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COMITÉ EXÉCUTIF
DU FONDS MULTILATÉRAL AUX FINS
D'APPLICATION DU PROTOCOLE DE MONTRÉAL
Quatre-vingt-dix-huitième réunion
Montréal, 22-26 juin 2026
Point 8 c) de l'ordre du jour provisoire¹

PROGRAMME DE TRAVAIL DU PNUE POUR 2026

¹ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/98/1

OBSERVATIONS ET RECOMMANDATION DU SECRÉTARIAT DU FONDS

1. Le PNUE demande au Comité exécutif d'approuver un montant de 5 129 119 \$US, majoré des dépenses d'appui d'agence s'élevant à 150 800 \$US, pour son programme de travail 2026 figurant dans le tableau 1. La proposition est jointe au présent document.

Tableau 1 : Programme de travail du PNUE pour 2026

Pays	Activité/Projet	Montant demandé (\$US)	Montant recommandé (\$US)
SECTION A : ACTIVITÉS RECOMMANDÉES POUR APPROBATION GLOBALE			
A1 : Prolongation des projets de renforcement institutionnel			
Cambodge	Prolongation du projet de renforcement institutionnel (phase XIII)	298 522	298 522
Érythrée	Prolongation du projet de renforcement institutionnel (phase VII)	180 000	180 000
Eswatini	Prolongation du projet de renforcement institutionnel (phase IX)	180 000	180 000
Gambie	Prolongation du projet de renforcement institutionnel (phase XIII)	180 000	180 000
Grenade	Prolongation du projet de renforcement institutionnel (phase VIII)	180 000	180 000
Kenya	Prolongation du projet de renforcement institutionnel (phase XIV)	401 857	401 857
Libéria	Prolongation du projet de renforcement institutionnel (phase XI)	225 780	225 780
Mongolie	Prolongation du projet de renforcement institutionnel (phase XIV)	180 000	180 000
Nioué	Prolongation du projet de renforcement institutionnel (phase X)	100 000	100 000
Palaos	Prolongation du projet de renforcement institutionnel (phase XI)	180 000	180 000
République de Moldova	Prolongation du projet de renforcement institutionnel (phase XIII)	183 707	183 707
Rwanda	Prolongation du projet de renforcement institutionnel (phase XI)	180 000	180 000
Saint-Vincent-et-les Grenadines	Prolongation du projet de renforcement institutionnel (phase IX)	180 000	180 000
Samoa	Prolongation du projet de renforcement institutionnel (phase XIII)	180 000	180 000
Soudan	Prolongation du projet de renforcement institutionnel (phase XI)	386 471	386 471
Tonga	Prolongation du projet de renforcement institutionnel (phase XI)	180 000	180 000
Tuvalu	Prolongation du projet de renforcement institutionnel (phase X)	180 000	180 000
Zimbabwe	Prolongation du projet de renforcement institutionnel (phase XIII)	392 782	392 782
Total pour A1		3 969 119	3 969 119
A2 : Préparation des projets relatifs au plan de mise en œuvre de l'Amendement de Kigali relatif aux HFC (KIP)			
Saint-Kitts-et-Nevis ^a	Préparation d'un KIP (phase I)	65 000	65 000
Sous-total pour A2		65 000	65 000
Dépenses d'appui d'agence		8 450	8 450
Total pour A2		73 450	73 450
A3 : Assistance technique pour l'élaboration d'un rapport de vérification sur la consommation de HFC et/ou de HCFC			
Bénin	Rapport de vérification pour la phase I du KIP	30 000	30 000
Tchad	Rapport de vérification pour la phase I du KIP	30 000	30 000
Îles Cook	Rapport de vérification pour la phase I du KIP	30 000	30 000
Eswatini	Rapport de vérification pour la phase II du PGEH et la phase I du KIP	45 000	45 000
Éthiopie	Rapport de vérification pour la phase I du KIP	30 000	30 000
Fidji	Rapport de vérification pour la phase I du KIP	30 000	30 000
Gambie	Rapport de vérification pour la phase II du PGEH et la phase I du KIP	45 000	45 000
Grenade	Rapport de vérification pour la phase I du KIP	30 000	30 000
Guinée-Bissau	Rapport de vérification pour la phase I du KIP	30 000	30 000
Kiribati	Rapport de vérification pour la phase I du KIP	30 000	30 000

Pays	Activité/Projet	Montant demandé (\$US)	Montant recommandé (\$US)
République démocratique populaire lao	Rapport de vérification pour la phase II du PGEH et la phase I du KIP	45 000	45 000
Lesotho	Rapport de vérification pour la phase II du PGEH et la phase I du KIP	45 000	45 000
Mali	Rapport de vérification pour la phase II du PGEH	30 000	30 000
Îles Marshall	Rapport de vérification pour la phase I du KIP	30 000	30 000
Micronésie (États fédérés de)	Rapport de vérification pour la phase I du KIP	30 000	30 000
Mongolie	Rapport de vérification pour la phase I du KIP	30 000	30 000
Nauru	Rapport de vérification pour la phase I du KIP	30 000	30 000
Nioué	Rapport de vérification pour la phase I du KIP	30 000	30 000
Palaos	Rapport de vérification pour la phase I du KIP	30 000	30 000
Paraguay	Rapport de vérification pour la phase II du PGEH	30 000	30 000
République de Moldova	Rapport de vérification pour la phase I du KIP	30 000	30 000
Rwanda	Rapport de vérification pour la phase II du PGEH et la phase I du KIP	45 000	45 000
Sainte-Lucie	Rapport de vérification pour la phase I du KIP	30 000	30 000
Samoa	Rapport de vérification pour la phase I du KIP	30 000	30 000
Seychelles	Rapport de vérification pour la phase I du KIP	30 000	30 000
Sierra Leone	Rapport de vérification pour la phase I du KIP	30 000	30 000
Îles Salomon	Rapport de vérification pour la phase I du KIP	30 000	30 000
Togo	Rapport de vérification pour la phase I du KIP	30 000	30 000
Tonga	Rapport de vérification pour la phase I du KIP	30 000	30 000
Tuvalu	Rapport de vérification pour la phase I du KIP	30 000	30 000
Ouganda	Rapport de vérification pour la phase II du PGEH	30 000	30 000
Vanuatu	Rapport de vérification pour la phase I du KIP	30 000	30 000
Zambie	Rapport de vérification pour la phase II du PGEH	30 000	30 000
Zimbabwe	Rapport de vérification pour la phase I du KIP	30 000	30 000
Sous-total pour A3		1 095 000	1 095 000
Dépenses d'appui d'agence		142 350	142 350
Total pour A3		1 237 350	1 237 350
Total pour A1, A2, A3		5 129 119	5 129 119
Dépenses d'appui d'agence pour A1, A2, A3		150 800	150 800
Total général		5 279 919	5 279 919

^a l'ONUDI est l'agence d'exécution coopérante

SECTION A : ACTIVITÉS RECOMMANDÉES POUR UNE APPROBATION GLOBALE

A1 : Prolongation des projets de renforcement institutionnel

Description des projets

2. Le PNUE a soumis des demandes de prolongation des projets de renforcement institutionnel (RI) pour les pays énumérés à la section A1 du tableau 1. La description de ces projets figure à l'annexe I du présent document.

Observations du secrétariat

3. Le secrétariat a examiné les demandes de prolongation de 18 projets de renforcement institutionnel présentés par le PNUE au nom des gouvernements concernés, à la lumière des lignes directrices² et des décisions pertinentes concernant l'admissibilité et le niveau de financement. Ces demandes ont été recoupées avec les plans de travail initiaux de la phase précédente, les données des programmes de pays (PP) et celles relevant de l'article 7, le dernier rapport sur la mise en œuvre de leurs PGEH, le rapport périodique de l'agence, ainsi que toute décision pertinente des Réunions des Parties. Il a été noté que les 18 pays avaient soumis leurs données relatives aux PP et à l'article 7 pour 2024 ou 2025. Seize d'entre eux respectent les objectifs de contrôle fixés par le Protocole de Montréal et ont fait état d'une consommation annuelle de HCFC et de HFC qui ne dépasse pas la consommation annuelle maximale autorisée indiquée dans leurs accords relatifs aux PGEH et aux KIP conclus avec le Comité exécutif. En outre, toutes les demandes soumises comprenaient une évaluation des indicateurs de performance, des risques liés au projet et de sa viabilité, ainsi que de la réalisation des objectifs de renforcement institutionnel, conformément à la décision 91/63 b).

4. Dans le cas de la Mongolie, le secrétariat a noté que la consommation de HFC en 2025, telle que déclarée dans les données du PP, s'élevait à 67 925 tonnes d'équivalent CO₂, ce qui est supérieur au niveau de référence et à la consommation maximale autorisée de 57 309 tonnes d'équivalent CO₂. Les données au titre de l'article 7 pour 2025 n'ont pas encore été soumises. Le secrétariat a pris note du fait que la Mongolie figurait parmi les Parties visées par la décision XXXV/16, relative à la prise en compte des incidences de la pandémie de COVID-19 sur la consommation de référence de HFC pour certaines Parties, adoptée lors de la trente-cinquième réunion des Parties. La recommandation concernant la demande de prolongation du financement du renforcement institutionnel pour la Mongolie sera donc présentée à titre exceptionnel, compte tenu du statut de la Mongolie en tant que partie visée par la décision XXXV/16.

5. Dans le cas de Saint-Vincent-et-les Grenadines, le secrétariat a pris note de la décision XXXVII/14 des Parties concernant le non-respect par ce pays du Protocole de Montréal relatif à des substances qui appauvrissent la couche d'ozone, et a constaté que la consommation de HFC, telle qu'indiquée dans les données de 2025 au titre de l'article 7 et dans le rapport du PP, se situait en dessous des limites de contrôle fixées par le Protocole de Montréal. La recommandation relative à la demande de prolongation du projet de renforcement institutionnel pour Saint-Vincent-et-les Grenadines sera donc formulée sans préjudice du fonctionnement du mécanisme du Protocole de Montréal visant à remédier au non-respect des obligations.

Recommandation du secrétariat

6. Le secrétariat recommande une approbation globale des demandes de prolongation du renforcement institutionnel pour les pays suivants : Cambodge, Érythrée, Eswatini, Gambie, Grenade, Kenya, Libéria, Mongolie, Nioué, Palaos, République de Moldova, Rwanda, Saint-Vincent-et-les Grenadines, Samoa, Soudan, Tonga, Tuvalu et Zimbabwe, au niveau de financement indiqué à la section A1 du tableau 1 du présent document, étant entendu que l'approbation pour la Mongolie est accordée à titre exceptionnel, la Mongolie étant reconnue comme une partie figurant sur la liste de la décision XXXV/16 relative à la prise en compte des incidences de la pandémie de COVID-19 sur la consommation de référence de HFC pour certaines Parties, adoptée lors de la trente-cinquième réunion des Parties, et que l'approbation concernant Saint-Vincent-et-les Grenadines est sans préjudice du fonctionnement du mécanisme du Protocole de Montréal visant à remédier au non-respect des obligations. Le Comité exécutif pourrait souhaiter faire part aux gouvernements susmentionnés des observations figurant à l'annexe II du présent document.

² Décision 91/63: b) D'approuver le format révisé des rapports finaux et des demandes de prolongation du financement des projets de renforcement des institutions, et les indicateurs de performance correspondants; et c) De demander aux pays visés à l'article 5, par l'intermédiaire des agences bilatérales et d'exécution, d'utiliser le format révisé mentionné à l'alinéa b) ci-dessus pour toutes les demandes de renouvellement des projets de renforcement des institutions à partir de la première réunion du Comité exécutif en 2023.

A2 : Préparation de projets dans le cadre des plans de mise en œuvre de l'Amendement de Kigali relatif aux HFC

Description du projet

7. Le PNUE, en sa qualité d'agence principale d'exécution, a soumis une demande concernant la préparation de la phase I du KIP pour un pays, l'ONUDI étant désignée comme agence d'exécution coopérante, comme indiqué à la section A2 du tableau 1.

8. Le PNUE, en sa qualité d'agence principale d'exécution pour Saint-Kitts-et-Nevis, a fourni une description des activités nécessaires à la préparation de la phase I du KIP et des coûts correspondants de chaque activité, en utilisant le modèle prévu pour les demandes de préparation de projets relatifs aux KIP. L'ONUDI, en sa qualité d'agence d'exécution coopérante pour Saint-Kitts-et-Nevis, a demandé 35 000 \$US, plus des dépenses d'appui d'agence de 2 450 \$US³.

Observations du secrétariat

9. Pour examiner cette demande, le secrétariat a pris en considération les lignes directrices relatives à la préparation des KIP telles que figurant dans la décision 87/50, ainsi que les activités proposées pour la préparation du projet et leur lien avec les activités de soutien menées dans le pays.

10. La demande soumise pour Saint-Kitts-et-Nevis comprend des données sur la consommation de HFC et de mélanges de HFC pour la période 2023-2025. Les activités de préparation du projet comprennent une enquête nationale et la collecte de données sur la consommation de HFC ; l'analyse de l'utilisation des HFC et des solutions de remplacement ; un examen des initiatives, politiques et réglementations nationales pertinentes liées à la réduction progressive des HFC ; une évaluation des besoins dans le secteur de l'entretien des équipements de réfrigération et de climatisation (RC) ; la préparation d'un plan de communication et d'activités de sensibilisation ; et l'élaboration d'une stratégie globale de réduction progressive des HFC.

11. Le secrétariat a noté que le pays avait ratifié l'Amendement de Kigali⁴ ; que le Gouvernement avait fourni une lettre d'approbation à l'appui de la préparation du projet ; et que le financement demandé était conforme à la décision 87/50. Le secrétariat a également pris note que le PNUE avait indiqué que, pour Saint-Kitts-et-Nevis, la préparation du projet relatif à la stratégie globale pour le KIP s'appuierait sur les activités mises en œuvre dans le cadre des activités habilitantes pour la réduction progressive des HFC, lesquelles ont contribué à la ratification de l'Amendement de Kigali dans le pays.

Recommandation du secrétariat

12. Le secrétariat recommande l'approbation globale de la préparation du projet pour la phase I du plan de mise en œuvre de l'Amendement de Kigali relatif aux HFC pour Saint-Kitts-et-Nevis, au niveau de financement indiqué à la section A2 du tableau 1.

⁴ Saint-Kitts-et-Nevis a ratifié l'Amendement de Kigali le 29 août 2025.

A3 : Assistance technique pour l'élaboration d'un rapport de vérification sur la consommation de HFC et/ou de HCFC

Description du projet

13. Conformément à la décision 61/46 c)⁵, le secrétariat a sélectionné un échantillon de pays visés à l'article 5 qui consomment de faibles volumes afin de vérifier le respect de leurs accords relatifs au PGEH. Le PNUE, en sa qualité d'agence principale d'exécution, demande un financement aux fins de la vérification de la phase II des PGEH pour le Mali, le Paraguay, l'Ouganda et la Zambie, comme indiqué à la section A3 du tableau 1.

14. Conformément à la décision 96/22 a) i)⁶, le secrétariat a établi la liste des pays pour lesquels le respect des accords relatifs aux KIP doit être vérifié. Le PNUE, en sa qualité d'agence principale ou désignée d'exécution, demande un financement pour la vérification de la phase I des KIP des pays suivants : Bénin, Tchad, Îles Cook, Éthiopie, Fidji, Grenade, Guinée-Bissau, Kiribati, Îles Marshall, États fédérés de Micronésie, Mongolie, Nauru, Nioué, Palaos, République de Moldova, Sainte-Lucie, Samoa, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Îles Salomon, Togo, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu et Zimbabwe, comme indiqué à la section A3 du tableau 1.

15. Conformément à la décision 96/22 b)⁷, le PNUE, en sa qualité d'agence principale d'exécution, demande également un financement pour la vérification combinée de la phase I des KIP et de la phase II des PGEH pour l'Eswatini, la Gambie, la République démocratique populaire lao, le Lesotho et le Rwanda.

16. Conformément aux décisions pertinentes, le PNUE, en sa qualité d'agence principale ou désignée d'exécution, a présenté des demandes d'assistance technique en vue de l'élaboration d'un rapport de vérification sur la consommation de HFC et/ou de HCFC pour 34 pays, comme indiqué à la section A3 du tableau 1.

