into the preparation of the inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances, and the plan for the collection, transport, and disposal of such substances.		

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

Part I: Project information

Project title:	Preparation of national inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances
Country:	Nigeria
Implementing agency:	UNEP
Meeting where request is being submitted	ExCom 94
Implementation period	June 2024 – May 2026
Duration of implementation (i.e., time (in months)) from the approval of PRP to submission of the national inventory and action plan (please specify):	24 months
Funding requested:	
Agency	Funding requested (US \$)*
UNEP	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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
If NO, please provide explanation:.		

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

<p>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</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 Nigeria, 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> <p>The methodology / approach might be inspired by that recommended by the Climate and Ozone</p>
--

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> <p>Analysing existing disposal options for ODS/HFCs including export and local reclamation and/or destruction.</p>	UNEP

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
3. Funding for the activities described in 2 above		
Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
Activity 1: Data collection and stakeholder analysis	40,000	UNEP
Activity 2: Analysis of institutional, policy and regulatory frameworks	20,000	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	20,000	UNEP
TOTAL	100,000	
4. How will the Multilateral Fund gender policy be considered during project preparation?		
<p>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.</p>		

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

Part I: Project information

Project title:	Preparation of national inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances and national action plan	
Country:	Paraguay	
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	94th meeting	
Implementation period	June 2024 – May 2026	
Duration of implementation (i.e., time (in months)) from the approval of PRP to submission of the national inventory and action plan (please specify): 24 months		
Funding requested:		
Agency	Funding requested (US \$)*	
UNEP	90,000 + 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
If NO, please provide explanation: NA		

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 Paraguay, 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 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
Data collection	<p>Activity 1 - Data collection and stakeholder analysis: 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, roles and considering gender aspects including for 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>Setting up database / inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances.</p> <p>Conducting further data collection, on-site visits and surveys as needed.</p>	UNEP
Analysis of data collected	<p>Activity 2 - Analysis of institutional, policy and regulatory frameworks:</p> <p>Analysing the role of Government bodies, NGOs, stakeholders, recovery and recycling centres and other institutions involved in waste management.</p>	UNEP

	<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 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>	
Preparation of inventory report/national plan	<p>Activity 3 - Preparation of National Action plan:</p> <p>Technical and economic analysis to compare available options for the collection, transport, storage 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:</p> <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
3. Funding for the activities described in 2 above		
Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
Activity 1: Data collection and stakeholder analysis	30,000	UNEP
Activity 2: Analysis of institutional, policy and regulatory frameworks	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	
4. How will the Multilateral Fund gender policy be considered during project preparation?		
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:	Preparation of National Inventory of Banks of Used of Unwanted Controlled Substances and National Plan	
Country:	Saint Lucia	
Lead implementing agency:	UNEP	
Cooperating agency (1):	(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.
Cooperating agency (2):	(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.
Cooperating agency (3):	(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.
Meeting where request is being submitted	ExCom-94	
Implementation period	June 2024 – May 2026	
Duration of implementation (i.e., time (in months)) from the approval of PRP to submission of the national inventory and action plan (please specify): 24 months		
Funding requested:		
Agency	Funding requested (US \$)*	
UNEP	80,000	
(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: The project is being submitted in line with ExCom decision 93/26(b) which allows, on an exceptional basis, bilateral and implementing agencies to submit the project during 2024 even in cases where such projects had not been included in the agencies' business plans.		

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

<p>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</p> <p>Saint Lucia has been successful in the implementation of the Montreal Protocol and the phase out of consumption of HCFCs since becoming Party to the Montreal Protocol in 1994. It has regulated this through the Montreal Protocol Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer Act Cap 06:09 and its accompanying Montreal Protocol Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer Regulation 39 of 2015. Since becoming Party to the Kigali Amendment on 2nd November 2021, the global warming hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) has been added to the list of controlled substances under</p>
--

