



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

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COMITÉ EJECUTIVO DEL FONDO MULTILATERAL
PARA LA APLICACIÓN DEL
PROTOCOLO DE MONTREAL
Nonagésima cuarta reunión
Montreal, 27-31 de mayo de 2024
Puntos 9(c) y (d) del orden del día provisional¹

PROGRAMA DE TRABAJO DE ONUDI PARA 2024

¹ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom//94/1

Los documentos previos al período de sesiones documentos previos al período de sesiones del Comité Ejecutivo del Fondo Multilateral para la Aplicación del Protocolo de Montreal no van en perjuicio de cualquier decisión que el Comité Ejecutivo pudiera adoptar después de la emisión de los mismos.

COMENTARIOS Y RECOMENDACIÓN DE LA SECRETARÍA DEL FONDO

1. ONUDI solicita la aprobación del Comité Ejecutivo de la cantidad de 1 239 518 \$EUA, más unos gastos de apoyo del organismo de 87 966 \$EUA para su programa de trabajo de 2024 que se expone en la tabla 1. La presentación se adjunta al presente documento.

Tabla 1: Programa de trabajo de ONUDI para 2024

País	Actividad/Proyecto	Cantidad solicitada (\$EUA)	Cantidad recomendada (\$EUA)
SECCIÓN A: ACTIVIDADES RECOMENDADAS PARA APROBACIÓN GENERAL			
A1: Renovación de proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional			
Libia	Renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (fase VIII)	360 518	360 518
Subtotal para A1		360 518	360 518
Gastos de apoyo al organismo		25 236	25 236
Total para A1		385 754	385 754
A2: Preparación de proyectos para planes de gestión de la eliminación de los HCFC (PGEH)			
Camerún	Preparación de un PGEH (etapa III)	60 000	60 000
Egipto	Preparación de un PGEH (etapa III)	70 000	70 000
Subtotal para A2		130 000	130 000
Gastos de apoyo al organismo		9 100	9 100
Total para A2		139 100	139 100
A3: Preparación de proyectos para los planes de aplicación de la Enmienda de Kigali para los HFC (PAK)			
Guatemala ^a	Preparación de un PAK (etapa I)	119 000	119 000
Subtotal para A3		119 000	119 000
Gastos de apoyo al organismo		8 330	8 330
Total para A3		127 330	127 330
A4: Elaboración de un inventario nacional de bancos de sustancias controladas usadas o no deseadas y de un plan de recogida, transporte y eliminación de dichas sustancias²			
Afganistán	Preparación de un inventario nacional de bancos de sustancias controladas usadas o no deseadas y de un plan	90 000	90 000
Botsuana	Preparación de un inventario nacional de bancos de sustancias controladas usadas o no deseadas y de un plan	90 000	90 000
Irán (República Islámica del)	Preparación de un inventario nacional de bancos de sustancias controladas usadas o no deseadas y de un plan	100 000	100 000
Libia	Preparación de un inventario nacional de bancos de sustancias controladas usadas o no deseadas y de un plan	100 000	100 000
Níger	Preparación de un inventario nacional de bancos de sustancias controladas usadas o no deseadas y de un plan	90 000	90 000
Turquía	Preparación de un inventario nacional de bancos de sustancias controladas usadas o no deseadas y de un plan	100 000	100 000
Subtotal para A4		570 000	570 000
Gastos de apoyo al organismo		39 900	39 900
Total para A4		609 900	609 900
SECCIÓN B: ACTIVIDADES RECOMENDADAS PARA CONSIDERACIÓN PARTICULAR			
B1: Asistencia técnica para preparar un informe de verificación sobre el consumo de HCFC			
Montenegro	Informe de verificación para la etapa II del PGEH	30 000	*
Macedonia del Norte	Informe de verificación para la etapa II del PGEH	30 000	*
Subtotal para B1		60 000	*

² En el presente documento se hace referencia a la preparación de un inventario nacional de bancos de sustancias controladas usadas o no deseadas y de un plan

País	Actividad/Proyecto	Cantidad solicitada (\$EUA)	Cantidad recomendada (\$EUA)
	Gastos de apoyo al organismo	5 400	*
	Total para B1	65 400	*
	Total para A1, A2, A3, A4, B1	1 239 518	1 179 518
	Gastos de apoyo a los organismos para A1, A2, A3, A4, B1	87 966	82 566
	Gran total	1 327 484	1 262 084

^a PNUMA como organismo de ejecución de cooperación

* Recomendado para consideración particular

ACTIVIDADES RECOMENDADAS PARA APROBACIÓN GENERAL

A1: Renovación de proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional

Descripción del proyecto

2. La ONUDI presentó una solicitud para la renovación de proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional para el país citado en la sección A1 de la tabla 1. La descripción de este proyecto se presenta en el anexo I al presente documento.

Comentarios de la Secretaría

3. La Secretaría examinó la solicitud de renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional en nombre del Gobierno concernido teniendo en cuenta las orientaciones³ y las decisiones pertinentes sobre admisibilidad y los niveles de financiación. La solicitud se cotejó con el plan de trabajo original de la fase anterior, el programa de país y los datos del Artículo 7, el último informe sobre la ejecución del plan de gestión de la eliminación de los HCFC (PGEH), el informe sobre la marcha de las actividades del organismo y cualquier decisión pertinente de las Reuniones de las Partes. Se observó que este país ha presentado los datos de su programa de país de 2022 y cumple con los objetivos de control en virtud del Protocolo de Montreal y su consumo anual de HCFC comunicado no supera el consumo anual máximo permisible indicado en su Acuerdo del PGEH con el Comité Ejecutivo. Además, la solicitud presentada incluía una evaluación de los indicadores de rendimiento, el riesgo y la sostenibilidad del proyecto y la consecución de los objetivos de fortalecimiento institucional, de conformidad con la decisión 91/63(b).

Recomendación de la Secretaría:

4. La Secretaría recomienda la aprobación general de la solicitud de renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para Libia, con el nivel de financiación que se indica en la sección A1 de la tabla 1 de este documento. El Comité Ejecutivo puede considerar oportuno expresar al Gobierno mencionado anteriormente los comentarios que se presentan en el anexo II de este documento.

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

Descripción del proyecto

5. La ONUDI presentó solicitudes para la preparación de la etapa III de los PGEH para dos países como organismo de ejecución designado, como se muestra en la sección A2 de la tabla 1. La ONUDI proporcionó descripciones de las actividades en apoyo de las solicitudes de preparación de proyectos para la etapa III de los PGEH para Camerún y Egipto, que incluían: justificación de la financiación solicitada

³ Decisión 91/63: b) aprobar el formato revisado para los informes finales y las solicitudes de prórroga del financiamiento de fortalecimiento institucional y los indicadores de desempeño correspondientes; y c) solicitar a los países del Artículo 5 a que se refiere el subpárrafo b) anterior para toda solicitud de renovación de proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional a partir de la primera reunión del Comité Ejecutivo en 2023.

para la preparación de proyectos; un informe sobre la marcha de las actividades de ejecución de la etapa II del PGEH; y la lista de actividades que se realizarían durante la preparación del proyecto y los presupuestos correspondientes, utilizando el formato para las solicitudes de preparación de proyectos para los PGEH.

Comentarios de la Secretaría

6. Al examinar estas solicitudes, la Secretaría tuvo en cuenta las orientaciones de financiación contenidas en la decisión 71/42, los avances en la etapa II de los PGEH, incluido el estado de ejecución de los tramos hasta la preparación del presente documento, y la decisión 84/46(e)⁴. The Secretariat noted that the funding requested is in line with decision 71/42 and the requests are in accordance with decision 82/45 allowing submission of requests for project preparation for stage III of the HPMP two years before the end date of stage II of the HPMP.

7. En su presentación inicial, la ONUDI también incluyó una solicitud de 30 000 \$EUA, más 2 100 \$EUA en concepto de gastos de apoyo al organismo, para la preparación de un proyecto en el sector de la fabricación de equipos comerciales de aire acondicionado en Egipto. Se trataba de un proyecto de demostración del uso de la tecnología de refrigeración evaporativa indirecta basada en R-290 para sustituir al HCFC-22. La Secretaría debatió la admisibilidad de la financiación con la ONUDI, señalando que, como proyecto de demostración, la preparación debería incluirse como parte de la preparación de la estrategia global y que la admisibilidad del proyecto se estudiaría cuando se presentara la etapa III del PGEH. Posteriormente, la ONUDI retiró la solicitud.

8. La Secretaría observó además que tanto Camerún como Egipto han presentado sus datos del programa de país de 2023; que ambos países cumplen los objetivos de control en virtud del Protocolo de Montreal; y que su consumo anual de HCFC notificado no supera el consumo anual máximo permitido indicado en los Acuerdos de sus PGEH con el Comité Ejecutivo.

9. La ONUDI confirmó que en la etapa III de los PGEH de Camerún y Egipto se eliminará el 100 % de la base de referencia de los HCFC para el 1º de enero de 2030.

Recomendaciones de la Secretaría

10. La Secretaría recomienda la aprobación general de la solicitud para la preparación de proyectos para la etapa III de los PGEH de Camerún y Egipto con el nivel de financiación que figura en la sección A2 de la tabla 1.

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

Descripción del proyecto

11. La ONUDI presentó una solicitud para la preparación de la etapa I de un PAK para un país del Artículo 5 como organismo de ejecución principal, con el PNUMA como organismo de cooperación, tal como se muestra en la sección A3 de la tabla 1. El PNUMA, en calidad de organismo de ejecución cooperante para Guatemala, ha solicitado 51 000 \$EUA, más 6 630 EUA en concepto de gastos de apoyo al organismo, en su programa de trabajo para 2024⁵. La solicitud de preparación del proyecto se presentó por primera vez en la 92ª reunión, pero su examen se aplazó porque el país aún no había depositado su instrumento de ratificación de la Enmienda de Kigali (decisión 92/26).

⁴ La inclusión de la etapa III de los PGEH en el plan administrativo sólo se permite para aquellos países con una etapa II aprobada de los PGEH con objetivos de reducción por debajo de los objetivos de cumplimiento para 2025.

⁵ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/94/19

Comentarios de la Secretaría

12. Al examinar la solicitud, la Secretaría tuvo en cuenta las directrices para la preparación de los PAK contenidas en la decisión 87/50; las actividades propuestas para la preparación de proyectos y su conexión con las actividades de apoyo y otros proyectos relacionados con los HFC en los países pertinentes.

13. La ONUDI, como organismo de ejecución director, describió las actividades necesarias para la preparación de la estrategia global para el PAK de Guatemala utilizando el formato de solicitud de preparación de proyectos para un PAK. La presentación incluía datos sobre el consumo de HFC y mezclas de HFC para 2020 a 2022. Las actividades de preparación del proyecto incluyeron un estudio sectorial a escala nacional, modelización y análisis de mercado para equipos basados en refrigerantes y consumo de HFC y alternativas; una evaluación de los requisitos de desarrollo de capacidades para las aduanas; una evaluación de las necesidades de capacitación y certificación en el sector de la refrigeración y el aire acondicionado (RAC); una revisión de las políticas, reglamentos y normas nacionales pertinentes, incluida una evaluación de las normas de eficiencia energética para los equipos de RAC; una evaluación de la capacidad de recuperación y destrucción de refrigerantes en el país; talleres y consultas con las partes interesadas; la elaboración de una estrategia de comunicación y divulgación; la formulación de una estrategia global y un documento de proyecto para un PAK; y consideraciones sobre la integración de la perspectiva de género.

14. La Secretaría señaló que el proceso de ratificación de la Enmienda de Kigali había concluido⁶ y que el Gobierno de Guatemala había presentado una carta de apoyo en la que indicaba su intención de tomar medidas para la reducción de los HFC. La Secretaría señaló además que la financiación solicitada se ajusta a la decisión 87/50(c).

Recomendación de la Secretaría

15. La Secretaría recomienda la aprobación general de la preparación del proyecto para la etapa I del plan de aplicación de la Enmienda de Kigali para los HFC (PAK) para Guatemala con el nivel de financiación que se muestra en la sección A3 de la tabla 1.

A4: Elaboración de un inventario nacional de bancos de sustancias controladas usadas o no deseadas y de un plan de recogida, transporte y eliminación de dichas sustancias

Descripción del proyecto

16. La ONUDI presentó solicitudes para la preparación de un inventario nacional de bancos de sustancias controladas usadas o no deseadas y un plan para seis países como organismo de ejecución designado, tal y como se muestra en la sección A4 de la tabla 1.

