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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF
THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL
Ninety-ninth Meeting
Montreal, 7–11 December 2026
Item 9(c) of the provisional agenda[1]

PROJECT PROPOSAL: THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

This document consists of the comments and recommendation of the Secretariat on the following project proposal:

Phase-out

•	HCFC phase-out management plan (stage II, second tranche)	UNEP and UNIDO	Blanket approval

[1] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/99/1

Pre-session documents of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol are without prejudice to any decision that the Executive Committee might take following issuance of the document.

PROJECT EVALUATION SHEET – MULTI-YEAR PROJECTS

United Republic of Tanzania (the)

PROJECT TITLE	AGENCY	MEETING APPROVED	CONTROL MEASURE
HCFC phase-out plan (stage II)	UNEP (lead), UNIDO	87th	100% phase-out by 2030

ARTICLE 7 DATA (Annex C, Group I)	Year: 2025	0.32 ODP tonnes

COUNTRY PROGRAMME SECTORAL DATA (ODP tonnes)							Year: 2025
Substance	Aerosol	Foam	Firefighting	Refrigeration		Solvent	Total sector consumption
				Manufacturing	Servicing		
HCFC-22					0.32		0.32

CONSUMPTION DATA (ODP tonnes)			
2009–2010 baseline:	1.70	Starting point for sustained aggregate reductions:	1.70
CONSUMPTION ELIGIBLE FOR FUNDING			
Already approved:	1.70	Remaining:	0.00

ENDORSED BUSINESS PLAN		2026	2027	2028	Total
UNEP	ODS phase-out (ODP tonnes)	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.25
	Funding (US $)	217,525*	0	0	217,525
UNIDO	ODS phase-out (ODP tonnes)	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.14
	Funding (US $)	108,400*	0	0	108,400

* Including US $79,100 for UNEP and US $32,100 for UNIDO for additional activities to maintain energy efficiency (decision 89/6)

PROJECT DATA			2021	2022–2024	2025	2026*	2027–2029	2030	Total
Consumption (ODP tonnes)	Montreal Protocol limits		1.11	1.11	0.55	0.55	0.55	0	n/a
	Maximum allowable		1.11	1.11	0.55	0.55	0.55	0	n/a
Amounts approved in principle (US $)	UNEP	Project costs	172,500	0	0	185,500	0	75,000	433,000
		Support costs	22,425	0	0	24,115	0	9,750	56,290
	UNIDO	Project costs	100,000	0	0	107,000	0	0	207,000
		Support costs	9,000	0	0	9,630	0	0	18,630
Funds approved by ExCom (US $)		Project costs	272,500	0	0	0	0	0	272,500
		Support costs	31,425	0	0	0	0	0	31,425
Total funds recommended for approval at this meeting (US $)		Project costs	0	0	0	292,500	0	0	292,500
		Support costs	0	0	0	33,745	0	0	33,745

*Funding for 2026 includes US $63,000, plus agency support costs of US $8,190, for UNEP and US $37,000, plus agency support costs of US $3,330, for UNIDO, for additional activities to maintain energy efficiency (decision 89/6).

Secretariat's recommendation:	Blanket approval

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1. On behalf of the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, UNEP as the lead implementing agency has submitted a request for funding for the second tranche of stage II of the HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP), at a total cost of US $326,245, consisting of US $185,500, plus agency support costs of US $24,115, for UNEP and US $107,000, plus agency support costs of US $9,630, for UNIDO.[2] The submission includes a progress report on the implementation of the first tranche, the verification report on HCFC consumption for 2019 to 2025, a request for funding additional activities to maintain energy efficiency in the refrigeration servicing sector,[3] and the tranche implementation plan for 2027 to 2030.

Report on HCFC consumption

2. The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania reported a consumption of 0.32 ODP tonnes of HCFCs in 2025, which is 81 per cent below the HCFC baseline for compliance. The 2021-2025 HCFC consumption is shown in table 1.

Table 1. HCFC consumption in 2021-2025 in the United Republic of Tanzania (Article 7 data)

HCFC	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Baseline
Metric tonnes						
HCFC-22	16.44	14.90	13.00	11.74	5.75	30.78
HCFC-123	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08
Total (mt)	**16.44**	**14.90**	**13.00**	**11.74**	**5.75**	**30.86**
ODP tonnes						
HCFC-22	0.90	0.82	0.72	0.65	0.32	1.70
HCFC-123	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total (ODP tonnes)	**0.90**	**0.82**	**0.72**	**0.65**	**0.32**	**1.70**

3. HCFC consumption, consisting entirely of HCFC-22 used to service refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) equipment, decreased steadily from 2021 to 2024, and by a further 51 per cent in 2025. The decline is attributed to enforcement of the licensing and quota system; reduced availability of HCFC-22-based equipment and retirement of older units; increased uptake of HCFC-free equipment using alternatives; technician training in good servicing practices and refrigerant recovery; and increased stakeholder awareness. The decline in 2025 also reflects the reduction in the national HCFC import quota from 11.90 mt in 2024 to 5.76 mt in 2025, ahead of the ban on imports of HCFC-based RAC equipment that took effect on 1 January 2026.

Country programme implementation report

4. The HCFC consumption data provided by the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania in its CP implementation report for 2025 is consistent with the data reported under Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol.

Verification report

5. The verification report confirmed that the Government was implementing a licensing and quota system for HCFC imports and exports and that the total consumption of HCFCs reported under Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol for 2019 to 2025 was correct (as shown in table 1 above for 2021 to 2025); minor

[2] As per the letters of 4 September 2026 and 20 October 2026 from the Office of the United Republic of Tanzania to the Secretariat.