Observations du secrétariat

17. Le secrétariat a noté que les demandes de financement étaient conformes aux montants approuvés pour des vérifications de même nature lors de réunions précédentes ; il a en outre souligné que les rapports de vérification devaient être soumis au moins dix semaines avant la réunion pertinente du Comité exécutif au cours de laquelle la prochaine tranche de financement du PGEH ou du KIP serait soumise.

18. Concernant le Lesotho, c'est le gouvernement allemand qui a été désigné comme agence d'exécution pour la phase II du PGEH, et le PNUE est l'agence principale d'exécution pour la phase I du

⁵ Le secrétariat a été prié de remettre, à la première réunion de chaque année, une liste de tous les pays dont la consommation de base de HCFC est inférieure ou égale à 360 tonnes métriques et dont le plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC est approuvé, ainsi qu'une indication d'un échantillon de 20 % des pays sur cette liste, afin que le Comité exécutif puisse approuver le financement nécessaire à la vérification, pour les pays de cet échantillon, de la conformité à l'accord du plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC pour l'année en question.

⁶ Il a été demandé au secrétariat de fournir, lors de la première réunion de chaque année, la liste des pays dont la consommation moyenne de HFC dans le secteur de l'entretien, au cours des années de référence, était inférieure ou égale à 360 tonnes métriques (tm) et qui avaient prévu de mettre en œuvre une tranche de leurs KIP au cours de l'année suivante, sans avoir bénéficié auparavant d'un financement pour mener à bien ces vérifications, et d'inclure également, les pays dont la consommation moyenne de HFC dans le secteur de l'entretien, au cours des années de référence, était supérieure à 360 tm et qui avaient choisi d'être financés en tant que pays consommant de faibles volumes, conformément à la décision 92/36 c).

⁷ Maintenir le niveau de financement recommandé pour la vérification de la consommation de HFC pour les pays dont la consommation dans le secteur de l'entretien des équipements ne dépasse pas 360 tm au cours des années de référence, à hauteur de 30 000 \$US, ou de 45 000 \$US lorsqu'elle est combinée à la vérification de la consommation de HCFC.

KIP. À la suite des discussions entre les agences d'exécution, le PNUE a accepté de réaliser la vérification combinée pour le Lesotho, comme indiqué dans le tableau ci-dessus.

Recommandation du secrétariat

19. Le secrétariat recommande une approbation globale de l'assistance technique destinée à l'élaboration des rapports de vérification, comme indiqué ci-dessous, à hauteur des montants figurant à la section A3 du tableau 1, étant entendu que ces rapports doivent être soumis au moins dix semaines avant la réunion du Comité exécutif concernée, lors de laquelle seront examinées les demandes de nouvelles tranches de financement pour les PGEH ou les KIP :

- a) Consommation de HFC pour la phase I des plans de mise en œuvre de l'Amendement de Kigali relatif aux HFC (KIP) pour les pays suivants : Bénin, Tchad, Îles Cook, Éthiopie, Fidji, Grenade, Guinée-Bissau, Kiribati, Îles Marshall, États fédérés de Micronésie, Mongolie, Nauru, Nioué, Palaos, République de Moldova, Sainte-Lucie, Samoa, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Îles Salomon, Togo, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu et Zimbabwe ;
- b) Consommation de HCFC pour la phase II du PGEH pour le Mali, le Paraguay, l'Ouganda et la Zambie ; et
- c) Consommation de HFC et de HCFC pour la phase I du KIP et la phase II du PGEH pour l'Eswatini, la Gambie, la République démocratique populaire lao, le Lesotho et le Rwanda.

Annexe I

INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECT PROPOSALS⁸

Cambodia: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile			
Implementing agency:			UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):			
	Phase I:	Mar-02	30,000
	Phase II:	Dec-03	100,000
	Phase III:	Nov-05	112,667
	Phase IV:	Nov-07	112,667
	Phase V:	Jul-09	112,667
	Phase VI:	Jul-11	112,667
	Phase VII:	Jul-13	112,667
	Phase VIII:	May-15	112,667
	Phase IX:	Jul-17	144,214
	Phase X:	May-19	144,214
	Phase XI:	Jul-21	144,214
	Phase XII:	Jun-23	298,523
	Total:		1,537,166
Amount requested for renewal (phase XIII) (US \$):			298,522
Amount recommended for approval for phase XIII (US \$):			298,522
Agency support costs (US \$):			0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase XIII to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):			298,522
Date of approval of country programme:			2003
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:			2010
Date of approval of Kigali HFC implementation plan:			2023
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes/CO ₂ -eq tonnes):			
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)			0.5
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)			15.0
(c) Annex E, (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)			0.0
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)			1,263,376
Latest reported ODS consumption (2025) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:			
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)			0.00
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)			4.76
(c) Annex E, (methyl bromide)			0.00
Total:			4.76
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (CO ₂ -eq tonnes) as per Article 7:			809,514
Year of reported country programme implementation data:			2025
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2025) (US \$):			6,050,605
Amount disbursed (as at December 2024) (US \$):			4,970,955
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2025) (ODP tonnes):			153.6
ODS phased out (as at December 2024) (ODP tonnes):			96.7

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
a) Investment projects:	1,132,796
b) Institutional strengthening:	1,537,166
c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	3,380,643
Total:	6,050,605

⁸ Data as at December 2024 are based on document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/97/14.

d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	150,000
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Progress report

2. The national ozone unit (NOU) of Cambodia implemented phase XII of the institutional strengthening (IS) project, achieving all seven objectives based on the performance indicators reported. The NOU enforced the HCFC and HFC licensing and quota system through the Sub-decree on ODS Management 2021, supported by an electronic licensing system fully linked to the National Single Window since August 2024. From January 2026, the system was modified to manage HFC quotas in CO₂-equivalent tonnes, enabling quota use to be tracked against Cambodia's HFC phase-down obligations. Additional monitoring mechanisms, including mandatory labelling of HCFC containers and market inspections, were maintained to prevent illegal trade. Country programme and Article 7 data were submitted in a timely manner through collaboration with the General Department of Customs and Excise on data sharing and reconciliation. The NOU coordinated with stakeholders to complete the fifth tranche of the HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP) and to prepare and implement additional projects, including stage I of the Kigali HFC implementation plan (KIP), the energy-efficiency project, the national inventory of ODS banks and the sixth tranche of the HPMP, supported by increased Government-funded NOU capacity for Kigali Amendment activities. Public awareness activities were conducted, and the NOU participated in regional and global Montreal Protocol meetings.

Plan of action

3. In phase XIII of the IS project, the NOU will concentrate on: implementing and enforcing the HCFC and HFC quota and licensing system; working with customs to monitor legal trade in ODS and HFCs and track import and export statistics under the new Harmonized System (HS) code system (AHTN 2028⁹); working with relevant authorities toward the planned ban on imports of HCFC-based refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) equipment and R-410A-based residential air conditioners by 1 January 2029, including consideration of national customs codes for RAC equipment; conducting regular data collection and reconciliation to ensure timely Article 7 and country programme reporting; coordinating implementation of approved Multilateral Fund projects; updating the communication and outreach strategy; continuing information dissemination and international and regional cooperation; and integrating gender mainstreaming, including efforts to increase women's participation in training, inspections and awareness activities.

Sustainability and risk assessment

4. The successful implementation of the IS project in Cambodia relies on stable financial support from the Multilateral Fund, continued Government ownership and stakeholder cooperation. The NOU has maintained stable staffing and daily operations, with support from senior management and guidance from the Steering Committee. Sustainability is further supported by the electronic licensing system linked to the National Single Window, data reconciliation with Customs, and continued enforcement of the HCFC and HFC licensing and quota system. The Government did not identify major risks to the achievement of IS objectives; however, continued coordination with customs, stakeholders and implementing agencies will be needed to sustain ODS phase-out and support HFC phase-down obligations.

Eritrea: Renewal of institutional strengthening

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

⁹ The ASEAN Harmonised Tariff Nomenclature 2028 (AHTN 2028) is the 8-digit commodity nomenclature standard for the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) set to align with the World Customs Organization's HS 2028 system.

Summary of the project and country profile			
Phase I:	Nov-05 & Apr-08		74,000
Phase II:	Dec-12		60,000
Phase III:	Dec-16		85,000
Phase IV:	Dec-19		85,000
Phase V:	Jul-21		85,000
Phase VI:	Jun-23		180,000
	Total:		569,000
Amount requested for renewal (phase VII) (US \$):			180,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase VII (US \$):			180,000
Agency support costs (US \$):			0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase VII to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):			180,000
Date of approval of country programme:			2008
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:			2012
Date of approval of Kigali HFC implementation plan:			2025
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes/CO ₂ -eq tonnes):			
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)			0.0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)			1.1
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)			0.5
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)			169,249
Latest reported ODS consumption (2025) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:			
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)			0.0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)			0.36
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)			0.0
Total:			0.36
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (CO ₂ -eq tonnes) as per Article 7:			157,324
Year of reported country programme implementation data:			2025
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2025) (US \$):			2,397,497
Amount disbursed (as at December 2024) (US \$):			1,559,130
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2025) (ODP tonnes):			9.2
ODS phased out (as at December 2024) (ODP tonnes):			4.9

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
a) Investment projects:	587,859
b) Institutional strengthening:	569,000
c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,240,638
Total:	2,397,497
d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	95,000

Progress report

6. Phase VI of the IS project in Eritrea was implemented with four of the seven objectives fully achieved, based on the performance indicators, and three partially achieved. During the reporting period, the NOU coordinated implementation of stage II of the HPMP, prepared and submitted stage I of the KIP, and implemented IS activities, including awareness programmes and training for RAC technicians and customs officers. The NOU was staffed by four members, including an additional staff member to support data collection, reporting and monitoring. Strong collaboration was maintained with RAC experts, importers and other key stakeholders. More than 80 refrigerant cylinders were inspected between 2023 and 2025, with one case of counterfeit refrigerant detected. Eritrea submitted Article 7 and country programme data to the Ozone and Fund Secretariats, respectively, and sex-disaggregated participation data were collected.

Plan of action

7. During phase VII of the IS project, the Department of Environment, through the NOU, will continue to support compliance with the Montreal Protocol control measures by coordinating activities for the gradual phase-out of HCFCs and for HFC phase-down. Priority will be given to maintaining the licensing and quota system, strengthening collaboration with key stakeholders, and sustaining data collection, reporting and monitoring capacity. Implementation of stage II of the HPMP and stage I of the KIP will continue, including training for RAC technicians and customs officers. Awareness-raising activities, including stakeholder workshops and targeted publications, will be conducted to support effective implementation. The NOU will strengthen cooperation with Customs to monitor and prevent illegal trade, integrate gender considerations into project activities, and support efforts to ban high-GWP HFC-based residential and commercial refrigeration equipment by 2028.

Sustainability and risk assessment

8. The Department of Environment, as the national focal point for Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs), including the Montreal Protocol, provides strong institutional support for project implementation. The Department contributes counterpart funding and has the human and infrastructure capacity to sustain project activities. Regular audits by the Office of the Auditor General support financial accountability and sound management. Illegal trade remains a possible risk, although strict border control measures are in place; this risk will be mitigated through continued cooperation with Customs, inspection activities and training of customs officers. These measures, together with strong Government ownership, support the long-term sustainability of project outcomes and minimize implementation risks.

Eswatini: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
Phase I:	Dec-94	76,072
Phase II:	Dec-03	58,344
Phase III:	Nov-07	60,000
Phase IV:	Nov-09 & Apr-10	60,000
Phase V:	Dec-13	60,000
Phase VI:	May-19	85,000
Phase VII:	Jul-21	85,000
Phase VIII:	Jun-23	180,000
	Total:	664,416
Amount requested for renewal (phase IX) (US \$):		180,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase IX (US \$):		180,000
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase IX to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		180,000
Date of approval of country programme:		1994
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan (stage I):		2011
Date of approval of Kigali HFC implementation plan:		2024
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes/CO ₂ -eq tonnes):		
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)		0.00
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		1.73
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		0.60
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)		105,500
Latest reported ODS consumption (2025) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		0.41
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)		0.0
	Total:	0.41

Summary of the project and country profile	
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (CO ₂ -eq tonnes) as per Article 7:	74,942
Year of reported country programme implementation data:	2025
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2025) (US \$):	3,372,218
Amount disbursed (as at December 2024) (US \$):	2,645,503
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2025) (ODP tonnes):	39.2
ODS phased out (as at December 2024) (ODP tonnes):	34.4

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
a) Investment projects:	1,049,155
b) Institutional strengthening:	664,416
c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,658,648
Total:	3,372,218
d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	95,000

Progress report

10. During phase VIII, the NOU of Eswatini continued to coordinate Montreal Protocol activities in collaboration with government institutions, industry stakeholders and training institutions. The NOU achieved six of the seven objectives, based on the performance indicators, with one partially achieved owing to delays in the submission of 2023 and 2024 country programme data. Key achievements included the gazetting of the ODS and HFC regulations, enforcement of the HCFC and HFC licensing and quota system, capacity-building for customs and enforcement officers, submission of stage I of the KIP, and reporting of ODS and HFC consumption data to the Fund and Ozone Secretariats. The NOU also developed a communication and awareness strategy, commemorated World Ozone Day, and hosted the 2024 World Refrigeration Day Sustainable Cooling Summit. Two female RAC technicians participated in the Cool Training Programme in September 2025 and have since been trained as assessors and refrigeration trainers, mentoring six other female technicians. A dedicated data team was established to support timely reporting, and 2025 country programme data were submitted on time.

Plan of action

11. In the upcoming phase IX of the IS project, the NOU will focus on: strengthening public awareness activities targeting consumers, equipment distributors, and marginalized and rural communities to support the ban on HCFC-based equipment imports; continuing capacity-building for RAC technicians, customs, and other border enforcement agencies, including a certified low-GWP refrigerant course for the two female technicians in late 2026, who will continue as trainers and mentors; prioritizing operationalization of the refrigerant recovery system; strengthening enforcement of the ODS and HFC Regulations (2025); continuing implementation of the licensing and quota system, supported by an electronic licensing system expected to be operational by September 2026; completing registration and use of the iPIC system to prevent illegal trade; collaborating with the Department of Energy on energy efficiency regulations; and finalizing a gender strategy by March 2027. These actions will support Eswatini in maintaining compliance with the Montreal Protocol and achieving the total phase-out of HCFCs by 31 December 2029.

Sustainability and risk assessment

12. The Government of Eswatini has designated a permanent officer as Ozone Coordinator within the NOU, supporting continuity of implementation in the event of changes in project staff. The NOU operates within the Eswatini Environment Authority and follows established government financial and administrative procedures, with project activities subject to regular oversight and annual audits. The National Ozone Steering Committee provides additional guidance and supports coordination among key stakeholders.

Sustainability is further strengthened through capacity-building for customs officers, enforcement agencies and RAC technicians, as well as through the ODS and HFC Regulations (2025), which provide the legal framework for continued enforcement and monitoring of controlled substances. The risk of HCFC-22 smuggling, which may increase as import quotas are reduced, is being mitigated through the introduction of end-user declaration forms, joint inspections with Customs and Police at importer and workshop premises, and the continued use of electronic licences uploaded directly to the ASYCUDA customs system to prevent counterfeiting and enable real-time verification.