Comentarios de la Secretaría

17. Al examinar estas solicitudes, la Secretaría tuvo en cuenta los criterios para la preparación de un inventario nacional de bancos de sustancias controladas usadas o no deseadas y el plan de la decisión 91/66, así como las actividades propuestas para la preparación de proyectos y su conexión con los planes nacionales de eliminación o reducción (es decir, los PGEH o los PAK) de los países. La Secretaría señaló que cada solicitud de financiación se ajusta a la decisión 91/66.

18. La ONUDI, como organismo de ejecución designado, facilitó una descripción de las actividades necesarias para la preparación de un inventario nacional de bancos de sustancias controladas usadas o no deseadas y un plan para Afganistán, Botsuana, Irán (República Islámica del), Libia, Níger y Turquía, así

⁶ Fecha de ratificación de la Enmienda de Kigali: 11 de enero de 2024

como los costos correspondientes a cada actividad, utilizando los formularios pertinentes de presentación de propuestas de proyectos.

19. Las actividades previstas en las solicitudes de financiación para los seis países incluían la preparación del inventario nacional, el plan de acción y el informe final; la recopilación y el análisis de datos sobre las cantidades de refrigerantes no utilizados o no deseados procedentes de los tipos y fuentes de equipos identificados en todos los sectores; la investigación sobre las normativas y programas nacionales que apoyan la gestión racional de los refrigerantes y otras sustancias controladas; talleres y consultas con las partes interesadas; un análisis técnico y de costos sobre las actividades de destrucción; y consideraciones sobre la integración de la perspectiva de género. Además de las actividades mencionadas, las actividades de preparación incluyeron un estudio de viabilidad económica de las actividades de destrucción (dos países); la creación de un grupo de trabajo para evaluar los refrigerantes no utilizados o no deseados, el ciclo de vida de los equipos de RAC y las emisiones de refrigerantes a la atmósfera (dos países) y una prueba de viabilidad y evaluación de los procedimientos de destrucción en hornos de cemento para determinar su viabilidad como posibles puntos de destrucción (un país⁷).

Recomendación de la Secretaría

20. La Secretaría recomienda la aprobación general de la preparación de un inventario nacional de bancos de sustancias controladas usadas o no deseadas y de un plan de recogida, transporte y eliminación de dichas sustancias para Afganistán, Botsuana, Irán (República Islámica del), Libia, Níger y Turquía con el nivel de financiación que figura en la sección A4 de la tabla 1.

SECCIÓN B: ACTIVIDADES RECOMENDADAS PARA CONSIDERACIÓN PARTICULAR

B1: Asistencia técnica para preparar un informe de verificación sobre el consumo de HCFC

Descripción del proyecto

21. De conformidad con la decisión 61/46(c)⁸, la Secretaría extrajo una muestra de 15 países de bajo volumen de consumo de SAO y dos países que no son de bajo consumo financiados como países de bajo consumo con el fin de verificar el cumplimiento de los Acuerdos de sus PGEH. Los países seleccionados se enumeran en la tabla 5 del documento UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/94/14 sobre la visión general de las cuestiones identificadas durante la revisión del proyecto. En consonancia con la decisión 92/21(c), la ONUDI, en su calidad de organismo de ejecución designado, solicita financiación para la verificación de la etapa II de los PGEH de Montenegro y Macedonia del Norte.

Comentarios de la Secretaría

22. La Secretaría señaló que las solicitudes de financiación eran coherentes con los fondos aprobados para verificaciones similares en reuniones anteriores y que los informes de verificación debían presentarse al menos 10 semanas antes de las reuniones del Comité Ejecutivo en las que se solicitase el siguiente tramo de financiación para el PGEH.

⁷ Turquía recibió financiación para la ejecución de un proyecto piloto de gestión y destrucción de residuos de SAO en la 66ª reunión (decisión 66/28).

⁸ Se pidió a la Secretaría que en la primera reunión de cada año presente una lista que represente el 20 % de los países con un consumo básico de referencia de HCFC de hasta 360 toneladas métricas (tm) y con un PGEH aprobado, para aprobar financiación para ellos a efectos de verificación del cumplimiento de dicho país con el acuerdo del PGEH para ese año.

Recomendación de la Secretaría

23. El Comité Ejecutivo tal vez desee considerar oportuno aprobar la asistencia técnica para la preparación del informe de verificación de la etapa II de los PGEH de Montenegro y Macedonia del Norte, por un importe de 30 000 \$EUA en cada caso, más 2 700 \$EUA en concepto de gastos de apoyo a la ONUDI, en el entendimiento de que los informes de verificación deberán presentarse al menos 10 semanas antes de las reuniones del Comité Ejecutivo en las que se soliciten los siguientes tramos de financiación de los PGEH.

Annex I
INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECT PROPOSAL¹

Libya: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNIDO
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
	Phase I: Dec-00	123,121
	Phase II: Nov-09	146,270
	Phase III: Dec-13	138,657
	Phase IV: May-15 & Dec-16	162,174
	Phase V: Jun-18	184,609
	Phase VI: Jun-20	186,355
	Phase VII: Dec-22	257,169
	Total:	1,198,355
Amount requested for renewal (phase VIII) (US \$):		360,518
Amount recommended for approval for phase VIII (US \$):		360,518
Agency support costs (US \$):		25,236
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase VIII to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		385,754
Date of approval of country programme (CP):		1999
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:		2015
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)		118,38
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		94.1
(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)		73.01
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)		0.00
	Total:	73.01
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (CO ₂ -eq tonnes) as per Article 7		Not available
Year of reported CP implementation data:		2022
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2023) (US \$):		10,581,861
Amount disbursed (as at December 2022) (US \$):		8,825,823
ODS to be phased-out (as at December 2023) (ODP tonnes):		1,604.99
ODS phased-out (as at December 2022) (ODP tonnes):		893.6

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	8,437,244
(b) Institutional strengthening:	1,198,355
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	946,261
	Total:
	10,581,861
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	150,000

Progress report

2. During phase VII of the institutional strengthening (IS) project, the national ozone unit (NOU) of Libya was fully staffed. Significant efforts were made, given the country's political and security situation,

¹ Data as at December 2022 are based on document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/18.

to continue with the implementation of the Montreal Protocol activities. Quotas for 2024 were established and the previously established quotas for 2023 were regularly monitored. The country's consumption is below the control limits. The NOU continued to maintain cooperation with relevant public institutions, importers, customs authorities and end-users through regular meetings, inter-ministerial meetings, and steering committees. The country programme data report for 2022 was submitted on time. The NOU organized training for 57 customs officers and 70 refrigeration and air-conditioning technicians. In 2023, the Ozone Day celebration was cancelled due to the devastating floods in September 2023. During the phase, the NOU requested the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to ratify the Kigali Amendment. The request was forwarded to Parliament along with all the legal instruments required for the ratification of the Amendment. Due to visa issues, Libyan officials were unable to attend the Meetings of the Parties and Open-ended Working Group meetings in the reporting period. Activities under the first tranche of stage II of the HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP) were implemented in a timely manner and according to the plan of action developed jointly by UNIDO and the NOU. Awareness-raising campaigns were conducted, and communication material developed and distributed. Libya fully achieved four of the IS performance objectives and partially met three.

Plan of action

3. Under phase VIII, the NOU of Libya will continue to monitor HCFC consumption to maintain compliance with the quota and licensing system. Quotas will be issued for the years 2024 to 2027 to maintain HCFC consumption in line with the Agreement between the Executive Committee and with its commitments in decision XXVII/11. Activities planned under the next phase include: country programme and Article 7 data reporting; continued monitoring of the licensing system and allocation of quotas to achieve full control over the imports of all HCFCs and HCFC-based equipment; establishment of an electronic licensing system and entry into force of control of HFC imports; continued cooperation with custom authorities and industry representatives; organize and conduct trainings of customs officers and RAC technicians; facilitate the Kigali Amendment ratification process, supervise the completion of stage II of the HPMP, first tranche activities and the implementation of the second tranche activities; and develop a national inventory of ODS unwanted waste and a national plan to dispose of ODS waste. Public awareness activities will include celebration of Ozone Day and the country plans to participate in regional network and Montreal Protocol meetings.

Sustainability and risk assessment

4. Libya's NOU is fully staffed and the roles and responsibilities of each team member are defined, allowing for sustainability. The NOU and UNIDO have good and continued cooperation. The IS activities are implemented as per a yearly action plan developed jointly by UNIDO and the NOU, despite the political instability in the country. The risk that could hinder NOU's activity and Libya's compliance would be if a civil war breaks out in the country.

Anexo II

PROPUESTA DE OPINIONES EXPRESADAS POR EL COMITÉ EJECUTIVO SOBRE LA RENOVACIÓN DE PROYECTOS DE FORTALECIMIENTO INSTITUCIONAL PRESENTADOS EN LA 94ª REUNIÓN

Libia

1. El Comité Ejecutivo examinó el informe presentado con la solicitud de renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para Libia (fase VIII) y tomó nota con beneplácito de que Libia ha comunicado los datos del programa de país 2022 y los datos del Artículo 7 a las Secretarías del Fondo y del Ozono, respectivamente, indicando que el país cumple el calendario de eliminación del Protocolo de Montreal y el plan de acción para volver al cumplimiento establecido en la decisión XXVII/11. El Comité también observó que la dependencia nacional del ozono contaba con todo el personal necesario, a pesar de la actual situación política y de seguridad del país, y que se establecieron cuotas anuales de consumo que se supervisaron periódicamente. El Comité reconoció los esfuerzos de Libia para completar la etapa I del PGEH y ejecutar el primer tramo de la etapa II. Por lo tanto, el Comité confía en que el Gobierno de Libia mantenga el consumo dentro de los límites de control, siga cumpliendo los objetivos de eliminación del Protocolo de Montreal y sus compromisos contraídos en la decisión XXVII/11.



UNITED NATIONS
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

UNIDO WORK PROGRAMME

Presented to the 94th Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund

Introduction

The UNIDO Work Programme (WP) for the consideration of the 94th Meeting of the Executive Committee (ExCom) of the Multilateral Fund (MLF) has been prepared following the Government requests as well as based on ongoing and planned activities. The Work Programme will support the implementation of UNIDO's three year Rolling Business Plan 2024-2026.

The 94th UNIDO WP is addressing preparatory assistance, institutional strengthening requests and verification reports.

Preparatory assistance is submitted for the 94th Executive Committee Meeting consideration for Cameroon and Egypt to enable the countries to overview and update data necessary for the launch and implementation of HPMP Stage III.

UNIDO is submitting preparatory assistance for HFC phase-down plans for Guatemala to assist the country with the implementation of the next phases of the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol.

Institutional strengthening extension request is submitted based on the country request for Libya.

Based on decision 91/66, funding is requested for preparation of inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances and a plan for the collection, transport and disposal of such substances for Afghanistan, Botswana, Iran, Libya, Niger and Türkiye.

Based on decision 92/21(c) funding is requested for preparation of verification reports for Montenegro and North Macedonia.

The UNIDO Work Programme for the consideration of the 94th ExCom Meeting comprises the following sections:

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

Funding is requested as follows:

- Preparatory assistance funding for HPMP Stage III for Cameroon and Egypt amounting to US\$ 139,100 (including US\$ 9,100 representing 7.0 % agency support costs);
- Preparatory assistance funding for HFC phase-down plan in Guatemala amounting to US\$ 127,330 (including US\$ 8,330 representing 7.0% agency support costs);
- Preparatory assistance for preparation of national inventory of banks of waste controlled

substances and development of a national plan for management of these substances in Afghanistan, Botswana, Iran, Libya, Niger and Türkiye amounting to US\$ 609,900 (including US\$ 39,900 representing 7.0% agency support costs);

- Institutional strengthening project for Libya and amounting to US\$ 385,754 (including US\$ 25,236 representing 7.0 % agency support costs); and
- Verification reports funding amounting to US\$ 65,400 (including US\$ 5,400 representing 9.0% agency support costs).

Total: US\$ 1,327,484 (including 87,966 agency support cost).