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

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

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

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

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

report/national plan	develop a database or inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances; prepare initial action plan for collection, transport, storage and setting up the required disposal infrastructure; Develop a business or financing model to ensure long-term sustainability of collection or disposal operations; Conduct stakeholder consultations to present the draft National Plan to obtain stakeholder input and validation; Draft recommended regulations and policies supporting the collection and disposal of used or unwanted ODS and HFCs and sustainable financing; Finalization and endorsement of the National Plan considering stakeholder contributions.	
3. Funding for the activities described in 2 above		
Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
Activity 1: Data Collection	\$20,000	UNEP
Activity 2: Stakeholder Analysis	\$15,000	UNEP
Activity 3: Analysis of data collected	\$20,000	UNEP
Activity 4: Preparation of inventory report/National plan	\$25,000	UNEP
Click or tap here to enter text.		(select)
TOTAL	80,000	
4. How will the Multilateral Fund gender policy be considered during project preparation?		
In line with ExCom Decision 92/40 and Document 92/51 the MLF's Gender Mainstreaming Policy and Performance Indicators will be incorporated into the preparation of the inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances and National Plan. In the project's implementation, females will be encouraged to apply for available positions and the NOU will use female imagery in promotional material related to the project. Female imager will be used as much as possible, in documentation produced during the preparation phase.		

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

Part I: Project information

Project title:	Preparation of national inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances
Country:	Sierra Leone
Implementing agency:	UNEP
Meeting where request is being submitted	ExCom 94
Implementation period	June 2024 – May 2026
Duration of implementation (i.e., time (in months)) from the approval of PRP to submission of the national inventory and action plan (please specify):	24 months
Funding requested:	
Agency	Funding requested (US \$) *
UNEP	80,000 plus PSC

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

Part II: Prerequisites for submission

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

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

<p>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</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 Sierra Leone, 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>

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> <p>Analysing existing disposal options for ODS/HFCs including export and local</p>	UNEP

	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
3. Funding for the activities described in 2 above		
Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
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
TOTAL	80,000	
4. How will the Multilateral Fund gender policy be considered during project preparation?		
In line with ExCom decision 92/40 and ExCom document 92/51, the Fund Secretariat's operational gender mainstreaming policy and selected performance indicators described in Annex XXII of ExCom 92 report will be incorporated into the preparation of the inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances, and the plan for the collection, transport, and disposal of such substances.		

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

Part I: Project information

Project title:	Preparation of national inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances
Country:	Somalia
Implementing agency:	UNEP
Meeting where request is being submitted	ExCom 94
Implementation period	June 2024 – May 2026
Duration of implementation (i.e., time (in months)) from the approval of PRP to submission of the national inventory and action plan (please specify):	24 months
Funding requested:	
Agency	Funding requested (US \$)*
UNEP	90,000 plus PSC

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

Part II: Prerequisites for submission

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

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

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

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

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

The 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agreeing with project team on data collection methodology and approach • Desk study on available data on banks of used and unwanted controlled substances, relevant institutions and stakeholders, and existing regulations and policies. • Conducting stakeholder analysis with responsibilities and roles including new stakeholders e.g. e-waste traders. • Identifying laboratories able to analyse the composition of used or unwanted ODS / HFCs, and the need for upgrading such laboratories. • Identifying data gaps related to banks of used and unwanted controlled substances, relevant institutions and stakeholders, policies and regulations, including transport / export for disposal. • Conducting further data collection, on-site visits and surveys as needed. • Verify data quality to ensure the accuracy and reliability of the collected data 	UNEP
Activity 2: Analysis of institutional, policy and regulatory frameworks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 and strategies • Forecasting the amounts of used or unwanted ODS/HFC which might require RRR or disposal in future, to evaluate the economic viability of a 	UNEP

	<p>reclamation respectively destruction plant.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessing the feasibility and costs of existing disposal options (recycling, reclaim, destruction), based on expected amounts to be treated. • Analysing the potential environmental benefits for the ozone layer and the climate. • Analysing the potential for substance recycling and reclamation for re-use. • Analysing existing disposal options for ODS/HFCs including export and local reclamation and/or destruction. 	
Activity 3: Inventory of banks and preparation of action plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managing and monitoring project activities. • Establishing national expert team. • Reporting and evaluating project progress. • Preparing initial and final report considering stakeholder comments. • Project progress properly monitored and evaluated, including gender mainstreaming dimension 	UNEP
3. Funding for the activities described in 2 above		
Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
Activity 1: Data collection and stakeholder analysis	40,000	UNEP
Activity 2: Analysis of institutional, policy and regulatory frameworks	18,000	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
TOTAL	90,000	
4. How will the Multilateral Fund gender policy be considered during project preparation?		
In line with ExCom decision 92/40 and ExCom document 92/51, the Fund Secretariat's operational gender mainstreaming policy and selected performance indicators described in Annex XXII of ExCom 92 report will be incorporated into the preparation of the inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances, and the plan for the collection, transport, and disposal of such substances.		