Gambia (the): Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
	Phase I:	May-96
	Phase II:	Mar-00
	Phase III:	Dec-03
	Phase IV:	Apr-06
	Phase V:	Apr-08
	Phase VI:	Jul-10
	Phase VII:	Jul-12
	Phase VIII:	May-14
	Phase IX:	Dec-16
	Phase X:	May-19
	Phase XI:	Jul-21
	Phase XII:	Jun-23
	Total:	850,870
Amount requested for renewal (phase XIII) (US \$):		180,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase XIII (US \$):		180,000
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase XIII to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		180,000
Date of approval of country programme:		1996
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:		2011
Date of approval of Kigali HFC implementation plan:		2024
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes/CO ₂ -eq tonnes):		
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)		0.0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		1.5
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		0.0
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)		271,515
Latest reported ODS consumption (2025) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.00
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		0.19
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)		0.00
Total:		0.19
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (CO ₂ -eq tonnes) as per Article 7:		193,479
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2025
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2025) (US \$):		3,037,232
Amount disbursed (as at December 2024) (US \$):		2,385,644
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2025) (ODP tonnes):		49.0
ODS phased out (as at December 2024) (ODP tonnes):		43.1

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
a) Investment projects:	553,518
b) Institutional strengthening:	850,870

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,632,844
Total:	3,037,232
d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	95,000

Progress report

14. The NOU of the Gambia coordinated and implemented Montreal Protocol activities during the phase XII reporting period, including activities related to stage I of the KIP and stage II of the HPMP. The NOU achieved five of the seven objectives, based on the performance indicators, with two partially achieved. The NOU comprises three full-time staff, including one additional person reflecting the expanded Montreal Protocol portfolio. Key achievements included the development of revised ODS regulations incorporating HFC control measures, progress on an online permit system, capacity-building for customs and enforcement officers and RAC technicians, awareness-raising activities, including World Ozone Day celebrations, and strengthened inter-agency collaboration through regular steering committee meetings. The NOU also ensured the timely submission of 2025 Article 7 and country programme data, supported the female RAC association in developing its constitution, and organized dedicated training for female technicians.

Plan of action

15. In the upcoming phase XIII of the IS project, the NOU will focus on finalizing the revised ODS regulations; strengthening implementation and enforcement of the licensing and quota system, including deployment of an online licensing and quota management system; expanding capacity-building for customs and enforcement officers and RAC technicians, with increased emphasis on certification and gender inclusion; supporting the official registration of the female RAC association; finalizing a communication and awareness strategy; developing a project proposal for the inventory of banks of waste controlled substances; submitting the second tranche of stage I of the KIP and third tranche of stage II of the HPMP; and supporting compliance with the HFC phase-down and HCFC phase-out schedules.

Sustainability and risk assessment

16. The sustainability of the programme is supported by established institutional frameworks, inter-ministerial collaboration and stakeholder engagement. Key risks relate to illegal cross-border trade in refrigerants, particularly blended substances imported in small quantities. To mitigate these risks, the Government will enhance awareness of controlled substances, strengthen joint enforcement operations at entry points, maintain updated importer registers, continue capacity-building, and improve monitoring systems to support sustained compliance with Montreal Protocol obligations.

Grenada: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile	
Implementing agency:	UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):	
Phase I: Mar-00 and Dec-04	51,900
Phase II: Nov-06	60,000
Phase III: Apr-10	52,500
Phase IV: Jul-12	60,000
Phase V: Nov-15	85,000
Phase VI: Jun-18	85,000
Phase VII: Jul-21	85,000
Total:	479,400
Amount requested for renewal (phase VIII) (US \$):	180,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase VIII (US \$):	180,000
Agency support costs (US \$):	0

Total cost of institutional strengthening phase VIII to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):	180,000
Date of approval of country programme:	2000
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:	2010
Date of approval of Kigali HFC implementation plan:	2023
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes/CO ₂ -eq tonnes):	
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)	0.0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)	0.8
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)	0.0
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)	52,815
Latest reported ODS consumption (2024) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:	
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)	0.00
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)	0.02
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)	0.00
Total:	0.02
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (CO ₂ -eq tonnes) as per Article 7:	48,400
Year of reported country programme implementation data:	2025
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2025) (US \$):	2,076,645
Amount disbursed (as at December 2024) (US \$):	1,386,074
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2025) (ODP tonnes):	9.8
ODS phased out (as at December 2024) (ODP tonnes):	8.4

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
a) Investment projects:	328,392
b) Institutional strengthening:	479,400
c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,268,853
Total:	2,076,645
d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	50,000

Progress report

18. Phase VII of the IS project for Grenada supported the country in maintaining compliance with the Montreal Protocol and its Kigali Amendment. The NOU achieved five of the seven objectives, based on the performance indicators, with two partially achieved. Although implementation was affected by limited NOU capacity and external factors, including COVID-19 pandemic disruptions, changes in Government and Hurricane Beryl, the project was completed with the participation of key national stakeholders and support from UNEP. The recruitment of the National Ozone Assistant in January 2025 contributed to strengthened and timely reporting, coordination and activity implementation. The project supported ODS legislation and regulations, including the administrative ban on HCFC-based equipment implemented and enforced since December 2024, and progress on the revised Montreal Protocol Substances Bill which is expected to restrict imports of certain RAC equipment based on GWP thresholds. Grenada continued data reporting, stakeholder engagement, coordination of stage II of the HPMP and stage I of the KIP, awareness-raising, participation in regional and international Montreal Protocol meetings, and gender mainstreaming through awareness activities and stakeholder engagement.

Plan of action

19. Under phase VIII, the Government of Grenada will continue to build national capacity, coordinate activities for HCFC phase-out and HFC phase-down, and promote low-GWP, energy-efficient alternatives. Having complied with the baseline HFC consumption freeze, the Government will strengthen institutional arrangements for implementation of stage I of the KIP, with continued support from UNEP, the Steering Committee and national focal points. The NOU will strengthen internal coordination, including through the

planned recruitment of a Project Officer to support reporting, monitoring and project coordination; continue implementing and strengthening the HCFC and HFC licensing and quota systems; coordinate and monitor activities under stage II of the HPMP and stage I of the KIP; and work with stakeholders in the RAC sector through training and capacity development. The NOU will maintain Article 7 and country programme data reporting and active participation in Montreal Protocol meetings. Public awareness will be expanded through digital, print, social and traditional media, and gender mainstreaming will be supported through consultations with gender-focused stakeholders and targeted actions to promote women's participation in the refrigeration servicing sector.

Sustainability and risk assessment

20. The NOU functions within the Department of Renewable Energy in the Ministry of Climate Resilience, the Environment and Renewable Energy, with oversight from the Office of the Permanent Secretary. The NOU work programme is integrated into the Department and Ministry workplans and supported by Government in-kind contributions, contributing to the sustainability of the IS project. Potential risks relate to NOU capacity and external disruptions, including natural disasters, changes in Government and interruptions to in-person activities. These risks will be mitigated through strengthened internal coordination, the planned recruitment of a Project Officer, flexible work planning, diversified communication channels and continued integration of NOU activities into Ministry plans. Interim progress reports to UNEP will support early identification of implementation issues and timely technical support where needed.

Kenya: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile			
Implementing agency:			UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):			
Phase I:	Mar-93		197,712
Phase II:	Jul-98		131,834
Phase III:	Dec-00		131,569
Phase IV:	Nov-02		171,153
Phase V:	Dec-04		162,197
Phase VI:	Jul-07-Jul-08		151,666
Phase VII:	Jul-09		107,431
Phase VIII:	Dec-10		151,667
Phase IX:	Apr-13		151,667
Phase X:	May-15		151,667
Phase XI:	Nov-17		194,134
Phase XII:	Dec-20		194,134
Phase XIII:	Jun-23		401,857
	Total:		2,298,688
Amount requested for renewal (phase XIV) (US \$):			401,857
Amount recommended for approval for phase XIV (US \$):			401,857
Agency support costs (US \$):			0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase XIV to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):			401,857
Date of approval of country programme:			1994
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:			2012
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes/CO ₂ -eq tonnes):			
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)			1.1
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)			52.2
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)			217.5
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)			1,543,824
Latest reported ODS consumption (2024) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:			
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)			0.00
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)			6.07

Summary of the project and country profile	
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)	0.00
Total:	6.07
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (CO ₂ -eq tonnes) as per Article 7:	890,579
Year of reported country programme implementation data:	2024
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2025) (US \$):	10,147,108
Amount disbursed (as at December 2024) (US \$):	8,929,058
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2025) (ODP tonnes):	675.5
ODS phased out (as at December 2024) (ODP tonnes):	707.3

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	5,913,439
(b) Institutional strengthening:	2,298,688
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,934,981
Total:	10,147,108
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	150,000

Progress report

22. Phase XIII of the IS project in Kenya strengthened the national institutional framework for the Montreal Protocol and was implemented with four of the seven objectives fully achieved, based on the performance indicators, and three partially achieved. The revised Environmental Management and Coordination (Controlled Substances) Regulations were gazetted on 28 February 2025, incorporating the HFC licensing and quota system and an import ban on HCFC-based equipment. The NOU continued to implement the ODS regulations through enforcement of the HCFC licensing and quota system, coordinated activities under stage II of the HPMP, and conducted training for customs officers and RAC technicians to strengthen enforcement and compliance capacity. Article 7 and country programme data were reported. The NOU collected data on female participation in RAC training and awareness activities to support gender mainstreaming, participated in regional network and Montreal Protocol meetings, and conducted awareness activities, including World Ozone Day, media engagement and stakeholder workshops. The IS report noted, however, that HFC baseline data for previous years were inaccurate owing to voluntary reporting prior to the establishment of the mandatory HFC licensing and quota system. The additional time needed to review and reconcile the HFC baseline data affected the timing of the preparation of stage I of the KIP and the third tranche of stage II of the HPMP.

Plan of action

23. In phase XIV, the NOU of Kenya, in collaboration with stakeholders and partners, will continue implementing the IS project, coordinating stage II of the HPMP and supporting HFC phase-down activities under the Kigali Amendment. The NOU will convene regular meetings of the National Committee on Controlled Substances (NACODS), and support implementation of the Environmental Management and Coordination (Controlled Substances) Regulations, including through multi-agency enforcement and awareness activities for importers, intermediaries, and the general public. The NOU will establish a single window system linking the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), the NOU and the Kenya Revenue Authority (KRA), support timely Article 7 and country programme data reporting, and train RAC technicians, customs officers and other enforcement officers. Awareness activities, including World Ozone Day, will be guided by a communication and awareness plan informed by stakeholder feedback. The NOU will facilitate stakeholder agreements, coordinate progress and expenditure reporting and tranche submissions, participate in regional and international Montreal Protocol meetings, and implement gender strategies through a database of female RAC technicians, trainers and women in RAC equipment shops.

Sustainability and risk assessment

24. The Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Forestry provides counterpart support and has the institutional capacity to support project implementation. The NOU operates within a framework comprising the NACODS and strengthened inter-agency coordination with NEMA and the KRA. The project is subject to annual audits by the Office of the Auditor General. Potential risks to continuity during phase XIV include political and institutional changes. These risks will be mitigated through the existing institutional framework, NACODS oversight, the proposed single-window system and formal data-sharing mechanisms consistent with the Data Protection Act. With strong institutional ownership and regular auditing mechanisms in place, the project is expected to be implemented in a manner that promotes sustainability and minimizes potential risks.

Liberia: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
Phase I:	Dec-03	127,820
Phase II:	Mar-07	85,213
Phase III:	Apr-09	85,213
Phase IV:	Apr-11	85,213
Phase V:	Apr-13	85,213
Phase VI:	Nov-15	109,073
Phase VII:	Nov-17	109,073
Phase VIII:	May-19	109,073
Phase IX:	Jul-21	109,073
Phase X:	Jun-23	225,780
	Total:	1,130,744
Amount requested for renewal (phase XI) (US \$):		225,780
Amount recommended for approval for phase XI (US \$):		225,780
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase XI to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		225,780
Date of approval of country programme:		2003
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:		2011
Date of approval of Kigali HFC implementation plan:		2024
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes/CO ₂ -eq tonnes):		
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)		0.0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		5.3
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		0.0
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)		180,909
Latest reported ODS consumption (2025) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.00
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		1.38
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)		0.00
	Total:	1.38
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (CO ₂ -eq tonnes) as per Article 7:		121,242
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2025
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2025) (US \$):		3,785,729
Amount disbursed (as at December 2024) (US \$):		2,819,441
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2025) (ODP tonnes):		75.1
ODS phased out (as at December 2024) (ODP tonnes):		47.3

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	848,861
(b) Institutional strengthening:	1,130,744
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,806,125
Total:	3,785,729
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	95,000

Progress report

26. The implementation of Montreal Protocol activities in Liberia proceeded on schedule during phase X with the NOU achieving all seven objectives, based on the performance indicators. The NOU carried out activities including: revision of the Montreal Protocol Controlled Substances Regulations to include Kigali Amendment provisions; adoption of the revised 2022 HS customs codes; enforcement of the HCFC and HFC licensing and quota systems; training of customs and law enforcement officers, and RAC technicians; celebration of International Ozone Day; country programme and Article 7 data reporting; awareness workshops on HCFC phase-out, HFC phase-down, alternative technologies and the revised regulations; and launch of the electronic ODS and HFC licensing and quota system in December 2025, followed by NOU and importer training in 2026. While the ban on ODS-based equipment is not yet formally in place, interim controls have been applied through reduced import quotas, market inspections and continued engagement with relevant authorities.

Plan of action

27. In the upcoming phase XI of the IS project, the NOU will concentrate on: maintaining compliance through enforcement of the import licensing and quota system; monitoring HFC imports and consumption at the baseline level; completing training for remaining importers and fully operationalizing the online HCFC and HFC licensing and quota system; implementing training for refrigeration technicians and the energy-efficiency project to establish minimum energy performance standards (MEPS) for RAC equipment; training additional customs and law enforcement officers to support enforcement of the Montreal Protocol Controlled Substances Regulations; continuing consultations toward the formal implementation of the ban on ODS-based equipment under the existing regulations; maintaining gender participation, including support for women's participation in RAC training and certification; continuing targeted awareness-raising through media outreach, inspections, consultations and information materials; ensuring timely data reporting; strengthening function-based NOU responsibilities and monitoring; and participating in regional and international meetings, border dialogues and South-South cooperation.

Sustainability and risk assessment

28. The sustainability of the IS project in Liberia is supported by the institutional role of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), established regulatory frameworks, trained NOU personnel, and collaboration with key stakeholders and implementing partners. While no major operational or financial risks are anticipated, the EPA has strengthened its financial control, monitoring and management systems, including reforms to improve transparency, oversight and accountability. To address any implementation risks, the EPA project monitoring unit will monitor implementation and report issues that may affect continuity, while the EPA Audit Unit will conduct periodic internal audits to support financial accountability and risk management. These arrangements will support continuity of IS, HPMP and KIP activities during 2026–2029.

Mongolia: Renewal of institutional strengthening

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

Summary of the project and country profile			
	Phase I:	Jul-99	74,580
	Phase II:	Mar-02	57,200
	Phase III:	Jul-04	57,198
	Phase IV:	Nov-06	60,000
	Phase V:	Jul-08	60,000
	Phase VI:	Apr-10	42,500
	Phase VII:	Jul-11	60,000
	Phase VIII:	Jul-13	60,000
	Phase IX:	May-15	60,000
	Phase X:	Jul-17	85,000
	Phase XI:	May-19	85,000
	Phase XII:	Jul-21	85,000
	Phase XIII:	Jun-23	180,000
		Total	966,478
Amount requested for renewal (phase XIV) (US \$):			180,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase XIV (US \$):			180,000
Agency support costs (US \$):			0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase XIV to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):			180,000
Date of approval of country programme:			1999
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:			2011
Date of approval of Kigali HFC implementation plan:			2025
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes/CO ₂ -eq tonnes):			
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)			0.0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)			1.4
(c) Annex E, (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)			0.0
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)			57,309
Latest reported ODS consumption (2024) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:			
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)			0.00
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)			0.39
(c) Annex E, (methyl bromide)			0.00
Total:			0.39
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (CO ₂ -eq tonnes) as per Article 7:			55,608
Year of reported country programme implementation data:			2025
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2025) (US \$):			3,327,397
Amount disbursed (as at December 2024) (US \$):			2,508,787
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2025) (ODP tonnes):			15.0
ODS phased out (as at December 2024) (ODP tonnes):			13.4

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	591,555
(b) Institutional strengthening:	966,478
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,769,364
Total:	3,327,397
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	95,000

Progress report

30. The NOU of Mongolia made progress on all planned activities under phase XIII of the IS project, with six of the seven objectives fully achieved, based on the performance indicators, and one partially achieved. Mongolia implemented the HCFC and HFC licensing and quota system, including the launch of an online e-licensing system in February 2025, through which 1,407 importers obtained permits. Article 7 and country programme data were submitted during the reporting period, and Mongolia remains in

compliance with the Montreal Protocol HCFC phase-out schedule. The 2025 HFC import quota level exceeded the freeze level following quota adjustments made in consideration of MOP decision XXXV/16; however, the 2026 HFC quota was set within the freeze level. The NOU organized stakeholder meetings, awareness-raising activities and customs training, coordinated implementation of stage II of the HPMP, and secured approval of stage I of the KIP. The NOU and relevant authorities participated in the majority of Montreal Protocol meetings. Gender mainstreaming activities included the collection of sex-disaggregated data and preparations for a gender survey to inform phase XIV activities.