SECTION 1

Country	HCFC Status	Type	Substance	Sector and Sub-Sector	Title of Project	Total amount USD	A.S.C.	Total (incl ASC) USD	A.S.C. %	P.D.
Preparatory Assistance for HPMP										
Cameroon	Non-LVC	PRP	HCFC	Overarching	Preparation of Stage III HPMP	60,000	4,200	64,200	7%	24
Egypt	Non-LVC	PRP	HCFC	Overarching	Preparation of Stage III HPMP	70,000	4,900	74,900	7%	24
SUBTOTAL						130,000	9,100	139,100		
Preparatory Assistance for HFC Phase-Down Plans										
Guatemala ¹	LVC	PRP	HFC	SEV	Preparation of HFC phase-down plan	119,000	8,330	127,330	7%	24
SUBTOTAL						119,000	8,330	127,330		
Preparation of national inventory of banks of waste controlled substances and development of a national plan for management of these substances										
Afghanistan	Non-LVC	PRP	SEV	DES	Preparation of national inventory of banks of waste controlled substances and development of a national plan for management of these substances	90,000	6,300	96,300	7%	24
Botswana	LVC	PRP	SEV	DES	Preparation of national inventory of banks of waste controlled substances and development of a national plan for management of these substances	90,000	6,300	96,300	7%	24
Iran	Non-LVC	PRP	SEV	DES	Preparation of national inventory of banks of waste controlled substances and development of a national plan for management of these substances	100,000	7,000	107,000	7%	24
Libya	Non-LVC	PRP	SEV	DES	Preparation of national inventory of banks of waste controlled substances and development of a national plan for management of these substances	100,000	7,000	107,000	7%	24
Niger	LVC	PRP	SEV	DES	Preparation of national inventory of banks of waste controlled substances and development of a national plan for management of these substances	90,000	6,300	96,300	7%	24

¹ In cooperation with UN Environment.

Country	HCFC Status	Type	Substance	Sector and Sub-Sector	Title of Project	Total amount USD	A.S.C.	Total (incl ASC) USD	A.S.C. %	P.D.
Türkiye	Non-LVC	PRP	SEV	DES	Preparation of national inventory of banks of waste controlled substances and development of a national plan for management of these substances	100,000	7,000	107,000	7%	24
SUBTOTAL						570,000	39,900	609,900		
Institutional Strengthening										
Libya	LVC	INS	All	SEV	Institutional strengthening	360,518	25,236	385,754	7%	24
SUBTOTAL						360,518	25,236	385,754		
Verification report										
Montenegro	LVC	TAS	All	SEV	Verification report	30,000	2,700	32,700	9%	24
North Macedonia	LVC	TAS	All	SEV	Verification report	30,000	2,700	32,700	9%	24
SUBTOTAL						60,000	5,400	65,400		
GRAND TOTAL						1,239,518	87,966	1,327,484		

SECTION 2

PROJECT CONCEPT – Cameroon

Multilateral Fund FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL HPMP PROJECT PREPARATION REQUEST FORM HCFC phase-out management plan (Overarching strategy)

Part I: Project Information

Project title:	HCFC Phase-out Management Plan Stage III	
Country:	Cameroon	
Lead implementing agency:	UNIDO	
Implementation period:	July 2024 – June 2026	
Funding requested:		
Agency	Sector	Funding requested (US \$)*
UNIDO	Overarching	60,000

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

Part II: Prerequisites for submission

Item	Yes	No
1. Official endorsement letter from Government specifying roles of respective agencies (where more than one IA is involved)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Written confirmation – balances from previous PRP funding approved for stage I HPMP had been returned / will be returned (decision 71/42(i))	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specify meeting at which PRP funding balance had been returned/will be returned 	PRP funding for Stage II has been returned at 83rd meeting.	

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

1. Montreal Protocol compliance target to be met in <input type="checkbox"/> stage II / <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stage III of the HPMP			
Phase-out commitment (%)	100	Year of commitment	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>Stage II of the HPMP was approved at the 82nd Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund (ExCom) for the period 2018 to 2025 to reduce HCFC consumption by 75 per cent of the baseline by 2025, in the amount of US \$1,383,500, plus agency support costs of US \$96,845 for UNIDO. This decision had the additional phase-out of 18.98 ODP tonnes of HCFC-22 achieved during stage I of the HPMP.</p> <p>Licensing System for HCFCs and HFCs The Ministerial Order No. 004/MINEPDED/CAB of 21 September 2017 is for the management of HCFC and HFCs in Cameroon. Decision No. 0005/NS/MINEP/CAB of 2006 authorises the National Ozone Office to issue Visa Technique or License to control importation of Montreal Protocol substances and equipment using them. This text sets the ground to control the demand and supply of HCFC and HFC through the application of a Visa Techniques system issued to importing enterprises by the National Ozone Office. Visa techniques are issued for each importation and have a delay of three months. Article 4 of the Ministerial Order of 21 September 2017 introduces the licensing requirement for the substances and equipment of HFCs as highlighted in Annexes B1 – B4. Annex B4 highlights the list of HFCs for which a license is applied for. The General Trade Exchange System - Gauche Unique (GUCE) for International Trade was upgraded to include HFC and equipment using HFC. This</p>			

GUCE platform ensures that imports of Montreal Protocol control substances and goods as enlisted in Group 1 and group 2 to obtain the Visa Technique signed by the BNO before any importation is done. This administrative arrangement has strengthened partnership with Guichet Unique, Custom Directorate and SGS and in this wise an office has been established in the Ministry In charge of Environment to facilitate operations. This system operates on an electronic licensing system which has been upgraded for registering HCFC and HFC licensing information to the customs data base and SGS platform. A database consultant has been recruited to ensure that the electronic system and licensing procedure are updated as need be, flexible and working. The licensing and quota system for imports of HCFC and HFC is operational and has ensured compliance with the Montreal Protocol control targets for in the case of HCFC-22 in 2022.

Quota Allocation

The Inter – Ministerial Committee on the Management of Montreal Protocol activities held a meeting to evaluate ODS historical consumptions data and reviewed Quota allocations to be attributed to enterprises for the year of 2023. The quotas issued were evaluated through the control of the Visa techniques already used for imports in 2022 by the enterprises. It was noted that the enterprises respected their respective HCFC -22 quotas issued on their Visa Techniques by the Ozone Unit. Later in 2023, Quotas were allocated to enterprises requesting to import HFCs. This was a precautionary step taken after the approval of the Cameroon HFC/KIP Management Plan at the 91st ExCom. Cameroon will effectively implement an operational HFC quota system in 2024. The national HFC quota system will be set in accordance with the Maximum Allowable limits and distributed to importers in accordance with the schedules established by the National Ozone Committee. In line with HCFC 22 reduction targets under the HPMP Stage II Tranche 2 the following enterprises for the year 2023 were allocated for the total amount of 450.9 MT (24.8 ODP tonnes).

Quotas that were attributed for imports of HFCs in 2023 were done for precautionary measures after the approval of the Cameroon HFC/KIP Management Plan at the 92nd ExCom. Effective Quotas will be issued from 2024.

Enforcement at 32 Control Posts: The Ministry of Environment, Protection of Nature and Sustainable has established 32 control posts to enhance the monitoring and control of ODS and ODS equipment imports through the verifications of Quotas allocated to the various enterprises. Most importantly to enforce the control on the ban of CFCs and CFCs using equipment, HCFC 141b, as well as the ban on the imports, sales and installation of HCFC using equipment, except HCFC-22. The Environmental inspectors at the 32 control posts continue to undertake joint controls with the Department of customs for verification of Visa Technique and announce any illegal imports to the Regional Delegation and thereafter to the Central Administration. Customs and environmental Officers ensured that the quality of ODS and ODS in equipment were controlled at the various ports before entry is allowed into the country using the ODS identification/ Quality machines. Although this check is done, refrigeration service technician often compliant on the poor quality of refrigerants in circulation in the country which they say have a negative impact on their activities.

Training of Customs and Environmental Enforcement Officers: This component is to strengthen the capacity of customs and other law enforcement officers to enforce ODS regulations and monitor HCFCs and HFCs imports into the country. The training for customs and environmental enforcement officers was focused on controlling of illegal trade on ODS and ODS using equipment. Monitoring and verifying issued Visa Techniques and quota allocated, they were trained on using the ODS identifying machines, and the use of the New HS code that became effective since 1 January 2023. In 2022, the National Ozone Office carried out three training workshop for officers from the Customs and environmental Offices.

Under HPMP stage – II Tranche 1: 15 ODS identifiers were purchased and delivered to the Directorate of Customs and the Environmental control posts. Two of the identifiers are at the keeping of the Ozone office in Douala and Yaounde.

Under the HPMP stage -II Tranche 2: 10 additional identifiers purchased and awaiting clearance at the port in Douala. When delivered the customs and environmental control posts will obtain 4 units each and other two units which will be provided the Association of RAC Technicians in Douala and Yaoundé to be used on a rotatory basis.

The end user programme under HPMP Stage II has identified 3 commercial RAC assemblers which signed working arrangements to help identify potential private sector customers who are ready to invest to replace their HCFC-22 equipment. In the public sector, 4 HCFC-22 ice making machines which have been installed in

artisanal small fishery market. The replacement of these ice making machines with low GWP ice making machines jointly with FAO which is expected to provide co-financing as required in the ExCom 84/84.

A national fire safety expert visited Cameroonian Centres of Excellence jointly with a regional fire safety expert to evaluate the fire safety readiness of the training rooms at the Centres of Excellence. Technical specifications are finalized for one training centre. A bidding for installing fire safety systems in the centre will begin soon. Another centre will be chosen for fire safety risk and will be supported to improve the readiness to use flammable refrigerants in its training room.

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

Activity	Description	Implementing agency
Legal/regulatory framework	The regulations have been updated as elaborated in the above. The quota for HCFC-22 has been allocated for the amount of 450.9 MT (24.8 ODP tonnes). The training at the Customs has been held. The endorsement of the import control has been in operation. This enforcement has been also supported by a database IT expert who updated the database issuing Visa Technique and assisting the verification process. No certification strategies have been formulated.	UNIDO
Refrigeration servicing sector	Recycling machines have been distributed to beneficiaries with each beneficiary signing a working agreement which mandates the beneficiaries to report the amount of recycled amounts. A logbook has been developed and tested with small RAC workshop technicians. This is designed to clarify the business profits gaining from the recycling activities. RAC training sessions have been organized in the previous tranches. For the end user programme, working arrangements have been signed with three commercial refrigeration assemblers. Under this arrangement, each assembler will be incentivised to find potential end users who are willing to co-finance replacement of their HCFC-22 equipment. A fish market for informal and artisanal fishery in Indenau has been identified as a governmental beneficiary for which FAO has expressed its commitment to co-finance the cost to replace an HCFC-22 equipment. A UN to UN agreement is drafted, and will be signed after the procurement process is complete.	UNIDO

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

Substance	Sector	2021	2022	2023
HCFC-22	RAC servicing	534.2	458	447.9
HCFC-22	Solvent	2	2	3

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)

The consumption of HCFC-22 has been reduced successfully in the RAC and solvent sector. The main use of HCFC-22 is in the servicing sub-sector. Cameroon still has HCFC-22 equipment in its market. HFC are still main alternatives. The end user programme in HPMP Stage II has been in place to stimulate the market by demonstrating advantage of low GWP technologies. It is expected that the demand for HCFC-22 will drop more drastically in the next coming years.