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

Part I: Project Information

Project title:	Preparation of a Hydrochlorofluorocarbon (HCFC) Phase-out Management Plan (HPMP) Stage II, in Saint Kitts and Nevis	
Country:	Saint Kitts and Nevis	
Lead implementing agency:	UNEP	
Cooperating agency (1):	(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.
Cooperating agency (2):	(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.
Cooperating agency (3):	(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.
Implementation period:	July 2024 – June 2025	
Funding requested: 30,000		
Agency	Sector	Funding requested (US \$)*
UNEP	Overarching	30,000
(select)	(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.
(select)	(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.
(select)	(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.

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

Part II: Prerequisites for submission

Item	Yes	No
1. Official endorsement letter from Government specifying roles of respective agencies (where more than one IA is involved)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Written confirmation – balances from previous PRP funding approved for stage I HPMP had been returned / will be returned (decision 71/42(i))	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specify meeting at which PRP funding balance had been returned/will be returned 	The balance of 17,932 USD was returned in 2013	

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

1. Montreal Protocol compliance target to be met in <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stage II / <input type="checkbox"/> stage III of the HPMP			
Phase-out commitment (%)	67.5% and 100	Year of commitment	2025 and 2030
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Servicing only		<input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing only	<input type="checkbox"/> Servicing and manufacturing
2. Brief background on previous stage of the HPMP (i.e., when the HPMP was approved; a description of the progress in implementation of the previous stage of the HPMP to demonstrate that substantial progress had been made.)			
<p>The Stage I HPMP for St. Kitts and Nevis was approved at the 64th Meeting of the Executive Committee held in Montreal, 25 to 29 July 2011. Stage 1 of the HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (HPMP I) for St. Kitts and Nevis for the period 2011 to 2020 was approved at the funding level of US \$ 124,500.00 for UNEP, and US \$40,000.00 for UNDP. Through the HPMP, the Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis has phased out 35 per cent of HCFC consumption by 2020, with an agreed estimated baseline of 0.5 ODP tonnes as its starting point for sustained aggregate reduction in HCFC consumption.</p> <p>The First Tranche of Stage I and the corresponding implementation plan was approved at the 64th meeting of the Executive Committee at the amount of US \$109,592, consisting of US \$58,400 plus agency support costs of US \$7,592 for UNEP, and US \$40,000 plus agency support costs of US \$3,600 for UNDP. The Second Tranche was approved at the 74th meeting of the Executive Committee in April 2015 at the funding level of US \$49,200 plus agency support costs of US \$6,396 for UNEP only. The Third and final</p>			

tranche of Stage I was approved at the 93rd meeting of the Executive Committee in December 2023 at the funding level of US \$16,900, plus agency support costs of US \$2,197 for UNEP only. At the same meeting, Executive Committee approved, on an exceptional basis, the extension of the duration of stage I of the HPMP to 30 June 2024.

The Government of St. Kitts and Nevis has made commendable progress on the implementation of activities under the HPMP I. The HPMP I have successfully enabled St. Kitts and Nevis to freeze their HCFC baseline in 2013 and consecutively achieve the 2015 and 2020 reduction targets in HCFC consumption. The Government of St. Kitts and Nevis continues to staunchly promote the use of alternative technologies such as natural refrigerants and low GWP HFCs under the implementation of HPMP I.