Plan of action

31. In phase XIV, the NOU will implement the HCFC and HFC licensing and quota system and strengthen quota allocation under the KIP by prioritizing subsectors and substances to reduce imports of high-GWP HFCs. The NOU will implement KIP and HPMP activities, build customs and enforcement capacity, support the RAC association, cross-check trade data, and submit data reports to the Ozone and the Fund Secretariats. Phase XIV will also support formalization of the ban on imports of HCFC-based equipment, a feasibility study on restrictions on equipment using high-GWP HFCs, and policy coordination with the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change on the online licensing system and safety standards for alternative refrigerants. Awareness-raising will continue, including World Ozone Day celebrations. Gender mainstreaming will be guided by the gender survey, with an action plan and MOUs with gender-focused organizations to promote women's participation in the RAC sector.

Sustainability and risk assessment

32. The IS project can be successfully implemented in Mongolia under conditions of stable funding from the Multilateral Fund. Risks include frequent staff turnover within the NOU and potential institutional discontinuity arising from changes in institutional arrangements; these are being addressed through proposed structural changes to strengthen the oversight and involvement of the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change in project implementation. Increased high-level commitment to a stable NOU will support the smooth management of project implementation and the sustainability of the ODS phase-out and HFC phase-down. Stakeholders, relevant associations and government agencies actively participate in the development of recommendations and amendments to laws and regulations, as well as in public awareness and promotional activities, ensuring shared ownership and long-term sustainability.

Niue: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile			
Implementing agency:			UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):			
Phase I:	Dec-04 & Nov-06		25,100
Phase II:	Nov-07		60,000
Phase III:	Nov-09		60,000
Phase IV:	Jul-11		60,000
Phase V:	Jul-13		60,000
Phase VI:	Nov-15		80,000
Phase VII:	Dec-18		56,194
Phase VIII:	Jul-21		85,000
Phase IX:	Jun-23		100,000
	Total:		586,294
Amount requested for renewal (phase X) (US \$):			100,000*
Amount recommended for approval for phase X (US \$):			100,000
Agency support costs (US \$):			0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase X to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):			100,000
Date of approval of country programme:			2004
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:			2011
Date of approval of Kigali HFC implementation plan:			2024

Summary of the project and country profile	
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes/CO ₂ -eq tonnes):	
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)	0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)	0
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)	0
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)	236
Latest reported ODS consumption (2024) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:	
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)	0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)	0
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)	0
Total:	0
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (CO ₂ -eq tonnes) as per Article 7:	0
Year of reported country programme implementation data:	2025
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2025) (US \$):	917,321
Amount disbursed (as at December 2024) (US \$):	668,783
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2025) (ODP tonnes):	0**
ODS phased out (as at December 2024) (ODP tonnes):	0

* The Government of Niue has requested US \$100,000 for phase X while noting that this is less than the US \$180,000 available to LVC countries.

**Very low ODS to be phased out; rounding of figures to two digits shows zero ODP tonnes.

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	0
(b) Institutional strengthening:	586,294
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	331,027
Total:	917,321
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	50,000

Progress report

34. Phase IX of the IS project supported Niue in maintaining compliance with HCFC phase-out obligations. Five of the seven objectives were fully achieved, based on the performance indicators, with two partially achieved. Niue continued to enforce the HFC licensing and quota system, and Article 7 and country programme data were submitted to the Ozone and Fund Secretariats, respectively. HCFC and other ODS consumption were maintained at zero through legislative, capacity-building and awareness-raising measures. All imported RAC equipment and refrigerants were inspected through coordination between the NOU, Customs Authority and Port Control Authority. World Ozone Day activities were organized with the assistance of the Steering Committee. Niue actively participated in regional network meetings, although was unable to attend the OEWG and MOP meetings in 2024 and 2025. Gender mainstreaming was promoted through participation in awareness activities, the Steering Committee and Montreal Protocol project implementation. Niue also commenced implementation of stage II of the HPMP, stage I of the KIP, the national inventory of unwanted controlled substances, and the energy-efficiency project.

Plan of action

35. In phase X, the NOU will continue to enforce the HFC licensing and quota system; conduct joint inspections with Customs and importers; undertake quarterly trade-data reconciliation; and implement PACHS22,¹⁰ including individual HS codes for HFCs and blends. To support effective delivery with limited staffing, the NOU will streamline cross-cutting activities across projects, with guidance from the Director of the Department of Environment, the National ODS Steering Committee and UNEP, and targeted technical

¹⁰ Pacific Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System 2022

assistance where needed. The NOU will coordinate stage II of the HPMP, submit Article 7 and country programme reports, continue awareness-raising on HCFC phase-out and HFC phase-down, including World Ozone Day, and make arrangements to participate in regional and international Montreal Protocol meetings. Gender mainstreaming will continue to be integrated into the IS project and other Multilateral Fund-supported projects, including by promoting equal access to information, encouraging women officers from relevant government departments to participate in Montreal Protocol activities, and collaborating with the National Council of Women on outreach opportunities.

Sustainability and risk assessment

36. The IS project can be successfully implemented in Niue under conditions of stable funding from the Multilateral Fund. Stakeholders, relevant associations, ministries and agencies actively participate in regulatory, public awareness and promotional activities. The NOU is guided by the Steering Committee, comprising key line ministries, the RAC sector and other relevant agencies. Given that Niue has one full-time NOU officer, risks relate to institutional continuity, management of the expanded Montreal Protocol portfolio and access to import data. These risks will be mitigated through strengthened documentation and handover arrangements, and continued coordination with Customs on data sharing and reconciliation. Steering Committee engagement will be supported through early circulation of documents, virtual participation where needed, and follow-up on minutes and action points.

Palau: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile			
Implementing agency:			UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):			
Phase I:	Mar-02		34,000
Phase II:	Jul-06 and Nov-07		41,333
Phase III:	Nov-09		60,000
Phase IV:	Jul-11		60,000
Phase V:	Jul-13		60,000
Phase VI:	May-15		60,000
Phase VII:	Nov-17		85,000
Phase VIII:	May-19		85,000
Phase IX:	Jul-21		85,000
Phase X:	Jun-23		180,000
Total:			750,333
Amount requested for renewal (phase XI) (US \$):			180,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase XI (US \$):			180,000
Agency support costs (US \$):			0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase XI to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):			180,000
Date of approval of country programme:			2002
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:			2011
Date of approval of Kigali HFC implementation plan:			2024
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes/CO ₂ -eq tonnes):			
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)			0.0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)			0.2
(c) Annex E, (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)			0.0
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)			10,368
Latest reported ODS consumption (2025) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:			
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)			0.00
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)			0.01
(c) Annex E, (methyl bromide)			0.00
Total:			0.01
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (CO ₂ -eq tonnes) as per Article 7:			8,861
Year of reported country programme implementation data:			2025

Summary of the project and country profile	
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2025) (US \$):	1,471,601
Amount disbursed (as at December 2024) (US \$):	941,371
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2025) (ODP tonnes):	1.9
ODS phased out (as at December 2024) (ODP tonnes):	1.5

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	0
(b) Institutional strengthening:	750,333
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	721,268
Total:	1,471,601
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	50,000

Progress report

38. Under phase X of the IS project, the Government of Palau sustained effective NOU operations, with five of the seven objectives fully achieved, based on the performance indicators, and two partially achieved. The NOU enforced the HCFC and HFC licensing and quota systems and the ban on HCFC-based equipment, with HCFC consumption maintained well below the maximum allowable consumption. A new National Ozone Officer was recruited during the reporting period and received capacity-building support from UNEP. Article 7 and country programme data for 2024 and 2025 were submitted to the Ozone and Fund Secretariats, although the HFC data reconciliation process delayed the submission of the 2024 CP data. A draft amendment to introduce mandatory controls on HFC-based equipment was finalized and submitted to the President's Office for signature. The NOU hosted the regional network meeting in Koror in June 2024 and participated in all other regional meetings. The NOU organized World Ozone Day celebrations, school visits, and community outreach. Gender mainstreaming was integrated throughout, with female participation across NOU-organized activities such as awareness programmes, and the planning and implementation of the Montreal Protocol projects through the Steering Committee.

Plan of action

39. In phase XI, the NOU will continue to implement the licensing and quota systems for HCFCs and HFCs and the import ban on HCFC-based equipment; implement the revised regulation to introduce mandatory controls on HFC-based equipment once gazetted; coordinate the implementation of stage II of the HPMP, stage I of the KIP, the national inventory of ODS banks, and the energy-efficiency project; actively engage the Steering Committee and RAC Association in the planning and implementation of Montreal Protocol obligations; and conduct public awareness activities, annual World Ozone Day celebrations, and participate in regional and international Montreal Protocol meetings. The NOU will maintain quarterly reconciliation with Customs to ensure timely submission of Article 7 and country programme data. Gender mainstreaming will be integrated into all projects, including activities to encourage young women to consider careers in the RAC sector.

Sustainability and risk assessment

40. The IS project can be successfully implemented in Palau under conditions of stable funding from the Multilateral Fund. Stakeholders, relevant associations, ministries, and agencies actively participate in the development of recommendations and amendments to laws and regulations, as well as public awareness and promotional activities. The NOU is continuously guided by the Steering Committee, comprising key ministries, the RAC sector, and other relevant agencies. Tourism, construction, and urbanization in Palau present a risk of increasing demand for high-GWP HFC equipment, which could complicate the

HFC phase-down schedule; this is being mitigated through the introduction of regulatory controls on high-GWP equipment and strengthened enforcement. Awareness activities overlap across the IS, KIP, and HPMP projects so to prevent double-counting, the NOU will maintain a tracking table separating activities, budgets, outputs and supporting documents by project.

Republic of Moldova: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
	Phase I:	Jul-98
	Phase II:	Mar-02
	Phase III:	Jul-04
	Phase IV:	Apr-06
	Phase V:	Apr-08
	Phase VI:	Jul-10
	Phase VII:	Jul-12
	Phase VIII:	May-14
	Phase IX:	Dec-16
	Phase X:	Dec-18
	Phase XI:	Jul-21
	Phase XII:	Jun-23
	Total:	974,793
Amount requested for renewal (phase XIII) (US \$):		183,707
Amount recommended for approval for phase XIII (US \$):		183,707
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase XIII to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		183,707
Date of approval of country programme:		1998
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:		2011
Date of approval of Kigali HFC implementation plan:		2025
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes/CO ₂ -eq tonnes):		
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)		0.0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		1.0
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		7.0
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)		521,391
Latest reported ODS consumption (2024) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.00
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		0.36
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)		0.00
Total:		0.36
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (CO ₂ -eq tonnes) as per Article 7:		395,434
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2024
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2025) (US \$):		3,773,022
Amount disbursed (as at December 2024) (US \$):		2,939,854
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2025) (ODP tonnes):		104.7
ODS phased out (as at December 2024) (ODP tonnes):		94.8

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	753,914
(b) Institutional strengthening:	974,793
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	2,044,316
Total:	3,773,022
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	0

Progress report

42. During phase XII of the IS project, the Republic of Moldova strengthened its legislative framework for the control of HCFCs and HFCs, including through the ratification of the Kigali Amendment on 22 September 2023 and the adoption of Law No. 43/2023, which aligned with European Union (EU) standards, froze HFC consumption in 2024, established an HFC quota system, and introduced bans on the placing on the market, use and installation of certain products and equipment relying on high-GWP HFCs. Six of the seven objectives were achieved, based on the performance indicators, with one partially achieved. The strengthened quota and certification mechanisms include procedures for proportional allocation where requests exceed national limits and fair procedures for new market entrants. HFC reduction was further supported through the Low Emission Development Programme 2030 and the National HFC Phase-down Programme 2025–2045. Gender mainstreaming was advanced through the engagement of a gender expert. The Montreal Protocol Unit (MPU) also participated in regional network meetings and capacity-building activities, together with customs officers and environmental inspectors, to strengthen institutional and enforcement capacity.

Plan of action

43. During phase XIII, the MPU will focus on maintaining compliance with the Montreal Protocol and the agreement with the Executive Committee, including through continued implementation of stage III of the HPMP and implementation of stage I of the KIP. Activities will include continued implementation and enforcement of the HCFC and HFC licensing and quota systems, further development and updating of national legislation, including alignment with updated EU regulations on fluorinated greenhouse gases and ODS, timely reporting of country programme and Article 7 data, updating training materials, and providing training and refresher activities for customs officers, environmental inspectors and RAC technicians. The MPU will continue to coordinate with the Ministry of Environment, Environmental Agency, Customs Service, Environmental Protection Inspectorate, RAC Association, Technical University of Moldova and training institutions. The MPU will also continue awareness-raising activities, including World Refrigeration Day and World Ozone Day, promote gender mainstreaming in HPMP, KIP and related HFC phase-down activities, and support other approved Multilateral Fund projects, including activities related to the inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances and energy efficiency in the context of the HFC phase-down.

Sustainability and risk assessment

44. The current implementation modality is reported to be functioning well, supported by Government oversight, the Steering Committee for Montreal Protocol projects, cooperation with customs and environmental enforcement authorities, and continued engagement with the RAC sector and training institutions. UNEP does not foresee particular risks to IS implementation or compliance obligations in the absence of Government restructuring, civil unrest or other force majeure circumstances. At the same time, the MPU is operating with a lean team and no dedicated project management unit, while coordinating an expanded portfolio that includes the IS project, stage III of the HPMP, stage I of the KIP, energy-efficiency activities, awareness-raising and website functions. Continued IS support, refresher training, institutional coordination and sustained engagement of national stakeholders will therefore remain important to maintain implementation capacity and compliance. Gender mainstreaming has progressed through training, expert support and the collection of sex-disaggregated data, and continued follow-up will support its more systematic integration across project planning and implementation.

Rwanda: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
Phase I:	Mar-02 & Dec-03	86,600

Summary of the project and country profile			
	Phase II:	Nov-06	56,148
	Phase III:	Apr-09	60,000
	Phase IV:	Jul-11	60,000
	Phase V:	Jul-13	60,000
	Phase VI:	Nov-15	85,000
	Phase VII:	Nov-17	85,000
	Phase VIII:	Dec-19	85,000
	Phase IX:	Jul-21	85,000
	Phase X:	Jun-23	180,000
		Total:	842,748
Amount requested for renewal (phase XI) (US \$):			180,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase XI (US \$):			180,000
Agency support costs (US \$):			0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase XI to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):			180,000
Date of approval of country programme:			2003
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:			2011
Date of approval of Kigali HFC implementation plan:			2024
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes/CO ₂ -eq tonnes):			
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)			0.0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)			4.1
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)			0.0
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)			338,197
Latest reported ODS consumption (2024) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:			
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)			0.00
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)			0.97
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)			0.00
		Total:	0.97
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (CO ₂ -eq tonnes) as per Article 7:			181,430
Year of reported country programme implementation data:			2025
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2025) (US \$):			2,999,625
Amount disbursed (as at December 2024) (US \$):			2,342,980
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2025) (ODP tonnes):			49.3
ODS phased out (as at December 2024) (ODP tonnes):			32.4

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	484,560
(b) Institutional strengthening:	842,748
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,672,318
	Total: 2,999,625
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	95,000

Progress report

46. Phase X of the IS project supported Rwanda in maintaining compliance with the Montreal Protocol and implementing planned activities under stage II of the HPMP and stage I of the KIP. All seven objectives were achieved, based on the performance indicators. The NOU strengthened enforcement of the HCFC and HFC licensing and quota system and operationalized the upgraded e-Registry to support the monitoring and reporting of controlled substances. Training was provided to customs officers, clearing agents, cargo inspectors and RAC technicians to enhance enforcement and promote low-GWP alternatives. Rwanda submitted 2024 Article 7 and 2025 country programme data within the established deadlines. Awareness-raising activities included World Ozone Day celebrations, public lectures, media outreach and

stakeholder campaigns. Gender mainstreaming was supported through improved sex-disaggregated data reporting, female participation in customs training and a regional workshop for female RAC technicians.