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

Information needed	Description	Agency
Updated data on HCFC consumption in	The consumption for the RAC servicing will be updated and reviewed. The information will be	UNIDO

manufacturing/servicing sector	reflected into the Stage III activities for effective and efficient implementation of policies and projects.	
Updated sectoral consumption information	The geographical and sectoral consumption in the solvent sector will be collected and analyzed.	UNIDO
Analysis of types of equipmentt using HCFCs	The types and categories of equipment using HCFC-22 will be updated which will be used to ensure the servicing needs for HCFC-22 will be within the phase out schedule. The larger industrial and commercial equipment identified as a result of this work will be looked into for smooth phase out of HCFC-22.	UNIDO
New information on ODS regulations	Taking stock of existing ODS regulations and tools to control consumption and enforce bans	UNIDO
7. Activities to be undertaken for project preparation and funding		
Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
Coordinating with all key stakeholders to formulate the Stage III strategy and activities as well as organize awareness raising event.	5,000	UNIDO
Data collection and surveys in the servicing and solvent sector including types of equipment using HCFCs and potential end-user programme beneficiaries	25,000	UNIDO
Develop a plan for implementation of the servicing related activities	13,000	UNIDO
Evaluate the climate co-benefits	2,000	UNIDO
Drafting a project document	15,000	UNIDO
TOTAL	60,000	
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?		
<p>These preparation activities will focus on HCFC-22 but, whenever possible at no additional cost, HFC information will be collected and used for fine-tuning to create synergies for successful phase out of HCFCs while low GWP alternative technologies are promoted to avoid the increase in HFCs. This is critical for successful completion of both HPMP Stage II/III and KIP Stage I. During the survey, users of HCFC-22 will be given information on practical alternative technologies which are available in the local market. MLF projects will continue to promote the market transformation by lowering barriers to import low GWP alternative technologies.</p>		
9. How will the Multilateral Fund gender policy be considered during project preparation?		
<p>The gender policy of the MLF will be applied during the preparation activities and integrated into the project design of the HPMP Stage III. PMU has engaged 1 male and 2 female project members in addition to 1 male part time database expert and 2 part time technical advisors (1 male and 1 female). Among 4 assemblers/cooling equipment installers, 1 company is owned by a female manager. HPMP Stage III will continue to seek and nurture female project members and experts in line with the MLF gender policy.</p>		

PROJECT CONCEPT – Egypt

Multilateral Fund FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL HPMP PROJECT PREPARATION REQUEST FORM HCFC phase-out management plan (Overarching strategy)

Part I: Project Information

Project title:	HPMP Stage III project preparation (PRP)	
Country:	Egypt	
Lead implementing agency:	UNIDO	
Implementation period:	Click or tap here to enter text.	
Funding requested:		
Agency	Sector	Funding requested (US \$)*
UNIDO	Overarching	70,000

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

Part II: Prerequisites for submission

Item	Yes	No
1. Official endorsement letter from Government specifying roles of respective agencies (where more than one IA is involved)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Written confirmation – balances from previous PRP funding approved for stage I HPMP had been returned / will be returned (decision 71/42(i))	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specify meeting at which PRP funding balance had been returned/will be returned 	PRP funding for Stage II has been returned at 74th and 81st meeting.	

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

1. Montreal Protocol compliance target to be met in <input type="checkbox"/> stage II / <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stage III of the HPMP			
Phase-out commitment (%)	100%	Year of commitment	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 66th Meeting of the Executive Committee (ExCom) of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol (MLF) approved the HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP) Stage I for the period of 2011 to 2018, with UNDP and UNIDO as implementing agencies. The committee requested UNIDO to submit the verification report as a lead implementing agency.</p> <p>HPMP Stage II was approved at the 79th meeting of the Executive Committee for the period from 2017 to 2025.</p> <p>The second stage of the HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (HPMP) was approved at the 79th ExCom in July 2017 (ExCom Decision 79/84). The first tranche of HPMP Stage II focused on refrigeration service sectors as well as policy and enforcement measures for improved control of HCFCs that fall under the several Ministries and industries.</p> <p>The second tranche of HPMP Stage II was approved at the 84th ExCom in 2019 (ExCom Decision 84/72). The followings were listed as part of the ExCom decision.</p> <p>--</p> <p>(i) The commitment of the Government of Egypt:</p> <p>a. To ban the import and manufacture of HCFC-22-based residential air-conditioning equipment by 1 January 2023;</p>			

b. To ensure full control of R-410A- and R-407C-based residential air-conditioning equipment, imported or placed in the local market;

c. To secure the uptake of the HFC-32 and, should the enterprises so decide once the technology became available, R-454B, by the local market;

d. To present an update on regulatory measures planned or introduced and a planned timeline for the enterprises to manufacture exclusively for the local market using HFC-32 or an alternative with lower global-warming-potential (GWP), as part of the submission of the third tranche in 2021;

(ii) The commitment of El-Araby, Fresh, Miraco, Power and Unionaire actively to participate in efforts to promote the market acceptance of the residential air-conditioning equipment based on the agreed technology, and to ensure that their manufacture of R-410A-based equipment for the local market progressively decreased until the enterprises manufactured only equipment for the local market with the agreed technology, or a lower-GWP technology, with the understanding that the enterprises could continue to export R-410A-based equipment;

(iii) That El-Araby, Fresh, Miraco, Power, and Unionaire would not be eligible for further funding from the Multilateral Fund to phase-down HFCs in residential air-conditioning under the Kigali Amendment;

(iv) That the Secretariat had: updated Appendix 2-A of the Agreement between the Government of Egypt and the Executive Committee, as contained in Annex XXIV to the present report, on the basis of the approval of the project proposal referred to in sub-paragraph (b), above, and the deduction of HCFC tonnage referred to in sub-paragraph (c), above; updated the target for controlled use in paragraph 1 to 115.54 ODP tonnes; and added a new paragraph 17 to indicate that the updated Agreement superseded that reached at the 79th meeting; and UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/75

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The third tranche of HPMP Stage II was approved at the 88th ExCom in 2021 (ExCom Decision 88/70). The followings were listed as part of the ExCom decision.

Egypt's starting point for aggregate reductions in its HCFC consumption is the same as its HCFC baseline consumption of 386.27 ODPt. The analysis of the data by substance and by sector showed that HCFC-22 is used almost entirely in the RAC sector and is the most predominant ODS in metric terms. However, in terms of ODS the use of HCFC-141b is significant, being 35% of the total baseline consumption. Egypt has committed to reduce its consumption by 25% by 2018. The 35% reduction on January 1, 2020 will take the consumption down to 251.08 ODPt. Anticipated 70% reduction takes place on January 1, 2025.

The air conditioning manufacturing sub-sector accounts for about 35% of the HCFC-22 consumption. The balance is used for servicing with RAC manufacturers accounting for the majority of this service consumption, while independent service companies account for just 3% of the HCFC-22 consumption. The Montreal Protocol reduction schedule of HCFC for Egypt is shown in Table 1:

Table 1: Egypt HCFC phase-out schedule

Phase-out step	Date	Maximum HCFC consumption (ODPt)
Freeze at the baseline level	1st January 2013	386.27
Reduction step of 10%	1st January 2015	347.64
Reduction step of 25%	1st January 2018	289.70
Reduction step of 35%	1st January 2020	251.08
Reduction step of 70%	1st January 2025	115.88
Reduction step of 100%	1st January 2030	9.65

The approval of the residential AC conversions came with a condition that the beneficiaries will not be qualified for the MLF financial support during the Kigali Implementation Plan.

Egypt has ratified the Montreal Protocol and its various amendments to control/phase out the ozone depleting substances. Over the past two decades, all necessary legal instruments/directives have been issued by the Egyptian government to effect requirements of Montreal Protocol. In 2023 Egypt has ratified the Kigali Amendment and received preparatory fund project for the Kigali Implementation Plan, which commits Egypt to

cutting the consumption and production of HFCs by over 80% in the next 30 years. The status of ratification is summarized in Table 2.

Table 2: Status of ratification of Montreal Protocol and its amendments

Protocol/Amendment	Date	Type
Vienna Convention	09 May 1988	Ratification
Montreal Protocol	02 August 1988	Ratification
London Amendment	13 January 1993	Ratification
Copenhagen Amendment	28 June 1994	Ratification
Montreal Amendment	20 July 2000	Ratification
Beijing Amendment	06 March 2009	Ratification
Kigali Amendment	22 August 2023	Ratification

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

Activity	Description	Implementing agency
Manufacturing-AC	Three residential AC manufacturers out of 5 have completed the conversion to R32 for the project, and some of them started manufacturing their products	UNIDO
Refrigeration servicing sector	One reclamation centre has been established. The installation of the equipment and training have been completed. A 2nd reclamation centre has been selected. Recovery and recycling equipment have been imported and to be distributed. RAC servicing tools for 8 training centres have been ordered.	UNIDO
Manufacturing-Foam PU	Seven domestic refrigerator manufacturers have completed the conversion to cyclo-pentane and started manufacturing their products	UNIDO
Refrigeration servicing sector	Twenty TOT sessions were held for vocational trainers and technical education teachers on good practices, including R&R activities and handling alternative refrigerants. Signed contract with CSG to implement REAL certification scheme for 100 technicians in RAC after sales sector. Bank of Arabic assessment questions has been developed and list of assessors have been selected.	UNEP
Manufacturing-Foam PU	Two water heater manufacturers have completed the conversion to cyclo-pentane and started manufacturing their products	UNDP
Manufacturing-Foam XPS	Four XPS foam manufacturers have completed the conversion to HFO-1234ze and DME	UNDP

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

Substance	Sector	2020	2021	2022
HCFC-22	Manufacturing-AC	1,767.93	1,497.77	1,288.05
HCFC-22	Manufacturing-Foam XPS	618.77	524.23	450.82
HCFC-22	RAC servicing	2,033.12	1722.44	1505.90
HCFC-123	RAC servicing	0.00	7.75	2.50
HCFC-124	RAC servicing	0.00	0.34	0.00
(select)406a	RAC servicing	0.00	25.20	0.00
(select)408a	RAC servicing	0.00	2.73	0.00
HCFC-142b	Manufacturing-Foam XPS	6.65	23.80	18.36
TOTAL	(select)	4426.47	3,804.26	3,265.63

<p>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)</p>		
<p>For the last years, the consumption of HCFC has reduced across all sectors and all types of HCFCs. Some types of HCFC have been phased out successfully mainly in the servicing sector. The sub-sectors that still use HCFCs will reduce the consumption gradually. The consumption of HCFCs is the highest in servicing sector.</p>		
<p>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.</p>		
Information needed	Description	Agency
Updated data on HCFC consumption in manufacturing/servicing sector	Updated data on HCFC consumption are needed to confirm the positive impacts of the conversion of HCFC manufacturing processes and effective policy enforcement.	UNIDO
Updated sectoral consumption information	Updated sectoral consumption information are to be collected to confirm successful phase out of HCFCs at the sub sector level. It helps formulate sub-sectoral activities in HPMP Stage III toward further phase out in 2030.	UNIDO
Analysis of types of equipmentt using HCFCs	Information and analysis on types of equipment that still use HCFCs are required to propose an end-user programme for the most challenging phase-out period toward 97.5%	UNIDO
<p>7. Activities to be undertaken for project preparation and funding</p>		
Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
Survey work (National consultants) – update and confirmation of data	25,000	UNIDO
Technical support and updating of overall strategy for Stage III, as well as specific strategy for the Servicing sector (International Consultant).	10,000	UNIDO
Stakeholders’ meetings (Final)	5,000	UNIDO
Reporting and monitoring	10,000	UNIDO
Drafting a project document (National consultants)	20,000	UNIDO
TOTAL	70,000	
<p>8. How will activities related to implementation of the Kigali Amendment to phase down HFCs be considered during project preparation for stage III of the HPMP?</p>		
<p>The KIP preparation is on-going since it has been approved at the 93rd ExCom. The HFC data collection is underway at the subsector level by a national refrigeration association and national experts. While some stakeholders for the sub-sectoral HCFC inventory are the same, for HPMP Stage III, the inventory of some end user equipment must be conducted under the assumption that the end user programme will be proposed in line with ExCom Decision 84/84. The synergy between the KIP and HPMP will be central part of the preparatory work. Egypt ratified the Kigali Amendment in August 2023. The KIP Stage I is expected to be submitted to the 95th ExCom.</p>		
<p>9. How will the Multilateral Fund gender policy be considered during project preparation?</p>		
<p>Stage II of the HPMP was approved prior to the approval of the operational policy on gender mainstreaming (decision 84/92(d)). Nonetheless, the NOU tracked the participation of women in training activities, and actively encouraged the participation of female engineers in the conversion projects at El Araby and Fresh; it is hoped that the participation of women in the train-the-trainers will help encourage the participation of further women trainers and women technicians in subsequent trainings. In addition, the NOU prepared a draft outline for a policy to promote gender mainstreaming that includes: improving reporting and monitoring systems to track and record gender issues, including specific measurable targets; including gender in the design and implementation of new projects, including a section with gender-specific targets; capacity-building (e.g., specific courses for women RAC technicians); and allocating sufficient human and financial resources for the policy.</p>		

PROJECT CONCEPT – Guatemala

**MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL
KIGALI-HFC IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (KIP)
Kigali HFC Phase Down plan (Overarching strategy)**

Part I: Project information

Project title:	HFC phase-down Plan Preparation	
Country:	Guatemala	
Lead implementing agency:	UNIDO	
Cooperating agency (1):	UNEP	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:		
Agency	Sector	Funding requested (US \$)*
UNIDO	Overarching	119,000
UNEP	Overarching	51,000

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

Part II: Prerequisites for submission

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

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

1. Montreal Protocol compliance target to be met in <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stage I of the KIP			
Phase-out commitment (%)	10% reduction	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) The current progress in ongoing HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMPs) Consideration of integrating HFC phase-down activities with HPMP activities considering previously approved HFC-related projects, if this information is available. 			
The current progress in implementation of any funded HFC-related project (enabling activities or stand-alone HFC investment projects)			
<p>In response to Decision 79/46 of the Executive Committee on guidelines for Enabling Activities for HFC Phase down, the Government of Guatemala submitted a proposal to the 80th Executive Committee meeting of the Multilateral Fund (MLF) for the Implementation of Montreal Protocol. The Executive Committee approved the project for Guatemala’s Enabling Activities for HFC Phase Down, to facilitate early ratification of the Kigali Amendment and undertake activities to meet the initial obligations of the Amendment.</p>			

The specific objectives of the Enabling Activities (EA) Project were mainly to:

- 1- Achieve a broader understanding of the Kigali amendment provisions and prepare the legislative basis for the ratification.
- 2- Provide basic training to the NOU, the servicing sector, and end-users for addressing the emerging responsibilities of the Kigali Amendment and identify the needs of servicing sector that would facilitate the HFC phase-down.
- 3- Develop a required regulatory package to set up an import/export licensing system for HFC and HFC's alternatives.
- 4- Enhance the expertise of service sectors and end-users for adopting alternatives of low impact with respect to the climate, and safe handling of flammable refrigerants.