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

Activity	Description	Implementing agency
Legal/regulatory framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The NOU established the Licensing and Quota System (LQS) for ODS and HCFCs through the “Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (Control) Regulations S. 63-SRO 6/2004” (The ODS regulations). It is a subsidiary legislation under the umbrella of the National Conservation and Environment Protection Act. • The licensing and quota system is in place and operational. • An automated system for customs data (ASYCUD) was introduced and captures information on HCFCs. • HCFC quotas have consistently been issued at levels below the control targets of the Montreal Protocol • A ban on the export of ODS • Robust system of registration of importers • Labelling requirement for ODS and ODS-based equipment. Currently, a review is ongoing to determine if an update to national policy is necessary. • A ban on the import of HCFC-based equipment is under discussion. • Revision of the Act is ongoing and being revised to include HFC and other refrigerants. • Draft Legislation to support new measures is currently under review pending the finalization of the Electronic Licenses and Quota System (eLQS) expected under Tranche 3. • NOU is developing plans for a public awareness campaign to sensitize the public on the licensing and quota system. • Planned development of an initial plan for the introduction of an e-licensing system will be developed. 	UNEP
Refrigeration servicing sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 47 RAC technicians were trained on good refrigeration servicing practices, recovery, reuse, and safe handling of natural refrigerant. • Two (2) refrigerant identifiers were procured and utilized during training programmes for the NOU. These units were earmarked to continue the training of technicians. • Training material developed and training is being planned for the training of an additional 45 technicians consisting of a refresher on ODS phase-out and illegal imports. 	UNEP

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A regional workshop was conducted for RAC servicing technicians on the introduction of alternatives. • A component of “good servicing practices, safe handling of natural refrigerants, refrigerant recovery and retrofits to natural refrigerants servicing practices of RAC equipment” has been incorporated into the Technician training curriculum of Clarence Fitzroy Bryant College (CFBC). 			
Others, specify. Organise and Undertake Public Awareness activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public awareness activities on the HCFC phase-out were focused on digital and print media. • NOU engaged the public through radio public service announcements and public exhibitions; talks and presentations on various ozone issues. • HCFC phase-out information was shared with students at 23 primary schools and with students at five (5) high schools. • Discussions with the yachting sub-sector on HCFC phase-out and the transition to low global-warming potential alternatives. • Public Awareness targeted at Technicians was executed. 150 print media including flyers were created to highlight the changes in the sector, along with information to support and encourage the RAC training. 	UNEP		
Others, specify. Capacity building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 113 customs officers, of which at least 18 were women, were trained on the monitoring and control of trade in ODS and ODS-containing equipment. • 62 customs officers' basic training included a component addressing Montreal Protocol issues. • Four (4) consultation meetings were held with the Customs and Excise Department on the development of an electronic licensing and quota system. • Two (2) follow-up sensitization training sessions for the judiciary took place in 2020 on the Montreal Protocol regulations. • Three (3) refrigerant identifiers were procured, and Customs was trained on their use. These units remained with Customs for continuing training purposes and to enhance monitoring roles at the borders. • Workshop being planned for importers (10 from Saint Kitts and five (5) from Nevis) on licensing and illegal trade 	UNEP		
Others, specify. Project monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A consultant recruitment process has been initiated to recruit support to assist the NOU with monitoring, evaluation, and reporting of activities. 	UNEP		
Others, specify. Equipment procurement	Procurement of basic servicing tools and specialized equipment such as leak detectors, recovery machines; refrigerant identifiers; tube piercing, lockers, and cutters; welding and cold-welding tools etc. A training programme was carried out on properly using and handling tools and equipment.	UNDP		
4. Overview of current HCFC consumption in metric tonnes by substance (last three years)				
Substance	Sector	2020	2021	2022
HCFC-22	RAC servicing	0.03	0.04	0.11
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)				

Saint Kitts and Nevis does not produce nor export refrigerants and therefore, the consumption equals imports. HCFCs are used solely for the servicing of refrigeration and air-conditioning equipment. There has been an 85% decrease in peak HCFC consumption from 2014 to 2022 years (0.36 to 0.04 ODP tonnes). This decreasing trend is due to the implementation of the HPMP, increasing prices of HCFCs and low import of HCFC-based equipment into the Country. However, in 2022 there was a 64% increase (representing 0.07 ODP tonnes increase) in consumption (from 0.04 to 0.11 ODP tonnes) which may be due to the need for maintenance and servicing of existing equipment on the Island. Notwithstanding, Saint Kitts and Nevis have maintained on average 42% below the 2014 baseline reduction target (0.5 ODP Tonnes) and on average 81% below the 2020 baseline reduction target (0.3 ODP Tonnes).