Plan of action

47. During phase XI, Rwanda will continue to sustain HCFC phase-out and advance HFC phase-down in line with the Kigali Amendment. To address the expanded Montreal Protocol workload, the NOU will be supported by two additional IS-funded project staff for implementation, reporting, stakeholder coordination, quota monitoring and support to stage II of the HPMP and stage I of the KIP. The NOU will initiate stakeholder consultations and legal review to amend Ministerial Order No. 004/2021, including administrative and financial penalties, and will continue enforcing the HCFC and HFC licensing and quota system through the upgraded e-Registry, quota verification, importer engagement and coordination with RRA/Customs. The NOU will also strengthen data management, support timely Article 7 and country programme reporting, promote RAC technician training and low-GWP alternatives, conduct awareness activities, participate in Montreal Protocol meetings, and integrate gender mainstreaming through sex-disaggregated data, women's participation in RAC training and engagement of female RAC technicians and associations.

Sustainability and risk assessment

48. The sustainability of the IS project is supported by two Government-funded core NOU staff, who provide technical leadership and institutional continuity, and in phase XI by two additional IS-funded project support staff who will assist with the expanded Montreal Protocol workload, including implementation, reporting, stakeholder coordination and monitoring. Sustainability is further supported by the upgraded e-Registry, the HCFC and HFC licensing and quota system, Government in-kind contributions, and the National Ozone Steering Committee, which brings together key public institutions, regulatory bodies and private-sector representatives, including from the RAC industry. No major risks have been identified that could affect Rwanda's compliance or achievement of project objectives. Continued attention will be given to maintaining effective coordination, timely reporting, data management and enforcement capacity as Rwanda implements stage II of the HPMP, stage I of the KIP and other Montreal Protocol activities.

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
Phase I:	Jul-98	34,239
Phase II:	Apr-04 & Apr-05	43,130
Phase III:	Nov 06	60,000
Phase IV:	Jul-09 & Dec-10	60,000
Phase V:	Apr-12	60,000
Phase VI:	Nov-14	60,000
Phase VII:	Nov-17	85,000
Phase VIII:	Nov-21	85,000
	Total:	487,369
Amount requested for renewal (phase IX) (US \$):		180,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase IX (US \$):		180,000
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase IX to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		180,000
Date of approval of country programme:		1998
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:		2011
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes/CO ₂ -eq tonnes):		
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)		0.0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		0.3
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		0.0

(d) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)	25,280
Latest reported ODS consumption (2025) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:	
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)	0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)	0
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)	0
Total:	0
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (CO ₂ -eq tonnes) as per Article 7:	17,599
Year of reported country programme implementation data:	2025
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2025) (US \$):	1,912,393
Amount disbursed (as at December 2024) (US \$):	1,401,235
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2025) (ODP tonnes):	2.3
ODS phased out (as at December 2024) (ODP tonnes):	2.3

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	274,447
(b) Institutional strengthening:	487,369
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,150,577
Total:	1,912,393
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	50,000

Progress report

50. Phase VIII of the IS project for Saint Vincent and the Grenadines continued to support the implementation of Montreal Protocol activities with the participation of key national stakeholders and technical assistance from UNEP, with four of the seven objectives fully achieved, based on the performance indicators, and three partially achieved. Implementation of planned activities was delayed owing to administrative challenges, noting that phase VIII of the IS project coincided with the COVID-19 pandemic, the eruption of La Soufrière volcano in April 2021, and Hurricane Beryl in July 2024. Notwithstanding the challenges, during the reporting period, the country maintained zero consumption of HCFCs, ahead of the Montreal Protocol schedule, including through an administrative ban on HCFC refrigerant imports effective from 1 January 2025, and continued to implement the HCFC licensing and quota system and related import controls. However, HFC consumption reported for 2024 exceeded the country's consumption limit, resulting in non-compliance under MOP Decision XXXVII/14. In response, the NOU halted import licence issuance and worked closely with UNEP on measures to return to compliance, with 2025 data confirming consumption within the limit. During the reporting period, the NOU also continued data reporting, customs coordination, stakeholder consultations, awareness-raising activities, participation in regional and international Montreal Protocol meetings, and work to strengthen the revised regulatory framework for HFC controls. In addition, the NOU submitted the final tranche of stage I of the HPMP and the project to prepare a national inventory of waste ODS banks to the 97th meeting of the Executive Committee.

Plan of action

51. As part of phase IX, the Government of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines will continue to support activities to sustain the phase-out of HCFCs, strengthen implementation of the Kigali Amendment, and prepare and implement stage I of the KIP. The NOU will continue to implement the licensing and quota system for HCFCs and HFCs, work with Customs, importers, and other stakeholders to further strengthen the HFC quota system, and finalize the revised Montreal Protocol regulations to provide a legislative basis for the HFC quota system, technician and supplier licensing, and the establishment of an Ozone National Fund. The NOU will support completion of HPMP and energy-efficiency activities, implement the project to prepare a national inventory of ODS banks, and develop a communication strategy to guide public

awareness campaigns. The NOU will maintain active participation in regional and international Montreal Protocol meetings and promote women's participation in the RAC sector through consultations with gender-focused ministries and organizations.

Sustainability and risk assessment

52. The NOU functions within the Department of Sustainable Development in the Ministry of Tourism, Civil Aviation and Sustainable Development and follows reporting procedures established by the Ministry, with oversight from the Office of the Permanent Secretary. The national work programme is incorporated within the Ministry's portfolio and is supported by Government in-kind contributions. To mitigate risks related to implementation of the expanded portfolio of projects, the NOU will recruit additional project support staff, strengthen inter-ministerial cooperation, and maintain close collaboration with UNEP.

Samoa: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
Phase I:	May-97	33,900
Phase II:	Apr-03	26,000
Phase III:	Nov-05	60,000
Phase IV:	Nov-07	60,000
Phase V:	Jul-09	60,000
Phase VI:	Jul-11	60,000
Phase VII:	Jul-13	60,000
Phase VIII:	May-15	60,000
Phase IX:	Nov-17	85,000
Phase X:	May-19	85,000
Phase XI:	Jul-21	85,000
Phase XII:	Jun-23	180,000
Total:		854,900
Amount requested for renewal (phase XIII) (US \$):		180,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase XIII (US \$):		180,000
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase XIII to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		180,000
Date of approval of country programme:		1997
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:		2011
Date of approval of Kigali HFC implementation plan:		2024
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes/CO ₂ -eq tonnes):		
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)		0.0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		0.3
(c) Annex E, (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		0.0
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)		20,557
Latest reported ODS consumption (2024) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		0
(c) Annex E, (methyl bromide)		0
Total:		0
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (CO ₂ -eq tonnes) as per Article 7:		7,264
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2025
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2025) (US \$):		2,032,781
Amount disbursed (as at December 2024) (US \$):		1,432,310
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2025) (ODP tonnes):		4.4
ODS phased out (as at December 2024) (ODP tonnes):		3.9

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	47,906
(b) Institutional strengthening:	854,900
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,129,976
Total:	2,032,781
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	50,000

Progress report

54. Phase XII of the IS project supported Samoa in maintaining an effective institutional framework for implementation of the Montreal Protocol. Five of the seven objectives were fully achieved, based on the performance indicators, with two partially achieved. The NOU, under the Meteorology Division of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MNRE), maintained coordination mechanisms with public and private sector stakeholders through the National Ozone Steering Committee and stakeholder committees. Samoa submitted 2024 Article 7 and country programme data to the Ozone and Fund Secretariats, respectively. Compliance was sustained through legislative measures, the HCFC and HFC licensing and quota systems, monitoring of ODS imports, capacity-building, stakeholder engagement and public awareness activities. Key achievements included completion of the first tranche of stage II of the HPMP and commencement of stage I of the KIP, the national inventory of unwanted controlled substances and the energy-efficiency project. Gender mainstreaming was encouraged through stakeholder engagement and participation in NOU activities.

Plan of action

55. During phase XIII, Samoa will continue to strengthen implementation of the Montreal Protocol by enforcing the HCFC and HFC licensing and quota systems; supporting the approval and implementation of the Refrigerant Management Regulations, including controls on alternatives and other refrigerants; supporting adoption of PACHS22 to improve the classification of HFCs and blends; strengthening Customs coordination and use of the import-permit database and supporting records to ensure timely submission of Article 7 and country programme data; and maintaining active engagement of the National Ozone Committee, RACAS and other stakeholders. The NOU will also coordinate implementation of the second tranche of stage II of the HPMP and the first tranche of stage I of the KIP, the national inventory of unwanted controlled substances and the energy-efficiency project; organize World Ozone Day and other awareness activities; participate in regional and international meetings; and continue integrating gender mainstreaming into IS phase XIII activities, including through the stakeholder survey and collaboration with the Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development.

Sustainability and risk assessment

56. The IS project is expected to continue supporting Samoa's compliance with the Montreal Protocol, building on an established NOU, active stakeholder engagement and regular coordination through the National Ozone Committee, which includes relevant ministries, enforcement agencies and the RAC sector. Potential risks relate to the continued use of PACHS17 pending adoption of PACHS22, which may affect the accurate identification and recording of HFCs and blends in the customs system, as well as political changes, Government restructuring and budget-cycle constraints, including early or short-notice budget closures, which may delay activity implementation, procurement and approvals. These risks will be mitigated through earlier planning of activities and procurement, strengthened coordination with MNRE Finance and the Ministry of Finance, continued targeted awareness for importers and customs brokers, and support to Customs to improve HFC classification and data reconciliation.

Sudan (the): Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile			
Implementing agency:			UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):			
	Phase I:	Mar-94	190,179
	Phase II:	Jul-99	126,786
	Phase III:	Jul-01	126,786
	Phase IV:	Apr-04	145,860
	Phase V:	Jul-09	109,395
	Phase VI:	Dec-10	145,860
	Phase VII:	Apr-13	145,860
	Phase VIII:	Nov-15	186,701
	Phase IX:	Jun-18	186,683
	Phase X:	Nov-21	186,701
	Total:		1,550,811
Amount requested for renewal (phase XI) (US \$):			386,471
Amount recommended for approval for phase XI (US \$):			386,471
Agency support costs (US \$):			0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase XI to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):			386,471
Date of approval of country programme:			1994
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:			2012
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes/CO ₂ -eq tonnes):			
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)			0.0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)			52.7
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)			3.0
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)			Not available
Latest reported ODS consumption (2024) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:			
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)			0.00
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)			2.65
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)			0.00
Total:			2.65
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (CO ₂ -eq tonnes) as per Article 7:			137,259
Year of reported country programme implementation data:			2025
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2025) (US \$):			9,978,231
Amount disbursed (as at December 2024) (US \$):			8,247,246
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2025) (ODP tonnes):			679.5
ODS phased out (as at December 2024) (ODP tonnes):			667.1

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	6,753,726
(b) Institutional strengthening:	1,550,811
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,673,693
Total:	9,978,231
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	150,000

Progress report

58. During the reporting period, Sudan continued to implement phase X of the IS project and undertake preparatory work towards ratification of the Kigali Amendment. Five of the seven objectives were fully achieved, based on the performance indicators, and two were partially achieved. Implementation took place under challenging conditions due to the conflict that began in April 2023, which disrupted institutional operations and limited field-level activities. Notwithstanding these constraints, the NOU maintained core

functions through remote coordination and flexible implementation arrangements. Sudan continued to enforce its HCFC licensing and quota system, monitor HCFC and HFC imports with the Customs Department, and maintain compliance with its HCFC control obligations. Capacity-building included training 38 customs officers on HS codes and illegal trade prevention, and training RAC technicians on good servicing practices and the safe handling of flammable refrigerants. An Accession Bill for the Kigali Amendment was prepared and submitted to the Ministerial Council. Article 7 and country programme data for 2022, 2023 and 2024 were submitted, although not all by the established deadlines; the 2025 country programme data were submitted by the 1 May deadline. Awareness activities reached schools, stakeholders and displaced communities, gender considerations were incorporated into project activities, and Sudan participated in regional and international Montreal Protocol meetings.

Plan of action

59. For the period June 2026 to May 2029 (phase XI), Sudan will continue implementing institutional strengthening activities to support compliance with the Montreal Protocol and prepare for ratification of the Kigali Amendment and HFC phase-down obligations. Planned activities include updating national regulations to reflect Kigali Amendment provisions; following up on the ratification process, including the remaining approval steps through the Sovereignty Council; strengthening the licensing and quota system; establishing an online licensing system linked with customs and main ports; improving the recording and verification of import and export data; and enhancing enforcement measures to prevent illegal trade. Sudan will also continue capacity-building for customs and enforcement officers, RAC technicians and other stakeholders; implement a structured communication and awareness plan; and organize annual World Ozone Day activities. Given the continued reliance on remote coordination, the NOU will formalize decisions and follow-up actions through official records, directives and correspondence to support institutional memory. The NOU will continue to participate in regional network and international Montreal Protocol meetings and strengthen cooperation with national stakeholders and regional partners. Gender mainstreaming will continue to be integrated into project planning and implementation, including through sex-disaggregated data collection, training for women in the RAC sector and support for women's participation in Montreal Protocol-related activities.

Sustainability and risk assessment

60. The sustainability of Sudan's Montreal Protocol activities is supported by the continued operation of the NOU within the Higher Council for Environment and Natural Resources (HCENR), the integration of Montreal Protocol activities into HCENR work plans, and the involvement of the National Ozone Steering Committee and other stakeholders. Continued institutional strengthening support will be important to preserve national capacity, sustain compliance with HCFC phase-out obligations, and prepare for future HFC phase-down measures following ratification of the Kigali Amendment. Sustained awareness activities and gender mainstreaming will further support long-term compliance. The main risks to implementation relate to the ongoing conflict, political and economic instability, limited field access, constraints associated with remote coordination, and challenges related to resource mobilization and policy continuity. These factors could delay policy approval, project implementation, stakeholder engagement and data collection. To mitigate these risks, Sudan will continue using online platforms, virtual briefings, targeted communications and flexible implementation arrangements, while strengthening engagement with key ministries and technical focal points. UNEP will continue to provide remote technical support and adapt implementation arrangements as needed to maintain continuity under challenging circumstances.

Tonga: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
Phase I:	Mar-02	19,700
Phase II:	Jul-06 and Nov-07	36,566

Summary of the project and country profile			
	Phase III:	Nov-09	60,000
	Phase IV:	Jul-11	60,000
	Phase V:	Jul-13	60,000
	Phase VI:	May-15	60,000
	Phase VII:	Nov-17	85,000
	Phase VIII:	May-19	85,000
	Phase IX:	Ju-21	85,000
	Phase X:	Jun-23	180,000
		Total:	731,266
Amount requested for renewal (phase XI) (US \$):			180,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase XI (US \$):			180,000
Agency support costs (US \$):			0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase XI to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):			180,000
Date of approval of country programme:			2002
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:			2011
Date of approval of Kigali HFC implementation plan:			2024
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes/CO ₂ -eq tonnes):			
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)			0.0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)			0.1
(c) Annex E, (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)			0.2
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)			7,676
Latest reported ODS consumption (2024) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:			
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)			0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)			0
(c) Annex E, (methyl bromide)			0
		Total:	0
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (CO ₂ -eq tonnes) as per Article 7:			5,112
Year of reported country programme implementation data:			2025
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2025) (US \$):			1,562,520
Amount disbursed (as at December 2024) (US \$):			952,488
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2025) (ODP tonnes):			1.4
ODS phased out (as at December 2024) (ODP tonnes):			1.1

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	0
(b) Institutional strengthening:	731,266
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	831,254
Total:	1,562,520
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	50,000

Progress report

62. Phase X of the IS project supported the Government of Tonga in complying with HCFC phase-out obligations under the Montreal Protocol and the initial obligations of the Kigali Amendment. Five of the seven objectives were fully achieved, based on the performance indicators, and two were partially achieved. The IS project was implemented in a complementary manner with the first tranches of stage II of the HPMP and stage I of the KIP, the national inventory of unwanted controlled substances, and the energy-efficiency project. Compliance was sustained through a holistic approach comprising legislative measures, the HCFC and HFC licensing and quota system, import monitoring, capacity-building, the involvement of the National Ozone Advisory Committee and the RAC Association, and awareness-raising activities. Article 7 and country programme data were submitted throughout the reporting period, although the 2024 CP data

submission was delayed due to HFC data reconciliation with Customs and 2025 Article 7 data have yet to be submitted. To strengthen future reporting, the NOU developed a permit and import database and moved to monthly reconciliation with Customs. Drafting of the Ozone Layer Protection Regulations was initiated. Implementation and monitoring in the outer islands were strengthened through the establishment of an Outer Island Ozone Technical Officer position.