It is noteworthy that the implementation of the EA was accomplished using the existing national infrastructure and institutional setting already established for ODS phase-out activities. Institutional arrangements in Guatemala for the management of ODS projects were executed by the National Ozone Unit (NOU), Department for the Environmentally Sound Management of Chemical Products and Hazardous Wastes of Guatemala, the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARN).

The project achieved the following outputs and results:

- a) HFCs and alternatives are included in the existing licensing system (Governmental Agreement 317/2019) since December 2019.
- b) The policymakers were made aware of the global challenges of ozone-layer depletion, global warming, and climate change, the international instrument addressing these challenges, and why the Government of Guatemala should ratify such international agreement including the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol.
- c) Raised awareness of national stakeholders and the public regarding the importance and benefits of the Kigali Amendment. Concerned national stakeholders understood their new expected roles and responsibilities under the Kigali Amendment implementation.
- d) Understanding of the needs of the servicing sector for further planning of the activities related to the adoption of low-GWP and zero-GWP replacement technologies to HFCs.
- e) Improved legislative frameworks for the effective implementation of HFCs licensing and quota system, as well as the monitoring and reporting mechanism in Guatemala.
- f) Ministry of Energy / Dept. of climate change identified the linkage between the HFC phase-down and energy efficiency.
- g) The ratification process of the Kigali Amendment was completed on April 12, 2023. It is expected to be deposited before the end of April 2023.

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

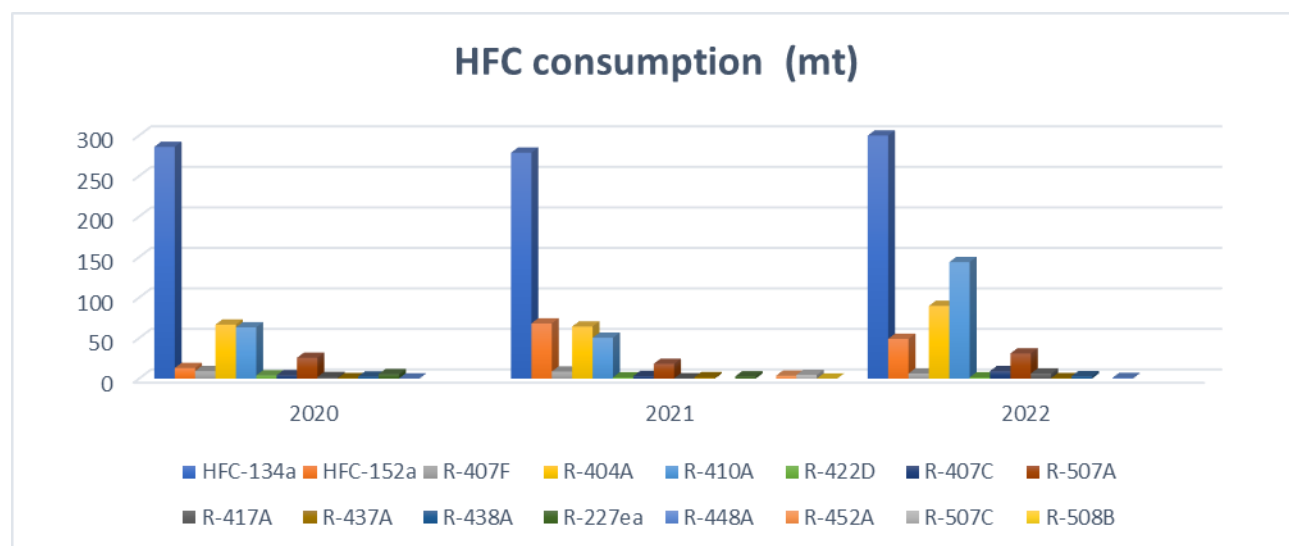
Guatemala successfully completed the HPMP and the first tranche of the HPMP II is ongoing. As a result of Stage I, HCFC consumption has been decreasing since 2016 due to the strict enforcement of the licensing system, the implementation of the activities included in the HPMP and the ban on the import of HCFC-based equipment implemented in 2015. HCFC consumption has been below the 2020 target of 5.4 ODP tonnes since 2017. There have been no imports of HCFC-141b contained in pre-blended polyols since 2018 due to the complete phase-out in the foam sector, or imports of HCFC-124 or HCFC-142b (contained in blends) since 2014 and 2015, respectively.

Stage II of the HPMP aims to meet the 67.5 per cent reduction from its HCFC baseline by 2025, and 100 per cent by 2030, and will build upon the experience gained during implementation of stage I. In order to minimize the introduction of HFC-based RAC equipment as alternatives to HCFCs, the Government will reinforce training in good practices with a focus on refrigerant containment and capacity-building for the safe handling of flammable refrigerants; implement mandatory certification for labour competencies for RAC

technicians; and establish a specialized training centre on the safe handling of flammable refrigerants during installation, operation, repair, maintenance and decommissioning of RAC equipment.

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

Substance/blend	Sector	2020	2021	2022
HFC-134a	Manufacturing & Service RAC	286.05	278.85	338.45
HFC-152a	Other, specify. Glass Manufacturing	13.08	68.15	49.05
R-407F	RAC servicing	9.27	8.77	6.39
R-404A	Manufacturing & Service RAC	66.65	64.39	89.73
R-410A	RAC servicing	63.28	50.41	143.8
R-422D	RAC servicing	4.07	1.58	1.58
R-407C	RAC servicing	4.21	3.18	9.35
R-507A	RAC servicing	25.75	18.32	31.13
R-417A	RAC servicing	1.98	0.45	6.33
R-437A	RAC servicing	0.57	1.78	0.62
R-438A	RAC servicing	2.69	0	3.06
R-227ea	RAC servicing	5.52	2.88	0
R-448A	RAC servicing	0.23	0	0.9
R-452A	RAC servicing	0	3.63	0
R-507C	RAC servicing	0	4.52	0
R-508B	RAC servicing	0	0.11	0
Total		483.3	507.02	680.39



Source: NOU of Guatemala, March 2024

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)

Import data shows that the main HFC refrigerant imported in 2020-2022 period was HFC-134a, as it is widely used in domestic and stand-alone commercial refrigeration and mobile air conditioning, followed by the R-

404A, used in commercial refrigeration mainly. They are followed by R-410A refrigerant, which is used in stationary air conditioning. The import of R-410A and R-404A will increase with the implementation of the HPMP to eliminate the R-22 in these sectors.

Description of the sector/sub-sector that use HFCs in the country.

- ✓ **Domestic Refrigeration** mainly uses R-134a as refrigerant. The imports of R-600a have been showing an incremental behaviour in the last years.
- ✓ **Commercial refrigeration. Stand-alone equipment.** The most common refrigerants used in this sector are R-134a and R-404A. **Condensing units** can be fully imported as equipment or imported as spare parts to be assembled in the country. Practically all of these units have R-404A as refrigerant. **Refrigeration Centralized systems:** Lately, imports of these systems have grown. Refrigerant found in this equipment is R-404A.
- ✓ **Industrial refrigeration.** Industrial refrigeration consumes mainly R-717. However, during the last years, R404A displaced R-717 probably due to the health and safety risks associated to work with ammonia as refrigerant.
- ✓ **Transport refrigeration.** The refrigerant gas consumed in this subsector is mainly R-404A.
- ✓ **Residential AC.** Most common refrigerants used in residential AC are R-22, R-407C and R-410A.
- ✓ **Chillers.** The refrigerant used was R-22. Nonetheless, imports also show other refrigerants such as R-407C, R-410A, and R-717.
- ✓ **Mobile AC.** Mobile AC is related mainly to AC systems in the automobile sector. Until 2021, the most common refrigerant gas used was R-134a. It is expected that the forthcoming years could present new substances such as HFO-1234yf.

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

Information needed	Description	Agency
HFC sectoral consumption information	HFC consumption figures by sectors for the recent years and identification of companies, distributors, manufacturers, and other stakeholders related with the supply chain of HFCs. Data will be collected over surveys, interviews, side visits and workshops.	UNIDO
HFC sectoral consumption information	Compilation and processing of information for F-gases through surveys, conference calls, interviews, and meetings.	UNIDO
Capacity building	Identification of capacity building in the context of quota system, customs, safety standards, reclaiming and disposal of ODS.	UNEP

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

Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
1.- HFC sectorial distribution of consumption for the years 2020, 2021, and 2022 and modelling consumption for the period 2023 – 2029. Analysis of global markets of HFCs and low-GWP alternatives undertaken. Identification of	USD 45,000	UNIDO

conventional or reference HFC technologies and estimation of HFC demand by reference technology in relevant sectors and subsectors. Analysis on HFC markets and low-GWP alternatives in the country: HCFC phase-out impact; Technology evolution; Costs & availability; Regulation and standards; and estimation of potential market penetration of low-GWP abatement technologies.		
2.- Assessment of capacity building: a) Identification, revision, analysis and documentation of the national laws, rules and standards which based the elaboration of the HFCs quota rules. b) Customs capacity building assessment. Number of customs officers trained and type of equipment to understand the needs training required for the HFC controls, additional capacity building options and tools to comply with the new obligations under the Kigali amendment; promote actively the participation of women in the capacity building activities. c) Existing safety standards for handling flammable and toxic alternatives and the general regulation modifications needed; d) Evaluation of the Reclaiming and destruction capacity in the country e) Identification of RAC existing appliances by sectors	USD 40,000	UNEP
3- Conducting studies, stakeholders' workshops, and assessment: a) Assessment of the actual standards for the energy efficiency for RAC equipment in Guatemala b) Identification of the main HFC commercial applications and related end-users: refrigeration technologies in supermarkets, convenience stores, restaurants, hotels, among others.	USD 29,000	UNIDO
5 - Communication and outreach plan: Preparation of a comprehensive communication and outreach strategy in consultation with key stakeholders including RAC associations and media. The communication and outreach plan will be prepared in a way that supports the gender mainstreaming activities under the project.	USD 11,000	UNEP
6 - HFC phase-down strategy development: Technical and legal experts to prepare all documents, consult all key stakeholders, and develop a detailed strategy. Integration and harmonization of the reports and studies previously developed concerning HFC consumption, BAT technologies, License system, and energy efficiency. Identification of feasible measures to reach Kigali Amendment scenarios in the long, medium, and large term and its	USD 45,000	UNIDO

associated costs.		
TOTAL	USD 170,000	
7. How will activities related to preparing the KIP be linked to the current stages of the HPMP being implemented in the country? (OPTIONAL)		
Synergies from ongoing and future HPMP activities will be assessed in an integrated manner and incorporated into the HFC phase-down plan development. Furthermore, lessons learned from HPMP implementation will be taken into consideration to the extent possible.		