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

Information needed	Description	Agency
Updated sectoral consumption information	To develop an effective implementation plan it is critical to have credible and accurate data on the current consumption of HCFCs and HFCs and the trends in the changing trends in the local market. The updated information would enable Saint Kitts and Nevis to conduct a comprehensive analysis to understand the future consumption of HCFS and HFCs based on the current situation and identify actions to curb the growth of HCFCs in the future.	UNEP
New information on ODS regulations	The integration of updated or new regulations with the existing legal framework: HFC phase-down and HCFC phase-out coordination and monitoring; procedures and control mechanism integrated; Improvement of the Quota and license system; Support Custom Activities to control HCFC and HFC imports; Standards ban and policy controls measures.	UNEP
Analysis of types of equipment using HCFCs	Assessment of types of equipment using HCFC would be useful in determining remaining equipment lifetime and opportunities for equipment change out and leapfrogging to alternative refrigerants with low-GWP.	UNEP

7. Activities to be undertaken for project preparation and funding

Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
Review and update national surveys undertaken to verify HCFC quantities currently consumed by servicing workshops	5,000	UNEP
Confirm inventories of existing HCFC-based equipment both domestic and commercial.	5,000	UNEP
National Review, discussion, and consultation meetings on the draft of Stage II HPMP	5,000	UNEP
Recruitment of international/national experts to assist in the development of stage II HPMP	15,000	UNEP
TOTAL	30,000	

8. How will activities related to implementation of the Kigali Amendment to phase down HFCs be considered during project preparation for stage II of the HPMP?

Synergies from ongoing and planned HPMP activities will be determined and streamlined into the implementation of the Kigali Amendment as applicable. The HPMP II strategy will highlight to stakeholders the current and future obligations (as the country has not yet ratified the Kigali Amendment), focusing on reduced consumption of HCFCs and issues related to HFCs. Regulatory measures will take into consideration the HFC phase-down and possible actions needed by key stakeholders such as customs and governmental authorities. In

this regard, the NOU will consider activities that are in line with national the climate change regime, with the aim of supporting the reduction of carbon emissions from the RAC sector.

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

Consideration of the Multilateral Fund’s gender policy will be given during project preparation. Activities will be designed to create an enabling environment for more women to participate in the RSS. During the project preparation efforts will be made to ensure that female stakeholders have equal opportunity to participate. Finally, the agreement between UNEP and St. Kitts and Nevis includes tracking of Gender Performance Indicators (PIs), and gender markers such as women participating in meetings, consultations, applying for available position(s) under the project

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

1. Agency:		(select)			
2. Sector:		(select)			
3. HCFC consumption in item #2 reported under country programme (CP) data?		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, please specify reported amount and year: <input type="checkbox"/> No			
4. Information on remaining eligible consumption					
Substance		Remaining eligible consumption (ODP tonnes)			
(select)					
(select)					
(select)					
5. Information on enterprise(s) for which funding is being sought					
Enterprise	Year established	HCFC consumption (ODP tonnes) (last three years)			HCFC phase-out to be achieved
		2017	2018	2019	
6. Activities to be undertaken for preparation of the investment project and funding requested					
Activity		Indicative funding (US \$)			
Click or tap here to enter text.					
Click or tap here to enter text.					
Click or tap here to enter text.					
Click or tap here to enter text.					
Click or tap here to enter text.					
Click or tap here to enter text.					
TOTAL					

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

Part I: Project information

Project title:	Preparation of national inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances
Country:	Zambia
Implementing agency:	UNEP
Meeting where request is being submitted	ExCom 94
Implementation period	June 2024 – May 2026
Duration of implementation (i.e., time (in months)) from the approval of PRP to submission of the national inventory and action plan (please specify):	24 months
Funding requested:	
Agency	Funding requested (US \$)*
UNEP	80,000 plus PSC

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

Part II: Prerequisites for submission

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

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

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

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

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

The 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> <p>Analysing existing disposal options for ODS/HFCs including export and local</p>	UNEP

	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
3. Funding for the activities described in 2 above		
Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
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
TOTAL	80,000	
4. How will the Multilateral Fund gender policy be considered during project preparation?		
<p>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.</p>		