Plan of action

63. In phase XI, building on achievements to date, the NOU will continue to enforce the HCFC and HFC licensing and quota systems and strengthen monthly reconciliation of import permits, customs records and actual import documentation to support timely Article 7 and country programme data reporting. Pending full implementation of HS 2022, the NOU will strengthen cooperation with Customs, conduct physical inspections of refrigerant imports, and provide targeted awareness to importers and customs brokers on proper identification and recording of HFCs and HFC blends. The NOU will coordinate implementation of stage II of the HPMP, stage I of the KIP, the national inventory of unwanted controlled substances and the energy-efficiency project, and support the finalization, gazetting and implementation of the Ozone Layer Protection Regulations. The NOU will also continue awareness-raising activities, participate in regional and international Montreal Protocol meetings, and integrate gender mainstreaming into IS project activities.

Sustainability and risk assessment

64. The IS project can be successfully implemented in Tonga under conditions of stable funding from the Multilateral Fund. Stakeholders, relevant associations, ministries and agencies actively participate in regulatory, public awareness and promotional activities, and the National Ozone Advisory Committee guides the NOU in implementing the Montreal Protocol. Since Tonga has yet to complete the transition to WCO HS 2022, expected by December 2026, there is a risk that HFCs and HFC blends may not be accurately identified and recorded in the customs system. This risk will be mitigated through continued cooperation with Customs, physical inspection of refrigerant imports, and targeted awareness for importers and customs brokers.

Tuvalu: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
Phase I:	Mar-02	17,500
Phase II:	Nov-06 & Nov-08	37,583
Phase III:	Dec-10	60,000
Phase IV:	Jul-12	60,000
Phase V:	May-14	60,000
Phase VI:	May-16	83,870
Phase VII:	Dec-18	80,000
Phase VIII:	Jul-21	85,000
Phase IX:	Jun-23	180,000
	Total:	663,953
Amount requested for renewal (phase X) (US \$):		180,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase X (US \$):		180,000
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase X to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		180,000
Date of approval of country programme:		2002
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:		2011
Date of approval of Kigali HFC implementation plan:		2024
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes/CO ₂ -eq tonnes):		
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)		0.0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		0.1

Summary of the project and country profile	
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)	0.0
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)	2,648
Latest reported ODS consumption (2024) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:	
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)	0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)	0
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)	0
Total:	0
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (CO ₂ -eq tonnes) as per Article 7:	613
Year of reported country programme implementation data:	2025
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2025) (US \$):	1,101,929
Amount disbursed (as at December 2024) (US \$):	723,439
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2025) (ODP tonnes):	0.5
ODS phased out (as at December 2024) (ODP tonnes):	0.3

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	0
(b) Institutional strengthening:	663,953
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	437,976
Total:	1,101,929
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	50,000

Progress report

66. Phase IX of the IS project was implemented by the Government of Tuvalu, with four of the seven objectives fully achieved, based on the performance indicators, and three partially achieved. The HCFC and HFC licensing and quota system is fully operational, and the Ozone Layer Protection and Refrigerant Management Amendment Act was gazetted in 2023, strengthening the regulatory framework for HFC controls. The MOU between the Environment Department and Customs Department supported trade monitoring and enforcement, and no imports of CFCs or illegal ODS were reported during the reporting period. The NOU managed the HPMP and worked closely with the RAC Association and the National Steering Committee. Article 7 and country programme data for 2023 and 2024 were submitted, with 2025 country programme data submitted by the 1 May deadline. The celebration of World Ozone Day 2025 was cancelled following the resignation of the National Ozone Officer. A replacement National Ozone Officer and an NOU assistant were recruited in 2025 and UNEP provided initial capacity-building support, with further training planned in 2026. Gender mainstreaming was integrated throughout project activities.

Plan of action

67. In phase X, the NOU will continue to enforce the HCFC and HFC licensing and quota system, implement PACHS22, compile data for individual HS codes for HFCs and blends, undertake quarterly reconciliation with Customs, and use an annual reporting calendar and import permit database to support timely Article 7 and country programme data reporting. The NOU will coordinate implementation of stage II of the HPMP, stage I of the KIP, the national inventory of ODS banks and the energy-efficiency project, supported by a financial tracking table. It will also organize World Ozone Day activities, develop awareness materials, participate in regional and international meetings, and strengthen institutional memory and continuity through a centralized database, standard operating procedures, handover notes and activity trackers. Gender mainstreaming will be integrated into the IS project.

Sustainability and risk assessment

68. The IS project can be successfully implemented in Tuvalu under conditions of stable funding from the Multilateral Fund. Stakeholders, relevant associations, ministries and agencies actively participate in the development of recommendations and amendments to laws and regulations, as well as in public awareness and promotional activities. The NOU is continuously guided by the Steering Committee, comprising key line ministries, the RAC sector and other relevant agencies. Risks include potential disruption to institutional continuity arising from NOU staffing changes; these will be mitigated through the establishment of a centralized database, standard operating procedures, handover notes and activity trackers to preserve institutional memory. Since Tuvalu has yet to complete the transition to PACHS22, expected by June 2026, there is also a risk that HFCs and HFC blends may not be accurately identified in the customs system; this will be mitigated through continued cooperation with Customs and physical verification of import documents pending full implementation.

Zimbabwe: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile			
Implementing agency:			UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):			
	Phase I:	Jul-94	193,287
	Phase II:	Jul-99	128,857
	Phase III:	Jul-01	128,857
	Phase IV:	Jul-04	148,242
	Phase V:	Nov-06	148,242
	Phase VI:	Nov-09	148,241
	Phase VII:	Apr-13	148,242
	Phase VIII:	May-15	148,242
	Phase IX:	Jul-17	189,750
	Phase X:	May-19	189,750
	Phase XI:	Jul-21	189,750
	Phase XII:	Jun-23	392,782
		Total:	2,154,242
Amount requested for renewal (phase XIII) (US \$):			392,782
Amount recommended for approval for phase XIII (US \$):			392,782
Agency support costs (US \$):			0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase XIII to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):			392,782
Date of approval of country programme:			1994
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:			2011
Date of approval of Kigali HFC implementation plan:			2024
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes/CO ₂ -eq tonnes):			
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)			0.0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)			17.8
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)			557.0
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)			1,210,624
Latest reported ODS consumption (2025) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:			
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)			0.00
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)			2.26
(c) Annex E, (methyl bromide)			0.00
Total:			2.26
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (CO ₂ -eq tonnes) as per Article 7:			790,887
Year of reported country programme implementation data:			2025
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2025) (US \$):			14,010,923
Amount disbursed (as at December 2024) (US \$):			13,011,369
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2025) (ODP tonnes):			611.0
ODS phased out (as at December 2024) (ODP tonnes):			505.4

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	8,813,775
(b) Institutional strengthening:	2,154,242
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	3,042,907
Total:	14,010,923
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	180,000

Progress report

70. Phase XII of the IS project in Zimbabwe was successfully implemented, five of the seven objectives fully achieved, based on the performance indicators, and two partially achieved. The licensing system for controlled substances was upgraded to a fully electronic system integrated into the Zimbabwe Electronic Single Window, and HFCs were included in the quota allocation system following establishment of the national baseline. Article 7 data were submitted on time throughout the reporting period. Country programme data for 2023 and 2024 were delayed owing to the national consumption survey conducted in 2024 for preparation of stage I of the KIP, while 2025 country programme data were submitted well in advance of the deadline. A Partnership Agreement with the Zimbabwe Revenue Authority was signed on 15 October 2024 to strengthen ODS and HFC trade monitoring, and 91 customs officers were trained on combating illegal trade. RAC technicians were trained on low-GWP and flammable refrigerants. Awareness activities included World Ozone Day commemorations, media workshops and school competitions, and the Ozone Officer participated in regional Montreal Protocol meetings. Gender mainstreaming included a survey of 95 RAC technicians, a workshop for 40 female RAC professionals, and finalization of a gender action plan.

Plan of action

71. In phase XIII, the NOU will strengthen implementation of the electronic licensing system and review regulations to tighten HFC control measures and support complete HCFC phase-out. Training of customs officers will focus on 2022 HS codes, detection of mislabelled or concealed substances, and common smuggling schemes. The NOU will promote border dialogues with neighbouring countries and strengthen information exchange through the reinstated iPIC platform. RAC technician training on hydrocarbons and other low-GWP alternatives will continue, alongside establishment of the technician certification programme under the HPMP. The NOU will coordinate implementation of stage II of the HPMP, stage I of the KIP, the lifecycle refrigerant management project and the national inventory of ODS banks. Awareness activities will follow the national communication and awareness plan and promote zero-ODP and low- or zero-GWP energy-efficient technologies. Gender mainstreaming will continue through the gender action plan and technician registry.

Sustainability and risk assessment

72. The NOU operates within the Department of Climate Change Management in the Ministry of Environment, Climate and Wildlife and receives administrative support from the Ministry. Institutional continuity is supported by the National Ozone Project Steering Committee and two Government employees designated to become familiar with project activities. The project is subject to periodic internal and external audits to ensure financial management and accountability. To support implementation, consultants will be engaged for specific technical tasks, and Department staff will provide additional support when workloads are high. The availability of Vocational Training Centre facilities for technician training is an operational risk, mitigated through advance scheduling and the use of recovery, recycling and reclamation centres as alternative venues.

Annexe II

PROJET DE VUES EXPRIMÉES PAR LE COMITÉ EXÉCUTIF CONCERNANT LA PROLONGATION DES PROJETS DE RENFORCEMENT INSTITUTIONNEL SOUMIS À LA 98^e RÉUNION

Cambodge

1. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport joint à la demande de prolongation du projet de renforcement institutionnel pour le Cambodge (phase XIII) et a noté avec satisfaction que le Gouvernement avait soumis les données de son programme de pays pour 2025 ainsi que les données au titre de l'article 7, indiquant qu'il continuait de se conformer au Protocole de Montréal, y compris le gel des HFC prévu par l'Amendement de Kigali. Le Comité a pris note de la poursuite de la mise en œuvre du système d'octroi de licences et de quotas pour les HCFC et les HFC en vertu du sous-décret de 2021 sur la gestion des SAO, y compris l'interconnexion complète du système en ligne de licences et de quotas avec le système national de guichet unique et la gestion des quotas de HFC en tonnes éq. CO₂. Le Comité a également noté les progrès accomplis dans la mise en œuvre du plan de gestion de l'élimination progressive des HCFC, de la phase I du plan de mise en œuvre de l'Amendement de Kigali relatif aux HFC, du projet d'efficacité énergétique et de l'inventaire national des banques de SAO. Le Comité a noté les mesures prises par le Gouvernement cambodgien et a par conséquent bon espoir que, au cours des trois prochaines années, celui-ci poursuivra les activités nécessaires pour continuer de respecter les mesures de contrôle prévues par le Protocole de Montréal.

Érythrée

2. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport présenté avec la demande de prolongation du projet de renforcement institutionnel pour l'Érythrée (phase VII) et a pris note avec satisfaction que l'Érythrée avait soumis les données visées à l'article 7 pour 2025, indiquant que le pays se conformait au Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité a noté que l'Érythrée avait mis en place un système opérationnel de licences et de quotas pour les HCFC et les HFC. Le Comité a également noté les mesures prises par l'Érythrée pour réduire la consommation de HCFC, élaborer et faire approuver la phase I du plan de mise en œuvre de l'Amendement de Kigali relatif aux HFC, ainsi que renforcer la surveillance des substances réglementées et a par conséquent bon espoir que, dans les trois prochaines années, le Gouvernement érythréen poursuivra les activités nécessaires pour continuer de respecter les mesures de contrôle prévues par le Protocole de Montréal.

Eswatini

3. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport présenté avec la demande de prolongation du projet de renforcement institutionnel pour l'Eswatini (phase IX) et a pris note avec satisfaction que l'Eswatini se conformait au Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité s'est félicité de la soumission dans les délais des données du programme de pays pour 2025 et de la création d'une équipe chargée des données afin de continuer à soumettre ces données dans les délais. Le Comité a également noté la publication au Journal officiel des règlements relatifs aux SAO et aux HFC (2025) et la mise en œuvre du système de licences et de quotas. Le Comité a félicité le Gouvernement de l'Eswatini des mesures prises pour réduire la consommation de HCFC et l'a encouragé à poursuivre la mise en œuvre de la phase II du plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC et de la phase I du plan de mise en œuvre de l'Amendement de Kigali relatif aux HFC. Le Comité a pris note des mesures prises par le Gouvernement de l'Eswatini et a par conséquent bon espoir que, dans les trois prochaines années, le Gouvernement de l'Eswatini poursuivra les activités nécessaires pour continuer de respecter le Protocole de Montréal et son Amendement de Kigali.

Gambie

4. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport présenté avec la demande de prolongation du projet de renforcement institutionnel pour la Gambie (phase XIII) et a pris note avec satisfaction que la Gambie avait communiqué les données visées à l'article 7 et les données du programme de pays pour 2025 au secrétariat de l'ozone et au secrétariat du Fonds, respectivement, indiquant que le pays se conformait au calendrier d'élimination prévu par le Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité a noté que le Gouvernement gambien avait mis en œuvre des mesures d'application visant à contrôler les importations de SAO au moyen d'un système de licences et de quotas, et l'a encouragé à achever la révision de la réglementation relative aux SAO afin d'y incorporer des mesures de contrôle des HFC. Le Comité a pris note des mesures prises par le Gouvernement gambien pour réduire la consommation de HCFC et de HFC et a par conséquent bon espoir que, dans les trois prochaines années, le Gouvernement gambien poursuivra les activités nécessaires pour continuer de respecter les mesures de contrôle prévues par le Protocole de Montréal et son Amendement de Kigali.

Grenade

5. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport présenté avec la demande de prolongation du projet de renforcement institutionnel pour la Grenade (phase VIII) et a pris note avec satisfaction que la Grenade avait soumis les données visées à l'article 7 et les données du programme de pays au secrétariat de l'ozone et au secrétariat du Fonds, respectivement, indiquant que le pays se conformait au Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité a noté les mesures prises par le Gouvernement pour achever la phase VII malgré les difficultés rencontrées, ainsi que la poursuite de la mise en œuvre des systèmes de licences et de quotas pour les HCFC et les HFC, l'interdiction administrative des équipements à base de HCFC et les progrès accomplis dans la révision du projet de loi sur les substances visées par le Protocole de Montréal, destinée à renforcer les contrôles applicables aux équipements de réfrigération et de climatisation en fonction de seuils de potentiel de réchauffement de la planète. Le Comité a pris note des mesures prises par le Gouvernement grenadien et a par conséquent bon espoir que, dans les trois prochaines années, le Gouvernement grenadien poursuivra les activités nécessaires pour continuer de respecter les mesures de contrôle prévues par le Protocole de Montréal.

Kenya

6. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport présenté avec la demande de prolongation du projet de renforcement institutionnel pour le Kenya (phase XIV) et a pris note avec satisfaction que le Kenya avait soumis les données visées à l'article 7 et les données du programme de pays pour 2024, indiquant que le pays se conformait au Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité a noté que la réglementation révisée relative à la gestion et à la coordination de l'environnement (substances réglementées) avait été publiée au Journal officiel le 28 février 2025 et incorporait le système de licences et de quotas pour les HFC ainsi qu'une interdiction d'importation des équipements à base de HCFC. Le Comité a noté que le Kenya avait mis en place un système opérationnel de licences et de quotas et mis en œuvre des activités au titre du plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC. Le Comité a pris note des mesures prises par le Gouvernement kényan et a par conséquent bon espoir que, dans les trois prochaines années, le Gouvernement poursuivra les activités nécessaires pour continuer de respecter les mesures de contrôle prévues par le Protocole de Montréal.