PROJECT CONCEPT – Afghanistan

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 USED OR UNWANTED CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES
Country:	Afghanistan
Lead implementing agency:	UNIDO
Meeting where request is being submitted	94th
Implementation period	1 July 2024 – 30 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	
Funding requested:	
Agency	Funding requested (US \$)*
UNIDO	90,000

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

Part II: Prerequisites for submission

Item	Yes	No
Official endorsement letter from Government, indicating roles of respective agencies (where more than one IA is involved), and that the national inventory/action plan will be completed within 24 months from the date of project approval	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Project included in the bilateral/IA business plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
If NO , please provide explanation: It is expected that UNIDO is going to take over all MLF projects for Afghanistan if the government's request is approved by the 94 th Executive Committee.		

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

that, it is crucial to undertake preparatory activities for ODS banks. There is no legal framework on used or unwanted ODS bank in the country.

II. Methodology

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

III. Project Objectives

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

The national stakeholders would include the National Environmental Protection Agency, Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning (RAC) Association, Afghanistan-Korea Vocational Training Centre etc. Where relevant, this project will carry out the project activities in consultation with the government units responsible for Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants.

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

IV. Budget

The country did not benefit of the preparation of national inventories of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances and a plan for the collection, transport and disposal of such substances, including consideration of recycling and cost-effective destruction funding window offered by MLF. For that reason, the government has decided to take this opportunity to address the ODS bank inventories preparation, herewith submitting a proposal for activities to facilitate an inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances and a plan for the collection, transport and disposal of such substances contained in document. Based on the decision of the Executive Committee 91/66 in UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/72, the funding for the preparation of national inventories of banks of waste-controlled substances and national action plan (US \$) is US\$ 90,000.00, understanding the country's HCFC baseline is 23.6 ODP tonnes. The proposed amount would be divided into the activities below.

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

Activity	Description	Agency
Data on HFC consumption in manufacturing/servicing sector	1) Desk research on domestic regulations and programme supporting sound management of	UNIDO

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

3. Funding for the activities described in 2 above

Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
1) Desk research on domestic regulations and programme supporting sound management of refrigerant and other controlled substance including Identification of key stakeholders (government and private sector (i.e., waste management operators, collection centres, or waste aggregators, appliance retailers, refrigeration associations, service centres)	15,000	UNIDO
2) Conduct a preliminary inventory on HFC consumption in assembling/servicing sectors	10,000	UNIDO
3) Workshop with relevant stakeholders on the acquired desk research information	6,000	UNIDO
4) Establishment of a methodology of the inventory/action plan, linked to other HCFC phase down activities, endorsed by NOU	6,000	UNIDO
5) Study on quantities of unused or unwanted refrigerants from the	25,000	UNIDO

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

PROJECT CONCEPT – Botswana

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 for the national inventories of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances and plan for the collection, transport and disposal of such substances.	
Country:	Botswana	
Lead implementing agency:	UNIDO	
Meeting where request is being submitted	94 th Executive Committee Meeting	
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 \$)*	
UNIDO	90,000	

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

Part II: Prerequisites for submission

Item	Yes	No
Official endorsement letter from Government, indicating roles of respective agencies (where more than one IA is involved), and that the national inventory/action plan will be completed within 24 months from the date of project approval	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Project included in the bilateral/IA business plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
If NO , please provide explanation: Based on decision made at the 93 rd meeting, the ExCom allowed requests for preparation of ODS inventory to be submitted, even if they are not part of the 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>Botswana will take guidance provided in paragraphs 16 to 32 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/66 in the development of national inventories of waste-controlled substances contained in equipment and bulk stockpiles. Botswana has collected information linked to the Enabling Activities for Hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) Phase-Down and the preparation of HPMP stage II to estimate consumption and the number of equipment, for all refrigerants, installed in the country in the different applications and their servicing needs.</p> <p>The past data will be used as basis for the survey to build on and collect information on the number of installed equipment and their age, the charge inside the equipment, the rate at which this equipment will reach their end-of-life, and the amount of refrigerant of each type that will need to be recovered.</p> <p>The survey will also determine the quantity of refrigerant, by type, that has been either recovered through the existing RRR process, or illegal refrigerants that have been confiscated and stockpiled.</p>

The exercise will enable Botswana to determine the amounts that will be needed to be disposed until 2030. The survey will also review the existing regulations regarding refrigerant recovery as well as the country's waste management landscape. Information will also be collected on the regional and international obligations of Botswana in this respect.

An action plan will be developed for the proper management and disposal of the stockpiles and to ensure the sustainability of the actions that are being proposed. The action plan will be discussed on a national level and approved by stakeholders.

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

Activity	Description	Agency
Data on HFC consumption in manufacturing/servicing sector	A national consultant will review available data and conduct a survey on HCFC consumption per refrigerant used in the servicing sector. In addition, the consultant will conduct a study to identify and quantify the existing used and unwanted refrigerant banks and estimate the quantity of future banks based on the installed RAC appliances.	UNIDO
HFC sectoral consumption information	A national consultant will review available data and collect additional sector-specific data per refrigerant but not limited to HCFC through questionnaires and interviews. The survey will provide more granular data covering sectors, sub-sectors and consumption per region.	UNIDO
Analysis of types of equipmentt using HFCs	A national consultant will conduct an inventory of equipment using HCFC. The inventory will include the type of equipment; age of equipment; substance used; quantity of substance recovered, reused, disposed of and stored.	UNIDO
New information on ODS regulations	A national consultant will evaluate the existing ODS regulations pertaining to the inventory and disposal of banks as well as formulate a plan to improve or develop regulations on the inventory and management of used or unwanted controlled substances and the transport and disposal of these substances.	UNIDO

3. Funding for the activities described in 2 above

Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
1- Desk study: An initial desk study of already available data from national surveys on consumption of HCFCs undertaken in the preparation of HPMPs, ODS alternatives surveys, equipment importers, recovery and recycling activities from waste management operators, and collection, dismantling and recovery of the waste refrigerants and other substances from end-of-life equipment.	USD 10,000 Number of national consultants: 1	UNIDO
2 – Preparation work: Conduct an assessment of policies and regulations regarding refrigerant	US\$ 10,000 Number of consultants: 1	UNIDO

<p>emissions and collection as well as waste collection of equipment at their end-of-life. The analysis will be done on a national and regional scale including a review of the international obligations of Botswana for related protocols and agreements. An understanding of the waste sources is needed to prepare a methodology for quantifying the amount of waste-controlled substances in the country.</p>		
<p>3 – Survey: A national consultant will conduct an inventory of unwanted ODS, controlled substances and equipment including the type of equipment; age of equipment; substance used; charge inside the equipment, quantity of substance recovered, reused, disposed of and stored. The survey will cover all sectors Consultant will check the collected data against consumption data and other sources of information.</p>	<p>US\$ 30,000 Number of national consultants: 6</p>	<p>UNIDO</p>
<p>4 - Preparation of a final report of the inventory of unwanted controlled substances which includes an action plan include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) An understanding of the sources and banks of waste-controlled substances in the country (inventory of banks); (b) Description of the existing and required policies and regulations supporting the management of waste-controlled substances including recovery and recycling (and reclamation, where applicable) based on the country’s institutional and regulatory framework; (c) Defining the activities that need to be implemented for establishing an effective collection, transportation, storage mechanism and a functioning recycling and reclamation infrastructure, including a tracking system for recovered ODS and waste-controlled substances and their reuse; (d) Description of the responsible actors and their role in the process of collection, storage, transport, and eventual disposal of unwanted controlled substances; 	<p>US\$ 20,000 Number of consultants: 2</p>	<p>UNIDO</p>

<p>(e) Assessing technology options for disposal, including destruction noting best practices, and potential opportunities for co-disposal of waste-controlled substances with other hazardous waste (e.g., persistent organic pollutants (POPs) waste), especially for those countries with very small ODS waste streams;</p> <p>(f) Understanding the impediments for the establishment of domestic destruction capacity and the export of waste for destruction;</p> <p>(g) Addressing the institutional framework needed to support the sustainable management of waste-controlled substances, including eventual disposal and the options identified noting monitoring and verification procedures required for; and</p> <p>(h) Cost considerations of disposal and destruction options including options for financing.</p>		
<p>5 - Analysis of results: The national inventory report and the subsequent data analysis will be discussed in consultation with the relevant stakeholders both in government and in the private sector (i.e., waste management operators, collection centres, or waste aggregators, appliance retailers, refrigeration associations) to ensure their involvement and cooperation for future actions related to the management of these wastes</p>	<p>US\$ 20,000 Number of meetings: 2 Number of consultants: 4</p>	<p>UNIDO</p>
TOTAL	90,000	
<p>4. How will the Multilateral Fund gender policy be considered during project preparation?</p>		
<p>In line with the MLF gender policy contained in ExCom document 84/73, special effort will be made to involve female consultants in the preparation of the proposal as well as female technicians for awareness-raising activities. The project preparation will aim to advocate the importance of gender-responsive actions and provisions in developing the inventory of used or unwanted controlled substances and the transport and disposal of these substances. Programs will take into account allocations for the proposed gender activities (e.g., capacity building activities for female technicians). Also each project component in terms of stakeholders and participation will ensure that both women and men can provide input, access and participate in project activities (e.g., through outreach / invitations of female technicians to participate in stakeholder consultations, expert recruitment etc.).</p>		

PROJECT CONCEPT – Iran

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 USED OR UNWANTED CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES
Country:	Islamic Republic of Iran
Lead implementing agency:	UNIDO
Meeting where request is being submitted	94th
Implementation period	1 July 2024 – 30 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	
Funding requested:	
Agency	Funding requested (US \$)*
UNIDO	100,000

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

Part II: Prerequisites for submission

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

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

II. Methodology

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

III. Project Objectives

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

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

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

IV. Budget

The country did not benefit of the preparation of national inventories of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances and a plan for the collection, transport and disposal of such substances, including consideration of recycling and cost-effective destruction funding window offered by MLF. For that reason, the government has decided to take this opportunity to address the ODS bank inventories preparation, herewith submitting a proposal for activities to facilitate an inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances and a plan for the collection, transport and disposal of such substances contained in document. Based on the decision of the Executive Committee 91/66 in UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/72, the funding for the preparation of national inventories of banks of waste-controlled substances and national action plan (US \$) is US\$ 100,000.00, understanding the country's HCFC baseline is 380.5 ODP tonnes.

The proposed amount would be divided into the activities below.

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

Activity	Description	Agency
Data on HFC consumption in manufacturing/servicing sector	1) Desk research on domestic regulations and programme supporting sound management of refrigerant and other controlled substance including Identification of key stakeholders (government and private sector (i.e., waste management operators,	UNIDO

	collection centres, or waste aggregators, appliance retailers, refrigeration associations, recycling centres (once established), service centres) 2) Update on HFC consumption in assembling/servicing sectors; 3) Workshop with relevant stakeholders on the acquired desk research information.	
HFC sectoral consumption information	4) Establishment of a methodology of the inventory/action plan, linked to other HCFC phase down activities, endorsed by NOU;	UNIDO
Analysis of types of equipment using HFCs	5) Study on quantities of unused or unwanted refrigerants from the identified types and sources of equipment, this is to be used for further identification of national priorities for sound refrigerant management; 6) Coordinating and sharing the vision among the governmental stakeholders by establishing a working group, if relevant, as a subgroup of the National Ozone Committee, to assess unused or unwanted refrigerant, RAC equipment at the end of life cycle, and refrigerant emissions to the atmosphere	UNIDO
Others, specify.	7) Drafting the inventory of unused or unwanted quantities of refrigerants and a national action plan including a preliminary economic feasibility study on destruction activities for relevant private/public sector stakeholders. In case business plan is needed – to include plan of its development into a national plan	UNIDO
3. Funding for the activities described in 2 above		
Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
1) Desk research on domestic regulations and programme supporting sound management of refrigerant and other controlled substance including Identification of key stakeholders (government and private sector (i.e., waste management operators, collection centres, or waste aggregators, appliance retailers, refrigeration associations, recycling centres (once established), service centres)	10,000	UNIDO
2) Update on HFC consumption in assembling/servicing sectors	15,000	UNIDO
3) Workshop with relevant stakeholders on the acquired desk research information	5,000	UNIDO
4) Establishment of a methodology of the inventory/action plan, linked to other HCFC phase down activities, endorsed by NOU	5,000	UNIDO
5) Study on quantities of unused or unwanted refrigerants from the identified types and sources of equipment, this is to be used for further identification of national	32,000	UNIDO

priorities for sound refrigerant management;		
6) Coordinating and sharing the vision among the governmental stakeholders by establishing a working group, if relevant, as a subgroup of the National Ozone Committee, to assess unused or unwanted refrigerant, RAC equipment at the end of life cycle, and refrigerant emissions to the atmosphere	8,000	UNIDO
7) Drafting the inventory of unused or unwanted quantities of refrigerants and a national action plan including a preliminary economic feasibility study on destruction activities for relevant private/public sector stakeholders. In case business plan is needed – to include plan of its development into a national plan	25,000	UNIDO
TOTAL	100,000	
4. How will the Multilateral Fund gender policy be considered during project preparation?		
Female engineers and technicians will be encouraged to participate in organized workshops. When possible, female consultants would be encouraged to work on the data survey and organize workshops.		

PROJECT CONCEPT – Libya

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 for the national inventories of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances and plan for the collection, transport and disposal of such substances.
Country:	Libya
Lead implementing agency:	UNIDO
Meeting where request is being submitted	94 th meeting
Implementation period	June 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	
Funding requested:	
Agency	Funding requested (US \$)*
UNIDO	USD 100,000

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

Part II: Prerequisites for submission

Item	Yes	No
Official endorsement letter from Government, indicating roles of respective agencies (where more than one IA is involved), and that the national inventory/action plan will be completed within 24 months from the date of project approval	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Project included in the bilateral/IA business plan?	<input 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>
<p>Libya will take guidance provided in paragraphs 16 to 32 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/66 in the development of national inventories of waste-controlled substances contained in equipment and bulk stockpiles. Libya will collect information for the preparation of the inventory to estimate consumption and the number of equipment, for all refrigerants, installed in the country in the different applications and their servicing needs. In addition, Libya will collect information on the number of installed equipment and their age, the charge inside the equipment, the rate at which this equipment will reach their end-of-life, and the amount of refrigerant of each type that will need to be recovered.</p> <p>The survey will also determine the quantity of refrigerant, by type that has been either recovered through the existing RRR process, or illegal refrigerants that have been confiscated and stockpiled.</p> <p>The exercise will enable Libya to determine the amounts that will need to be disposed of until 2030.</p>

<p>The survey will also review the existing regulations regarding refrigerant recovery as well as the country's waste management landscape. Information will also be collected on the regional and international obligations of Libya in this respect.</p> <p>A national inventory plan will be developed for the proper management and disposal of the stockpiles and to ensure the sustainability of the actions that are being proposed.</p> <p>The plan will be discussed on a national level and approved by stakeholders.</p>		
<p>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</p>		
Activity	Description	Agency
Data collection	Four national consultants will conduct surveys on HCFC consumption per refrigerant used in the servicing sector, as well as an inventory of equipment using HCFC. The inventory will include the type of equipment; age of equipment; substance used; quantity of substance recovered, reused, disposed of and stored. In addition, the consultants will evaluate the existing ODS regulations pertaining to the inventory and disposal of banks. The surveys will be conducted nationwide.	UNIDO
Analysis of data collected	.Two national consultants will review the gathered and available data. In addition, the consultants will conduct a study to identify and quantify the existing used and unwanted refrigerant banks and estimate the quantity of future banks based on the installed RAC appliances.	UNIDO
Preparation of inventory report/national plan	An international expert will support a national consultant in formulating a plan to improve or develop regulations on the inventory and management of used or unwanted controlled substances. In addition, they will develop a national plan for the collection, the transport and disposal of these substances.	UNIDO
Stakeholder consultation	The national inventory plan and the subsequent data analysis will be discussed in consultation with the relevant stakeholders both in government and in the private sector.	UNIDO
<p>3. Funding for the activities described in 2 above</p>		
Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
1- Desk study: An initial desk study of already available data from national surveys on consumption of HCFCs undertaken in the preparation of HPMP, ODS alternatives surveys, equipment importers, recovery and recycling activities from waste management operators, and collection, dismantling and recovery of the waste refrigerants and other substances from end-of-life equipment.	USD 10,000 Number of national consultants: 1	UNIDO
2 – Preparation work: Conduct an assessment of policies and regulations of refrigerant emissions and collection as well as	US\$ 10,000 Number of consultants: 1	UNIDO

<p>waste collection of equipment at their end-of-life. The analysis will be done on a national and regional scale including a review of the international obligations of Libya for related protocols and agreements. An understanding of the waste sources is needed to prepare a methodology for quantifying the amount of waste-controlled substances in the country.</p>		
<p>3 – Survey: Four national consultants will conduct surveys on HCFC consumption per refrigerant used in the servicing sector, as well as an inventory of unwanted ODS, controlled substances and equipment including the type of equipment; age of equipment; substance used; charge inside the equipment, quantity of substance recovered, reused, disposed of and stored. The survey will be conducted nationwide and cover all sectors and subsectors. The consultants will check the collected data against consumption data and other sources of information.</p>	<p>US\$ 35,000 Number of national consultants: 4</p>	<p>UNIDO</p>
<p>4 - Preparation of a plan for the inventory of unwanted controlled substances which includes an action plan/national inventory plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) An understanding of the sources and banks of waste-controlled substances in the country (inventory of banks); b) Description of the existing and required policies and regulations supporting the management of waste-controlled substances including recovery and recycling (and reclamation, where applicable) based on the country's institutional and regulatory framework; c) Defining the activities that need to be implemented for establishing an effective collection, transportation, storage mechanism and a functioning recycling and reclamation infrastructure, including a tracking system for recovered ODS and waste- 	<p>US\$ 25,000 Number of consultants: 2</p>	<p>UNIDO</p>

<p>controlled substances and their reuse;</p> <p>d) Description of the responsible actors and their role in the process of collection, storage, transport, and eventual disposal of unwanted controlled substances;</p> <p>e) Assessing technology options for disposal, including destruction noting best practices, and potential opportunities for co-disposal of waste-controlled substances with other hazardous waste (e.g., persistent organic pollutants (POPs) waste), especially for those countries with very small ODS waste streams;</p> <p>f) Understanding the impediments for the establishment of domestic destruction capacity and the export of waste for destruction;</p> <p>g) Addressing the institutional framework needed to support the sustainable management of waste-controlled substances, including eventual disposal and the options identified noting monitoring and verification procedures required for; and</p> <p>h) Cost considerations of disposal and destruction options including options for financing.</p>		
<p>5 - Analysis of results: The national inventory plan and the subsequent data analysis will be discussed in consultation with the relevant stakeholders both in government and in the private sector (i.e., waste management operators, collection centres, or waste aggregators, appliance retailers, refrigeration associations) to ensure their involvement and cooperation for future actions related to the management of these wastes</p>	<p>US\$ 20,000 Number of meetings: 2 Number of consultants: 2</p>	<p>UNIDO</p>
<p>TOTAL</p>	<p>US\$ 100,000</p>	
<p>4. How will the Multilateral Fund gender policy be considered during project preparation?</p>		
<p>In line with the MLF gender policy contained in ExCom document 84/73, special effort will be made to involve female consultants in the preparation of the proposal as well as female technicians for awareness-raising activities. The project preparation will aim to advocate the importance of gender-responsive actions and</p>		

provisions in developing the inventory of used or unwanted controlled substances and the transport and disposal of these substances. Programs will take into account allocations for the proposed gender activities (e.g., capacity building activities for female technicians). Also, each project component in terms of stakeholders and participation will ensure that both women and men can provide input, access and participate in project activities (e.g., through outreach / invitations of female technicians to participate in stakeholder consultations, expert recruitment etc.).

PROJECT CONCEPT – Niger

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 for the national inventories of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances and plan for the collection, transport and disposal of such substances.
Country:	The Niger
Lead implementing agency:	UNIDO
Meeting where request is being submitted	94th meeting
Implementation period	June 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	
Funding requested:	
Agency	Funding requested (US \$)*
UNIDO	USD 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:		

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>Niger will take guidance provided in paragraphs 16 to 32 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/66 in the development of national inventories of waste-controlled substances contained in equipment and bulk stockpiles. Niger has collected information for the preparation of the KIP to estimate consumption and the number of equipment, for all refrigerants, installed in the country in the different applications and their servicing needs. The collected data will be used as basis for the survey to build on and collect information on the number of installed equipment and their age, the charge inside the equipment, the rate at which this equipment will reach their end-of-life, and the amount of refrigerant of each type that will need to be recovered. The survey will also determine the quantity of refrigerant, by type, that has been either recovered through the existing RRR process, or illegal refrigerants that have been confiscated and stockpiled.</p>

<p>The exercise will enable Niger to determine the amounts that will be need to be disposed until 2030. The survey will also review the existing regulations regarding refrigerant recovery as well as the country's waste management landscape. Information will also be collected on the regional and international obligations of Niger in this respect.</p> <p>An action plan will be developed for the proper management and disposal of the stockpiles and to ensure the sustainability of the actions that are being proposed.</p> <p>The action plan will be discussed on a national level and approved by stakeholders.</p>		
<p>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</p>		
Activity	Description	Agency
Data collection	A national consultant will conduct a survey on HCFC consumption per refrigerant used in the servicing sector, as well as an inventory of equipment using HCFC. The inventory will include the type of equipment; age of equipment; substance used; quantity of substance recovered, reused, disposed of and stored. In addition, the consultant will evaluate the existing ODS regulations pertaining to the inventory and disposal of banks.	UNIDO
Analysis of data collected	.A national consultant will review the gathered and available data. In addition, the consultant will conduct a study to identify and quantify the existing used and unwanted refrigerant banks and estimate the quantity of future banks based on the installed RAC appliances.	UNIDO
Preparation of inventory report/national plan	A national consultant will formulate a plan to improve or develop regulations on the inventory and management of used or unwanted controlled substances and the transport and disposal of these substances.	UNIDO
Stakeholder consultation	The national inventory plan and the subsequent data analysis will be discussed in consultation with the relevant stakeholders both in government and in the private sector.	UNIDO
<p>3. Funding for the activities described in 2 above</p>		
Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
1- Desk study: An initial desk study of already available data from national surveys on consumption of HCFCs undertaken in the preparation of HPMP and KIP, ODS alternatives surveys, equipment importers, recovery and recycling activities from waste management operators, and collection, dismantling and recovery of the waste refrigerants and other substances from end-of-life equipment.	USD 10,000 Number of national consultants: 1	UNIDO
2 – Preparation work: Conduct an assessment of policies and regulations of refrigerant emissions and collection as well as waste collection of equipment at their end-of-life. The analysis will	US\$ 10,000 Number of consultants: 1	UNIDO

<p>be done on a national and regional scale including a review of the international obligations of Niger for related protocols and agreements. An understanding of the waste sources is needed to prepare a methodology for quantifying the amount of waste-controlled substances in the country.</p>		
<p>3 – Survey: A national consultant will conduct an inventory of unwanted ODS, controlled substances and equipment including the type of equipment; age of equipment; substance used; charge inside the equipment, quantity of substance recovered, reused, disposed of and stored. The survey will cover all sectors Consultant will check the collected data against consumption data and other sources of information.</p>	<p>US\$ 25,000 Number of national consultants: 3</p>	<p>UNIDO</p>
<p>4 - Preparation of a plan for the inventory of unwanted controlled substances which includes an action plan/national inventory plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) An understanding of the sources and banks of waste-controlled substances in the country (inventory of banks); j) Description of the existing and required policies and regulations supporting the management of waste-controlled substances including recovery and recycling (and reclamation, where applicable) based on the country's institutional and regulatory framework; k) Defining the activities that need to be implemented for establishing an effective collection, transportation, storage mechanism and a functioning recycling and reclamation infrastructure, including a tracking system for recovered ODS and waste-controlled substances and their reuse; l) Description of the responsible actors and their role in the process of collection, storage, transport, and eventual 	<p>US\$ 20,000 Number of consultants: 2</p>	<p>UNIDO</p>