Libéria

7. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport présenté avec la demande de prolongation du projet de renforcement institutionnel pour le Libéria (phase XI) et a pris note avec satisfaction que le Libéria avait communiqué les données visées à l'article 7, indiquant qu'il se conformait au Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité a noté la révision de la réglementation relative aux substances réglementées au titre du Protocole de Montréal afin d'y inclure les dispositions de l'Amendement de Kigali, l'application du système de licences et de quotas pour les HCFC et les HFC, y compris le lancement d'un système en ligne, ainsi que la mise en

œuvre d'activités au titre du plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC et du plan de mise en œuvre de l'Amendement de Kigali relatif aux HFC. Le Comité a pris note des mesures prises par le Gouvernement libérien et a par conséquent bon espoir que, dans les trois prochaines années, le Gouvernement libérien poursuivra les activités nécessaires pour continuer de respecter le Protocole de Montréal et son Amendement de Kigali.

Mongolie

8. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport présenté avec la demande de prolongation du projet de renforcement institutionnel pour la Mongolie (phase XIV) et a pris note avec satisfaction que la Mongolie avait soumis les données visées à l'article 7 pour 2024 au secrétariat de l'ozone et les données du programme de pays pour 2025 au secrétariat du Fonds, indiquant qu'elle se conformait au calendrier d'élimination des HCFC prévu par le Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité a noté que, à la suite de l'approbation de la phase I du plan de mise en œuvre de l'Amendement de Kigali relatif aux HFC à la 97^e réunion et conformément aux conditions énoncées dans la décision 97/63, le Gouvernement avait continué de renforcer les mesures de contrôle des HFC, notamment en fixant le quota de HFC pour 2026 dans la limite du niveau de gel et en lançant le système électronique de licences en ligne. Le Comité a également noté la poursuite de l'application du système de licences et de quotas. Le Comité a pris note des mesures prises par le Gouvernement mongol et a par conséquent bon espoir que, dans les trois prochaines années, le Gouvernement mongol poursuivra les activités nécessaires pour continuer de respecter les mesures de contrôle prévues par le Protocole de Montréal, y compris son Amendement de Kigali.

Nioué

9. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport présenté avec la demande de prolongation du projet de renforcement institutionnel pour Nioué (phase X) et a pris note avec satisfaction que Nioué avait soumis les données visées à l'article 7 pour 2024 au secrétariat de l'ozone et les données du programme de pays pour 2024 et 2025 au secrétariat du Fonds, indiquant que le pays se conformait au Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité a noté que le Gouvernement de Nioué avait maintenu une consommation nulle de HCFC depuis 2011 et instauré des contrôles obligatoires des HFC au moyen de son système national de licences et de quotas. Le Comité a également noté que Nioué avait commencé à mettre en œuvre la phase I du plan de mise en œuvre de l'Amendement de Kigali relatif aux HFC et la phase II du plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC, et a pris note avec satisfaction que le Gouvernement avait demandé un financement inférieur au niveau minimal prévu pour la phase X du projet de renforcement institutionnel. Le Comité a pris note des mesures prises par le Gouvernement de Nioué et a par conséquent bon espoir que, dans les trois prochaines années, le Gouvernement de Nioué poursuivra les activités nécessaires pour continuer de respecter les mesures de contrôle prévues par le Protocole de Montréal.

Palaos

10. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport présenté avec la demande de prolongation du projet de renforcement institutionnel pour les Palaos (phase XI) et a pris note avec satisfaction que les Palaos avaient soumis les données visées à l'article 7 et les données du programme de pays pour 2025 au secrétariat de l'ozone et au secrétariat du Fonds, respectivement, indiquant que le pays se conformait au Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité a noté les mesures prises par le Gouvernement pour maintenir la consommation de HCFC nettement en deçà du niveau maximal autorisé, faire appliquer l'interdiction des équipements à base de HCFC et mettre en œuvre le système de licences et de quotas pour les HFC, ainsi que l'achèvement d'un projet de règlement visant à instaurer des contrôles obligatoires applicables aux équipements à base de HFC. Le Comité a pris note des mesures prises par le Gouvernement palaosien et a par conséquent bon espoir que, dans les trois prochaines années, le Gouvernement palaosien poursuivra les activités nécessaires pour continuer de respecter les mesures de contrôle prévues par le Protocole de Montréal.

République de Moldova

11. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport présenté avec la demande de prolongation du projet de renforcement institutionnel pour la République de Moldova (phase XIII) et a pris note avec satisfaction que le Gouvernement de la République de Moldova avait communiqué les données visées à l'article 7 et les données du programme de pays pour 2024 au secrétariat de l'ozone et au secrétariat du Fonds, respectivement, indiquant que le pays se conformait au Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité exécutif a noté que le Gouvernement avait renforcé son cadre législatif afin de contrôler les HCFC et les HFC, notamment par la ratification de l'Amendement de Kigali, la mise en place d'un système de quotas pour les HFC et l'introduction de restrictions applicables à certains produits et équipements utilisant des HFC à fort potentiel de réchauffement de la planète. Le Comité a également noté la poursuite de la mise en œuvre de la phase III du plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC, la mise en œuvre prévue de la phase I du plan de mise en œuvre de l'Amendement de Kigali relatif aux HFC et le projet pilote destiné à maintenir et à améliorer l'efficacité énergétique des technologies et équipements de remplacement dans le contexte de la réduction progressive des HFC. Le Comité a pris note des mesures prises par le Gouvernement de la République de Moldova et a par conséquent bon espoir que, dans les trois prochaines années, le Gouvernement de la République de Moldova poursuivra les activités nécessaires pour continuer de respecter les mesures de contrôle prévues par le Protocole de Montréal.

Rwanda

12. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport présenté avec la demande de prolongation du projet de renforcement institutionnel pour le Rwanda (phase XI) et a pris note avec satisfaction que le Rwanda avait soumis les données visées à l'article 7 pour 2024 et les données du programme de pays pour 2025, indiquant que le pays se conformait au Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité a noté que le Rwanda continuait de mettre en œuvre le système de licences et de quotas pour les HCFC et les HFC, avec l'appui du registre électronique mis à niveau et des activités menées au titre du plan de mise en œuvre de l'élimination des HCFC et du plan de mise en œuvre de l'Amendement de Kigali relatif aux HFC. Le Comité a pris note des mesures prises par le Gouvernement rwandais et a par conséquent bon espoir que, dans les trois prochaines années, le Gouvernement rwandais poursuivra les activités nécessaires pour continuer de respecter les mesures de contrôle prévues par le Protocole de Montréal.

Saint-Vincent-et-les Grenadines

13. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport présenté avec la demande de prolongation du projet de renforcement institutionnel pour Saint-Vincent-et-les Grenadines (phase IX) et a pris note avec satisfaction que Saint-Vincent-et-les Grenadines avait soumis les données visées à l'article 7 et les données du programme de pays pour 2025 au secrétariat de l'ozone et au secrétariat du Fonds, respectivement, indiquant que le pays avait maintenu une consommation nulle de HCFC et déclaré une consommation comprise dans la limite applicable aux HFC en 2025. Le Comité a noté que, à la suite du dépassement de la limite de consommation de HFC du pays en 2024, tel qu'il ressort de la décision XXXVII/14 de la trente-septième réunion des Parties, le Gouvernement, avec l'appui du PNUE, avait pris des mesures pour renforcer le système de licences et de quotas pour les HFC et établir la proposition de projet relative à la phase I du plan de mise en œuvre de l'Amendement de Kigali relatif aux HFC. Le Comité a pris note des mesures prises par le Gouvernement de Saint-Vincent-et-les Grenadines et a par conséquent bon espoir que, dans les trois prochaines années, le Gouvernement de Saint-Vincent-et-les Grenadines poursuivra les activités nécessaires pour continuer de respecter les mesures de contrôle prévues par le Protocole de Montréal.

Samoa

14. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport présenté avec la demande de prolongation du projet de renforcement institutionnel pour le Samoa (phase XIII) et a pris note avec satisfaction que le Samoa avait soumis les données visées à l'article 7 pour 2024 au secrétariat de l'ozone et les données du programme de

pays pour 2025 au secrétariat du Fonds, indiquant que le pays se conformait au Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité a noté que le Samoa continuait de mettre en œuvre les systèmes de licences et de quotas pour les HCFC et les HFC et assurait la coordination avec les parties prenantes concernées pour la phase II du plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC, la phase I du plan de mise en œuvre de l'Amendement de Kigali relatif aux HFC et d'autres activités bénéficiant de l'appui du Fonds multilatéral. Le Comité a également noté les mesures prises par le Samoa pour renforcer la communication des données et faire progresser la réglementation relative à la gestion des frigorigènes ainsi que le Système harmonisé de désignation et de codification des marchandises du Pacifique de 2022. Le Comité a pris note des mesures prises par le Gouvernement samoan et a par conséquent bon espoir que, dans les trois prochaines années, le Gouvernement samoan poursuivra les activités nécessaires pour continuer de respecter les mesures de contrôle prévues par le Protocole de Montréal.

Soudan

15. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport présenté avec la demande de prolongation du projet de renforcement institutionnel pour le Soudan (phase XI) et a pris note avec satisfaction de la soumission des données visées à l'article 7 et des données du programme de pays pour 2022, 2023 et 2024 au secrétariat de l'ozone et au secrétariat du Fonds, respectivement, ainsi que de la soumission dans les délais des données du programme de pays pour 2025, indiquant que le Soudan se conformait au calendrier d'élimination des HCFC prévu par le Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité a noté les mesures que le Soudan continuait de prendre, malgré la situation nationale difficile, pour faire appliquer le système de licences et de quotas et poursuivre la mise en œuvre des activités menées au titre du plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC, ainsi que les progrès accomplis en vue de la ratification de l'Amendement de Kigali. Le Comité a pris note des mesures prises par le Gouvernement soudanais et a par conséquent bon espoir que, dans les trois prochaines années, le Gouvernement soudanais ratifiera l'Amendement de Kigali et poursuivra les activités nécessaires pour continuer de respecter les mesures de contrôle prévues par le Protocole de Montréal.

Tonga

16. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport présenté avec la demande de prolongation du projet de renforcement institutionnel pour les Tonga (phase XI) et a pris note avec satisfaction que les Tonga avaient soumis les données visées à l'article 7 pour 2024 au secrétariat de l'ozone et les données du programme de pays pour 2024 et 2025 au secrétariat du Fonds, indiquant que le pays continuait de se conformer au Protocole de Montréal et à son Amendement de Kigali. Le Comité a noté les mesures prises par le Gouvernement pour maintenir des importations nulles de HCFC, mettre en œuvre des contrôles obligatoires des HFC au moyen du système national de licences et de quotas et faire appliquer l'interdiction des équipements à base de HCFC. Le Comité a pris note des mesures prises par le Gouvernement tongan et a par conséquent bon espoir que, dans les trois prochaines années, le Gouvernement tongan poursuivra les activités nécessaires pour continuer de respecter les mesures de contrôle prévues par le Protocole de Montréal.

Tuvalu

17. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport présenté avec la demande de prolongation du projet de renforcement institutionnel pour Tuvalu (phase X) et a pris note avec satisfaction que Tuvalu avait soumis les données visées à l'article 7 et les données du programme de pays pour 2024 au secrétariat de l'ozone et au secrétariat du Fonds, respectivement, et que les données du programme de pays pour 2025 avaient été soumises avant la date limite, indiquant que le pays se conformait au Protocole de Montréal, y compris son Amendement de Kigali. Le Comité a noté les mesures prises par le Gouvernement pour maintenir une consommation nulle de HCFC, mettre en œuvre le système de licences et de quotas pour les HCFC et les HFC et publier au Journal officiel la loi de 2023 portant modification de la loi relative à la protection de la couche d'ozone et à la gestion des frigorigènes. Le Comité a pris note des mesures prises par le Gouvernement tuvaluan et a par conséquent bon espoir que, dans les trois prochaines années, le

Gouvernement tuvaluan poursuivra les activités nécessaires pour continuer de respecter les mesures de contrôle prévues par le Protocole de Montréal.

Zimbabwe

18. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport présenté avec la demande de prolongation du projet de renforcement institutionnel pour le Zimbabwe (phase XIII) et a pris note avec satisfaction que le Zimbabwe avait soumis les données visées à l'article 7 et les données du programme de pays pour 2025 au secrétariat de l'ozone et au secrétariat du Fonds, respectivement, avant les dates limites, indiquant que le pays se conformait au Protocole de Montréal, y compris l'objectif de gel de la consommation de HFC pour 2024 prévu par l'Amendement de Kigali. Le Comité a noté les mesures prises par le Gouvernement pour mettre en œuvre le système électronique de licences et de quotas intégré au Guichet unique électronique du Zimbabwe, renforcer la coopération avec l'Administration fiscale du Zimbabwe et mener d'autres activités au titre du plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC et du plan de mise en œuvre de l'Amendement de Kigali relatif aux HFC. Le Comité a pris note des mesures prises par le Gouvernement zimbabwéen et a par conséquent bon espoir que, dans les trois prochaines années, le Gouvernement zimbabwéen poursuivra les activités nécessaires pour continuer de respecter les mesures de contrôle prévues par le Protocole de Montréal.



**UNEP'S WORK PROGRAMME
2026**

**Presented to the
98th Meeting of the Executive Committee
of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation
of the Montreal Protocol**

April 2026

United Nations Environment Programme

A. INTRODUCTION

1. This document, as submitted for consideration to the 98th Meeting of the Executive Committee

B. SUMMARY OF THE WORK PROGRAMME FOR 2026

3. Consistent with the Business Plan 2026-2028, this Amendment comprises funding requests for

- Support for the implementation of Institutional Strengthening projects in **18** countries.
- Support in preparation of Verification reports on HCFC consumption in **4** countries.
- Support in preparation of Verification on HFC consumption in **25** countries.
- Support in preparation of joint Verification on HCFC and HFC consumption in **5** countries.
- Support in preparation of the Kigali HFC Implementation Plan (KIP) in **1** country.

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

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

Table 1. Funding requests for annual tranches for ISP renewals and individual projects to be considered at the 98th Meeting of the Executive Committee

Country	Project title	Amount, US\$	PSC, US\$	Total requested amount, US\$
INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECT RENEWALS (ISRs)				
Cambodia	Extension of the institutional strengthening project (phase XIII)	298,522	0	298,522
Eritrea	Extension of the institutional strengthening project (phase VII)	180,000	0	180,000
Eswatini	Extension of the institutional strengthening project (phase IX)	180,000	0	180,000
Gambia	Extension of the institutional strengthening project (phase XIII)	180,000	0	180,000
Grenada	Extension of the institutional strengthening project (phase VIII)	180,000	0	180,000
Kenya	Extension of the institutional strengthening project (phase XIV)	401,857	0	401,857
Liberia	Extension of the institutional strengthening project (phase XI)	225,780	0	225,780
Mongolia	Extension of the institutional strengthening project (phase XIV)	180,000	0	180,000
Niue*	Extension of the institutional strengthening project (phase X)	100,000	0	100,000
Palau	Extension of the institutional strengthening project (phase XI)	180,000	0	180,000
Republic of Moldova (the)	Extension of the institutional strengthening project (phase XIII)	183,707	0	183,707
Rwanda	Extension of the institutional strengthening project (phase XI)	180,000	0	180,000
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Extension of the institutional strengthening project (phase IX)	180,000	0	180,000
Samoa	Extension of the institutional strengthening project (phase XIII)	180,000	0	180,000
Sudan	Extension of the institutional strengthening project (phase XI)	386,471	0	386,471
Tonga	Extension of the institutional strengthening project (phase XI)	180,000	0	180,000
Tuvalu	Extension of the institutional strengthening project (phase X)	180,000	0	180,000
Zimbabwe	Extension of the institutional strengthening project (phase XIII)	392,782	0	392,782
Sub-total for Institutional Strengthening Projects		3,969,119	0	3,969,119
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO PREPARE A VERIFICATION REPORT ON HCFC CONSUMPTION				
Mali	Verification report for stage II of the HCFC phase-out management plan	30,000	3,900	33,900
Paraguay	Verification report for stage II of the HCFC phase-out management plan	30,000	3,900	33,900
Uganda	Verification report for stage II of the HCFC phase-out management plan	30,000	3,900	33,900

Zambia	Verification report for stage II of the HCFC phase-out management plan	30,000	3,900	33,900
Sub-total for Preparation of HCFC Verification reports		120,000	15,600	135,600
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO PREPARE A VERIFICATION REPORT ON HFC CONSUMPTION				
Benin	Verification report for stage I of the Kigali Implementation Plan	30,000	3,900	33,900
Chad	Verification report for stage I of the Kigali Implementation Plan	30,000	3,900	33,900
Cook Islands	Verification report for stage I of the Kigali Implementation Plan	30,000	3,900	33,900
Ethiopia	Verification report for stage I of the Kigali Implementation Plan	30,000	3,900	33,900
Fiji	Verification report for stage I of the Kigali Implementation Plan	30,000	3,900	33,900
Grenada	Verification report for stage I of the Kigali Implementation Plan	30,000	3,900	33,900
Guinea-Bissau	Verification report for stage I of the Kigali Implementation Plan	30,000	3,900	33,900
Kiribati	Verification report for stage I of the Kigali Implementation Plan	30,000	3,900	33,900
Marshall Islands	Verification report for stage I of the Kigali Implementation Plan	30,000	3,900	33,900
Micronesia (Federated States of)	Verification report for stage I of the Kigali Implementation Plan	30,000	3,900	33,900
Mongolia	Verification report for stage I of the Kigali Implementation Plan	30,000	3,900	33,900
Nauru	Verification report for stage I of the Kigali Implementation Plan	30,000	3,900	33,900
Niue	Verification report for stage I of the Kigali Implementation Plan	30,000	3,900	33,900
Palau	Verification report for stage I of the Kigali Implementation Plan	30,000	3,900	33,900
Republic of Moldova	Verification report for stage I of the Kigali Implementation Plan	30,000	3,900	33,900
Saint Lucia	Verification report for stage I of the Kigali Implementation Plan	30,000	3,900	33,900
Samoa	Verification report for stage I of the Kigali Implementation Plan	30,000	3,900	33,900
Seychelles	Verification report for stage I of the Kigali Implementation Plan	30,000	3,900	33,900
Sierra Leone	Verification report for stage I of the Kigali Implementation Plan	30,000	3,900	33,900
Solomon Islands	Verification report for stage I of the Kigali Implementation Plan	30,000	3,900	33,900
Togo	Verification report for stage I of the Kigali Implementation Plan	30,000	3,900	33,900
Tonga	Verification report for stage I of the Kigali Implementation Plan	30,000	3,900	33,900
Tuvalu	Verification report for stage I of the Kigali Implementation Plan	30,000	3,900	33,900
Vanuatu	Verification report for stage I of the Kigali Implementation Plan	30,000	3,900	33,900
Zimbabwe	Verification report for stage I of the Kigali Implementation Plan	30,000	3,900	33,900
Sub-total for Preparation of HFC Verification reports		750,000	97,500	847,500
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO PREPARE A JOINT VERIFICATION REPORT ON HCFC and HFC CONSUMPTION				
Eswatini (the Kingdom of)	Joint Verification report for stage II of the HCFC phase-out management plan and stage I of the Kigali Implementation Plan	45,000	5,850	50,850
Gambia (the)	Joint Verification report for stage II of the HCFC phase-out management plan and stage I of the Kigali Implementation Plan	45,000	5,850	50,850
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Joint Verification report for stage II of the HCFC phase-out management plan and stage I of the Kigali Implementation Plan	45,000	5,850	50,850
Lesotho	Joint Verification report for stage II of the HCFC phase-out management plan and stage I of the Kigali Implementation Plan – in close collaboration and partnership with GIZ	45,000	5,850	50,850
Rwanda	Joint Verification report for stage II of the HCFC phase-out management plan and stage I of the Kigali Implementation Plan	45,000	5,850	50,850
Sub-total for Preparation of HCFC and HFC Joint Verification reports		225,000	29,250	254,250
PREPARATION OF KIGALI IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (KIP) STAGE I				
Saint Kitts and Nevis	Preparation of Kigali Implementation Plan (KIP) stage I - the lead agency in cooperation with UNIDO.	65,000	8,450	73,450

Sub-total for Preparation of the Kigali HFC Implementation Plan (KIP)	65,000	8,450	73,450
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Table 2. Summary of items submitted for consideration by the 98th Executive Committee meeting by group

Type of projects	Value in US\$	Project support costs in US\$	Total in US\$
Sub-total for Institutional Strengthening Projects	3,969,119	0	3,969,119
Sub-total for Preparation of HCFC Verification reports	120,000	15,600	135,600
Sub-total for Preparation of HFC Verification reports	750,000	97,500	847,500
Sub-total for Preparation of HCFC and HFC Joint Verification reports	225,000	29,250	254,250
Sub-total for Preparation of the Kigali HFC Implementation Plan (KIP)	65,000	8,450	73,450
Grand Total	5,129,119	150,800	5,279,919

C. PROJECT CONCEPTS for items to be submitted by UNEP

Title:	<i>Requests for institutional strengthening renewals for (18 countries) (Cambodia, Eritrea, Eswatini, Gambia, Grenada, Kenya, Liberia, Mongolia, Niue, Palau, Republic of Moldova (the), Rwanda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sudan, Tonga, Tuvalu and Zimbabwe)</i>	
Background:	Renewals of institutional strengthening projects (ISP) for the above-listed eighteen countries are being requested in line with relevant decisions and guidelines of the Executive Committee. These projects have been included in the UNEP's 2026-2028 Business Plan.	
Objectives:	To assist the Governments of these Article 5 countries in building and strengthening their capacity for the implementation of the Montreal Protocol and its Amendments.	
Activities and description:	Individual documents for these projects – the terminal reports and the action plans - have been submitted to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat separately.	
Time Frame:	36 months	
Per country cost:	Country	US\$
	Cambodia	298,522
	Eritrea	180,000
	Eswatini	180,000
	Gambia	180,000
	Grenada	180,000
	Kenya	401,857
	Liberia	225,780
	Mongolia	180,000
	Niue*	100,000
	Palau	180,000
	Republic of Moldova (the)	183,707
	Rwanda	180,000
	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	180,000
	Samoa	180,000
	Sudan	386,471
	Tonga	180,000
	Tuvalu	180,000
	Zimbabwe	392,782

Total	3,969,119
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*Note: No project support costs are requested for institutional strengthening projects.

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

Part I: Project information

Project title:	Preparation of Kigali HFC Implementation Plan (KIP) (stage I)	
Country:	Saint Kitts and Nevis	
Lead implementing agency:	UNEP	
Cooperating agency (1):	UNIDO	Click or tap here to enter text.
Implementation period for stage I of the KIP:	July 2027 to June 2029	
Duration of PRP implementation (i.e., time (in months) from the approval of PRP to submission of the KIP (please specify):		
Funding requested:		
Agency	Sector	Funding requested (US \$)*
UNEP	Overarching	65,000
UNIDO	Overarching	35,000

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

Part II: Prerequisites for submission

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

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

1. Montreal Protocol compliance target to be met in ☐ stage I of the KIP			
Phase-out commitment (%)	10	Year of commitment	2029
☒ Servicing only		☐ Manufacturing only	☐ Servicing and manufacturing
2. Brief background/description/information on approved relevant projects and multi-year agreements as follows:			
- The current progress in implementation of any funded HFC-related project (enabling activities or stand-alone HFC investment projects) - The current progress in ongoing HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMPs) - Consideration of integrating HFC phase-down activities with HPMP activities taking into account previously approved HFC-related projects, if this information is available.			
The Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis implemented its Enabling Activities for HFC Phase-down Project from June 2018 to June 2022. The project's main objective was to facilitate early ratification of the Kigali Amendment. The Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis ratified the Kigali Amendment on 29 August 2025. Prior to ratification, its licensing system (LS) had already incorporated HFCs, requiring importers to apply for licenses for the importation of all HFCs. The Government is developing its Quota System of HFCs. Additionally, despite not being Party to the Kigali Amendment, the Government had already been reporting its HFC consumption as part annual Article 7 (A7) and Country Programme (CP) data, to the Ozone and Multilateral Fund Secretariats respectively, from 2023. However, these HFC data reports as well as the HFC consumption data during the baseline years need to be reviewed and validated during the detailed data collection to be conducted under this project. Saint Kitts and Nevis completed implementation of its HPMP Stage I in June 2024 and the HPMP Stage II has been submitted for consideration at the 98th Executive Committee (ExCom-98). The following activities are planned to be delivered under Tranche 1 of the HPMP II: 1. Policy and regulatory strengthening, 2. Institutional Strengthening and support to the RAC Association; 3. Enforcement of the LQS; 4. RAC Technicians Training and Certification; 5. National Recovery and Recycling Scheme for both Islands; 6. Public Awareness and a Youth Programme; and 7. Project Coordination, Monitoring and Reporting. A request for funding for Additional Activities to Maintain Energy Efficiency in the Refrigeration Servicing Sector (decision 89/6), also			

has been submitted for consideration at ExCom-98. Regarding the integration of HFC phase-down activities with HPMP activities, owing to the unique position of Saint Kitts and Nevis in that, its HPMP II has recently been prepared, the HFC phase-down was considered in the consultation and preparation of the project. This provided a unique opportunity to design an HPMP II that took into consideration the results from the Enabling Activities project and the upcoming obligations from the HFC phase down towards ensuring that there was not overlap, but that there was complementarity in the design and delivery of outputs whilst ensuring the country maintains its obligations with its HCFC phase out.				
3. Overview of current HFC consumption in metric tonnes by substance (last three years)				
Substance/blend	Sector	2025	2024	2023
HFC-134a	RAC servicing	22.26	7.43	2.82
R-404a	RAC servicing	3.85	2.29	3.39
HFC-32	RAC servicing	1.47	0.26	0
R-407a	RAC servicing	0.01	0	0.03
R-410a	RAC servicing	3.96	6.29	5.52
R-143a	RAC servicing	0	0.12	0
Total		31.55	16.39	11.76
4. Based on the consumption data given above, please provide a description of the sector/sub-sector that use HFCs in the country, including a short analysis and explanation of the consumption trends (i.e., increasing or decreasing)				
The above table contains the estimated HFC consumption data for the last three years. There is limited data available on the sectors/subsectors that use HFCs in Saint Kitts and Nevis. The Country did not have an ODS Alternatives Survey Project. It can be assumed, based on 2025 data and historical consumption from the HCFC phase out, that the main HFC consuming sectors are the RAC Servicing Sector and MAC Sector. However, full subsector information is not available. This demonstrates the need for more detailed data collection, analysis and understanding of the sectors and subsectors that use HFCs and tailoring a HFC phasedown plan to address those sectors in a meaningful and realistic way.				
5. Description of information that needs to be gathered during project preparation. Explain how this data will be gathered				
Information needed	Description	Agency		
Data on HFC consumption in manufacturing/servicing sector	Collection of information on consumption of HFCs by sector and relevant sub-sectors, pending analysis such as solvents, fire-fighting, tourism, fisheries, yachting, Mobile air conditioning (MAC) and others that are identified, which is through the execution of interviews and surveys that they make it possible to determine the sectoral distribution and consumption projections of HFCs in their pure state and in mixtures. Information should cover both Islands of Saint Kitts and Nevis. Site visits should be incorporated as far as possible to ensure data accuracy and completeness.	UNIDO		
HFC sectoral consumption information	Update sectoral consumption analysis of refrigeration and air-conditioning servicing focused on end user consumption, including a wider survey amongst sectors and subsectors. Future trends and assessment of training and certification needs should be included. Information should cover both Islands of Saint Kitts and Nevis. Site visits should be incorporated as far as possible to ensure data accuracy and completeness.	UNIDO		
Analysis of types and inventory of equipment using HFCs	Analysis of banks of refrigeration and air-conditioning equipment and vehicles currently in the country per type and per refrigerant type. Particular attention should be paid to the yachting, fisheries and MAC sectors. Information should cover both Islands of Saint Kitts and Nevis. Site visits should be incorporated as far as possible to ensure data accuracy and completeness.	UNIDO		

New information on ODS regulations	Review existing policy and legislative frameworks. Assess existing ODS and HFCs regulations to identify and make recommendations to strengthen the regulations and address possible gaps.	UNEP
Others, specify.	Click or tap here to enter text.	UNEP
6. Activities to be undertaken for project preparation and funding (decision 87/50(b))		
Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
Update sectoral consumption analysis focused on end user consumption, including a wider survey amongst sectors and subsectors - Collection of information on consumption of HFCs per sector and its substitutes, pending analysis such as solvents, fire-fighting, tourism, fisheries, yachting, MAC and others are identified, which is through the execution of interviews, surveys and site visits where possible, that they make it possible to determine the sectoral distribution and consumption projections of HFCs in their pure state and in mixtures; specifically, the development of an economic evaluation of the replacement of HFCs to environmentally friendly substitutes in the controlled sectors. Information should cover both Islands of Saint Kitts and Nevis	20,000	UNIDO
Review of existing Policy and Legislation frameworks, including development of import quota system for HFCs and promotion of low-GWP alternatives, including analysis of incentives and disincentives.	30,000	UNEP
Preparation of the national strategy for the gradual reduction of HFCs, which includes the evaluation and identification of sectors to prioritize, which must include the analysis of climate benefits and HFC reductions that each substance has, the uses and the availability of alternatives in each sector. Identify feasible measures to implement Kigali Amendment in the long, medium and short term and its associated costs. Identification and prioritisation of actions and strategies to be included in the national strategy to limit the growth and/or reduce consumption of HFCs. Preparation of a communication and outreach plan in consultation with key stakeholders. Presentation of the KIP overarching strategy and data validation meeting with the relevant stakeholders, in order to present the results obtained on the consumption of HFCs and to raise awareness of them in order to reduce them.	35,000	UNEP
Assessment of training and certification needs at the country level in the use of flammable refrigerants, development of a training plan and organization of workshops with the main stakeholders and training institutions. The assessment should reflect the needs for both Islands of Saint Kitts and Nevis. Presentation of UNIDO's components as part of the national overarching strategy and data validation meeting with the relevant stakeholders, in order to present the results obtained on the consumption of HFCs and to raise awareness of them in order to reduce them.	15,000	UNIDO
TOTAL	100,000	
7. How will activities related to preparing the KIP be linked to the current stages of the HPMP being implemented in the country? (OPTIONAL)		
The HPMP Stage II for Saint Kitts and Nevis has been submitted for consideration at ExCom-98. The Stage II will ensure that the Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis is fully equipped to manage the complete phase out of HCFCs and prepare the country in managing the servicing tail. Proposed activities in the HPMP II are complementary to the KIP rather than being duplicated or competitive. The HPMP II will strengthen coordination between the NOU, Customs and relevant ministries and stakeholders to facilitate a more integrated control of controlled substances; enhance the LQS for HCFCs; build capacity for Customs and enforcement		

officers; update the technicians' training curricular to address low-GWP to mildly flammable alternative and promote recovery and recycling practices. These measures will prepare the foundation to support the KIP implementation. The intention is that these foundational complementary activities will be built upon with the KIP for the HFC Phase down. It is important to note that HFC phase down is a much more complex process, engages more and new stakeholders and the basket of refrigerants is broader. This will require enhancing the legislative framework, targeted capacity building particularly for the MAC Sector, development of standards and other regulatory, policy and institutional initiatives to support the KIP.

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

Saint Kitts and Nevis' RSS has traditionally been male-dominated with little engagement or participation of females. Firstly, the Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis has a Gender Equity Policy and Plan (GEPAP) 2022-2027 which reflect the Government's comprehensive statement of intent on gender. Section 8 specifically addresses Women. Secondly, in line with the MLF's policy on Gender mainstreaming, the Government has been taking action to promote the participation of women in the RSS. This includes encouraging their participation in RAC, Customs and other training activities and opportunities. The Government has also been collecting and reporting gender-disaggregated data and using female imagery in its materials and documents. Further, with support from UNEP, a female technician participated in UNEP's Workshop for Women in RAC in Trinidad and Tobago in November 2023. She went on to be part of the region's informal network for female RAC Technicians. Finally, regarding staffing, the NOU is staffed by 1 female. The Government will continue to encourage women to participate in activities during the project preparation, by encouraging greater participation as presenters and facilitators, and encouraging females to apply to consultancies and other positions under the project. This is expected to continue throughout implementation. Additionally, with support from UNEP OzonAction, the NOU has been designing its projects incorporating the on MLF's Gender Mainstreaming Policy.