<p>disposal of unwanted controlled substances;</p> <p>m) Assessing technology options for disposal, including destruction noting best practices, and potential opportunities for co-disposal of waste-controlled substances with other hazardous waste (e.g., persistent organic pollutants (POPs) waste), especially for those countries with very small ODS waste streams;</p> <p>n) Understanding the impediments for the establishment of domestic destruction capacity and the export of waste for destruction;</p> <p>o) Addressing the institutional framework needed to support the sustainable management of waste-controlled substances, including eventual disposal and the options identified noting monitoring and verification procedures required for; and</p> <p>p) Cost considerations of disposal and destruction options including options for financing.</p>		
<p>5 - Analysis of results: The national inventory plan and the subsequent data analysis will be discussed in consultation with the relevant stakeholders both in government and in the private sector (i.e., waste management operators, collection centres, or waste aggregators, appliance retailers, refrigeration associations) to ensure their involvement and cooperation for future actions related to the management of these wastes</p>	<p>US\$ 25,000 Number of meetings: 2 Number of consultants: 2</p>	<p>UNIDO</p>
<p>TOTAL</p>	<p>US\$ 90,000</p>	
<p>4. How will the Multilateral Fund gender policy be considered during project preparation?</p>		
<p>In line with the MLF gender policy contained in ExCom document 84/73, special effort will be made to involve female consultants in the preparation of the proposal as well as female technicians for awareness-raising activities. The project preparation will aim to advocate the importance of gender-responsive actions and provisions in developing the inventory of used or unwanted controlled substances and the transport and disposal of these substances. Programs will take into account allocations for the proposed gender activities (e.g., capacity building activities for female technicians). Also, each project component in terms of stakeholders and participation will ensure that both women and men can provide input, access and participate in project activities (e.g., through outreach / invitations of female technicians to participate in stakeholder consultations, expert recruitment etc.).</p>		

PROJECT CONCEPT – Türkiye

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 USED OR UNWANTED CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES
Country:	Turkiye
Lead implementing agency:	UNIDO
Meeting where request is being submitted	94th
Implementation period	1 July 2024 – 30 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 \$)*
UNIDO	100,000

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

Part II: Prerequisites for submission

Item	Yes	No
Official endorsement letter from Government, indicating roles of respective agencies (where more than one IA is involved), and that the national inventory/action plan will be completed within 24 months from the date of project approval	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Project included in the bilateral/IA business plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
If NO , please provide explanation: Based on decision made at the 93 rd meeting, the ExCom allowed requests for preparation of ODS inventory to be submitted, even if they are not part of the business plans.		

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

1. Brief overview of the the concept, methodology and approach to be taken for the preparation of the national inventory and / or action plan and how it is linked to other activities in the country (i.e., national plans like the KIP), in particular those activities in the refrigeration servicing sector such as recovery, recycling, and reclamation programmes
I. Background According to the Executive Committee (ExCom) Decision 91/66, Multilateral Fund (MLF) will provide additional fundings to Article 5 countries for an inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances and a plan for the collection, transport and disposal of such substances contained in UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/72. Banks refer to the cumulative quantity of substances stored within operational equipment, chemical reserves, foams, and other products that have not yet been released into the atmosphere. Under the HPMP, equipment was provided to three RRR centers and this ODS survey would complement the activities related to recycling and recovery. Given that, it is crucial to undertake preparatory activities for ODS banks, it is to be noted that there is no legal framework on used or unwanted ODS bank.
II. Methodology

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

If there is no substantial amount of recovered ODS, but still great potential, then a gap analysis is recommended. The gap analysis will help to identify weak and strong points of ODS bank management and should include an assessment of the robustness of the ODS bank estimates. If a gap or weak point is identified, appropriate measures should be implemented.

III. Project Objectives

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

The national stakeholders would include the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change (MoEUCC) (main beneficiary and counterpart). Where relevant, this project will carry out the project activities in consultation with the government units responsible for Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants.

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

IV. Budget

The country benefited in the past from funding for disposal of unwanted ODS. The quantities of CFCs that were destroyed were much lower than the planned. Therefore, preparing such inventory will help the government in identifying where these banks are and what would be the most cost-effective way for their collection, transport, disposal or recycling and reclamation. For that reason, the government has decided to take this opportunity to address the ODS bank inventories preparation, herewith submitting a proposal for activities to facilitate an inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances and a plan for the collection, transport and disposal of such substances. Based on the decision of the Executive Committee 91/66 in UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/72, the funding for the preparation of national inventories of banks of waste-controlled substances and national action plan (US \$) is US\$ 100,000.00, understanding the country's HCFC baseline is 609.9 ODP tonnes and that the country has committed to complete phase out by 2025.

The proposed amount would be divided into the activities below.

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

Activity	Description	Agency
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<p>Data collection and preliminary desk study on available data and assessment of regulatory compliance in Türkiye</p>	<p>Conduct a survey on HCFC consumption per refrigerant used in the servicing sector, as well as an inventory of equipment using HCFC. The inventory will include the type of equipment; usage area of the equipment, age of equipment; substance used; quantity of substance recovered, reused, disposed of and stored. In addition, the consultant will evaluate the existing ODS regulations pertaining to the inventory and disposal of banks.</p> <p>Identification of existing HCFC and HFC banks through on-site visits and desk-based research utilizing national databases and available data sources.</p> <p>Desk-based research on national regulations pertinent to e-waste and waste management, along with end-of-life criteria etc.</p> <p>Stakeholder analysis to define relevant actors for the action plan, followed by key stakeholder consultations.</p> <p>Evaluation of current destruction options defined in regulations within Türkiye for refrigerants, including but not limited to cement factories. Compilation of a list of destruction options along with optimization strategies to enhance efficiency and environmental sustainability.</p>	<p>UNIDO</p>
<p>Analysis of data collected</p>	<p>Review the gathered and available data, conduct a study to identify and quantify the existing used and unwanted refrigerant banks and estimate the quantity of future banks based on the installed RAC, firefighting and foam appliances.</p> <p>Conduct feasibility tests and evaluate destruction procedures in cement kilns in order to determine their viability as potential destruction points.</p> <p>Establish a methodology for developing an inventory/action plan to guide future initiatives.</p> <p>Identify data gaps and needs to ensure comprehensive analysis and decision-making.</p> <p>Analyze strategies for managing the equipment and gases in RAC, firefighting and foam appliances. (end-of-life appliances).</p> <p>Assess the installed capacity of recovery, recycle and reclaim (RRR) and disposal/destruction facilities. Evaluation of destruction options for capacity building in RRR facilities.</p> <p>Propose a sustainable model and financing modalities for implementation of identified strategies by considering stakeholder consultation meetings.</p>	<p>UNIDO</p>

Preparation of inventory report/national plan	Formulate a robust plan to improve or develop regulations on the inventory and management of used or unwanted controlled substances and the transport and disposal of these substances. The national plan aims to improve the effectiveness of collection mechanism, function of RRR and disposal facilities and suggestions for improvement of their effectiveness, function of e-waste (end of life equipment) and existing regulation/mechanisms (including hazardous waste and e-waste). It also defines the roles of all actors/stakeholders, including the role of the NOU, service workshops, disposal facilities, manufacturers and other regulatory bodies to ensure cohesive and coordinated efforts in implementing the national plan.	UNIDO
Stakeholder consultation	The national inventory and proposed action plan, and the subsequent data analysis will be discussed in consultation with the relevant stakeholders both in government and in the private sector. Stakeholder consultation is necessary and will be conducted during the preparation stage as well.	UNIDO
3. Funding for the activities described in 2 above		
Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
1- Data collection and preliminary desk study on available data and assessment of regulatory compliance in Türkiye	US\$ 20,000	UNIDO
2- Analysis of data collected	US\$ 20,000	UNIDO
3- Preparation of inventory report/national plan	US\$ 40,000	UNIDO
4- Stakeholder consultation	US\$ 20,000	UNIDO
TOTAL	100,000	
4. How will the Multilateral Fund gender policy be considered during project preparation?		
Female engineers and technicians will be encouraged to participate in organized workshops. When possible, female consultants would be encouraged to work on the data survey and organize workshops.		

Country: Libya

Title: Institutional Strengthening for the implementation of Montreal Protocol in Libya

Project Duration: 36 months (October 2024 – September 2027)

Project Budget: 360,518 (excl. 7% Agency Support Costs)

Implementing Agency: UNIDO

Coordinating Agency: Ministry of Environment /National Ozone Unit (NOU)

Project Summary

During phase VII, the NOU was fully staffed. Significant efforts were made, given the country political and security situation, to continue with the implementation of the Montreal Protocol activities. Quotas for the period 2024 were established and established quotas for 2023 were regularly monitored. The country consumption is below the control limits. The NOU continued to maintain cooperation with relevant public institutions, importers, customs authorities and end-users through regular meetings, inter-ministerial meetings and steering committees. Country programme data report for 2022 was submitted on time. The NOU organized trainings for 57 customs officers and 70 RAC technicians. Ozone Day Celebration was cancelled in 2023 due to the devastating floods in September 2023. In the reporting period, the NOU requested from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to ratify the Kigali Amendment. The request was forwarded to the Parliament along with all the legal instruments required for the ratification of the amendment. Due to visa issues, Libyan officials could not attend the Meetings of the Party and Open-ended Working Group meetings in the reporting period. Activities under the first tranche of HPMP stage II were implemented in a timely manner and according to the plan of action developed jointly by UNIDO and the NOU. Awareness campaigns were conducted and communication material developed and distributed. The NOU has achieved all of the 7 objectives, except the organisation of the World Ozone day.

During phase VIII the NOU will continue to monitor HCFCs consumption to maintain compliance with quota system and with licensing system. Quotas will be issued for the years 2024 to 2027 to maintain HCFC consumption in line with the Agreement between the Executive Committee and the Executive Committee and with its commitments in decision XXVII/11. Activities planned under the next phase include: CP and Article 7 data reporting; continued monitoring of the licensing system and allocation of quotas to achieve full control over the imports of all HCFCs and HCFC-based equipment. Establishment of an electronic licensing system and entry into force of control of HFC import. Continue cooperation with custom authorities and industry representatives. Continue to organize and conduct trainings of customs officers and RAC technicians. Facilitate the ratification process of the Kigali Amendment, supervise the completion of HPMP Stage II, Tranche I activities and the implementation of HPMP Stage II, Tranche II activities. Develop a national inventory of ODS unwanted waste and a national plan to dispose of ODS waste. Public awareness activities will include celebration of international ozone day and the country plans to participate in regional network and Montreal Protocol meetings.

Country:	Montenegro
Title:	Verification report of national consumption targets
Project Duration:	12 months
Project Budget:	US\$ 30,000 (excl. 9% Agency Support Costs)
Implementing Agency:	UNIDO
Coordinating Agency:	Environmental Protection Agency/ National Ozone Unit (NOU)

Project Summary

Funding requirement for the preparation of verification report of national program is being requested in accordance with decision 92/21(c).

The HCFC Phase-out Management Plan, Stage II for Montenegro was approved in June 2020 at the 85th Meeting of Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the implementation of the Montreal Protocol. The second tranche has been approved at the 91st meeting in December 2022. As per the agreement between the country and the Multilateral Fund, the next tranche request under this project is due at the first meeting in 2025.

Decision 92/21 (c): *'To request the Secretariat, in line with decision 61/46, to select, from the 92nd meeting onwards, in consultation with the bilateral and implementing agencies, a sample of 20 per cent of the low-volume-consuming countries with ongoing HPMPs for the purpose of verifying those countries' compliance with their HPMP Agreements between the country's Government and the Executive Committee, and to request the bilateral and implementing agencies acting as lead agencies for the respective Agreements to include the related costs of verification in their work programmes submitted at the same meeting.'*

Country:	North Macedonia
Title:	Verification report of national consumption targets
Project Duration:	12 months
Project Budget:	US\$ 30,000 (excl. 9% Agency Support Costs)
Implementing Agency:	UNIDO
Coordinating Agency:	Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning / National Ozone Unit (NOU)

Project Summary

Funding requirement for the preparation of verification report of national program is being requested in accordance with decision 92/21(c).

The HCFC Phase-out Management Plan, Stage II for North Macedonia was approved in December 2021 at the 88th Meeting of Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the implementation of the Montreal Protocol. The second tranche has been approved at the 93rd meeting in December 2023. As per the agreement between the country and the Multilateral Fund, the next tranche request under this project is due at the second meeting in 2024. However, to allow for sufficient time for preparation of the verification report, the verification report will be submitted with the 2026 tranche.

Decision 92/21 (c): *'To request the Secretariat, in line with decision 61/46, to select, from the 92nd meeting onwards, in consultation with the bilateral and implementing agencies, a sample of 20 per cent of the low-volume-consuming countries with ongoing HPMPs for the purpose of verifying those countries' compliance with their HPMP Agreements between the country's Government and the Executive Committee, and to request the bilateral and implementing agencies acting as lead agencies for the respective Agreements to include the related costs of verification in their work programmes submitted at the same meeting.'*