[3] In line with decision 89/6, low-volume-consuming countries can include in their HPMPs additional activities for the introduction of alternatives to HCFCs with low or zero global-warming potential and for maintaining energy efficiency in the refrigeration servicing sector.

differences for 2019 to 2021 were attributable to rounding. UNEP indicated that import data recorded in the Tanzania Customs Integrated System (TANCIS) matched importer reports and national ozone unit (NOU) records in all years covered, and that national HCFC import quotas had not been exceeded in any year. The verification concluded that the United Republic of Tanzania had complied with the annual HCFC consumption limits under its Agreement with the Executive Committee; had adequate policies and regulations to comply with the Agreement; had an operational licensing and quota system supported by national monitoring of HCFC imports, including importer registration and annual reporting to the NOU; and had good collaboration and regular information exchange among key stakeholders involved in the phase-out of ODS.

Status of implementation of stage I of the HCFC phase-out management plan

6. Stage I of the HPMP was completed on 31 December 2022, in line with the extension approved by the Executive Committee by decision 87/46(f). The project completion report was submitted on 20 July 2023.

Progress report on the implementation of the first tranche of stage II of the HCFC phase-out management plan

Legal framework

7. The Environmental Management (Control of Ozone Depleting Substances and Hydrofluorocarbons) Regulations, 2022 (Government Notice No. 581 of 2022) entered into force on 23 September 2022, repealing the 2007 regulations. They establish the legal framework for licensing and controlling HCFC imports, exports, distribution, use and handling, and for HFC control and licensing. An online HCFC licensing and quota system has been operational since 1 January 2023. Five registered importers import HCFC-22.

8. The customs training curriculum was reviewed at a meeting with 20 participants (8 women); training was conducted for 50 customs and enforcement officers (18 women); and a cross-border dialogue with neighbouring countries on information-sharing and preventing illegal trade was held with 25 participants (10 women). Five ODS identifiers and spare parts were distributed to enforcement points in Dar es Salaam, Arusha, Mwanza, Tanga and Zanzibar.

9. A ban on imports of HCFC-based RAC equipment and a sustainable public procurement policy for RAC equipment took effect on 1 January 2026. National standards for the safe use of zero- and low-global-warming-potential (GWP) RAC technologies were completed by January 2023. Training covered technical standards and low-GWP technologies for 50 standards officers, environmental inspectors and key stakeholders (18 women); sustainable public procurement for 20 Government officers (8 women); and the country's ODS policy and revised legal requirements for 50 importers and end-users (18 women).

10. The 2022 Regulations provide for penalties, including confiscation of consignments and revocation of permits. The verification report indicated that the NOU and other enforcement officers conducted joint monitoring to prevent illegal trade and that no prosecutions were reported during 2019–2025.

Refrigeration servicing sector

11. The following activities were implemented in the refrigeration servicing sector under the first tranche:

(a) *Strengthening the capacity of the RAC servicing sector*: Consultations were held with 30 stakeholders (10 women), and 20 stakeholders (eight women) were trained on the certification scheme; the training manual was updated and the code of practice upgraded; 150 technicians (45 women) were trained and certified; servicing tools and ODS identifiers

were provided to the RAC technicians' association;[4] and two workshops were held for 50 end-users (18 women);

(b) *Strengthening the centres of excellence and technical assistance*: A business model for refrigerant recovery, reuse and reclamation (RRR) was developed; a comparative assessment of RAC equipment using alternative refrigerants was undertaken; 15 vocational trainers (five women) were trained in the safe handling of flammable refrigerants and servicing of hydrocarbon-based equipment; two reclaim units were procured [5] for reclamation centres to be hosted by the Mbeya University of Science and Technology (MUST) and the Zanzibar Vocational Training Authority (VTA) centre in Mkokotoni; and equipment was provided to five regional RAC centres; and

(c) *Public awareness for end-users*: preparation of the national awareness strategy commenced, and the planned outputs were carried over to the second tranche.

Project implementation and monitoring

12. The NOU and UNEP have been monitoring activities, reporting on progress, and working with stakeholders to phase out HCFCs. Of the US $10,000 approved for project monitoring activities under the first tranche, the full amount was disbursed for consultants' technical support, coordination meetings with the NOU and stakeholders, and monitoring missions and field visits.

Level of fund disbursement

13. As of September 2026, of the US $272,500 approved so far (US $172,500 for UNEP and US $100,000 for UNIDO), US $263,361 (97 per cent) had been disbursed (US $172,500 for UNEP and US $90,861 for UNIDO). The balance of US $9,139 will be disbursed in 2027.

Implementation plan for the second tranche of stage II of the HCFC phase-out management plan

14. The following activities will be implemented by UNEP and UNIDO between January 2027 and December 2030:

(a) *Strengthening the enforcement of ODS regulations*: Continued operation and monitoring of the online HCFC licensing and quota system, including reconciliation of licensed imports with customs declarations; refresher training for 40 customs and enforcement officers; four targeted compliance inspections at points of entry and among HCFC importers and distributors; maintenance and deployment of two ODS identifiers; and one cross-border dialogue with neighbouring countries to prevent illegal trade following the ban on HCFC-based equipment (UNEP) (US $20,000);

(b) *Developing and enforcing the legal framework to encourage the adoption of low-GWP alternatives*: Enforcement of the ban on imports of HCFC-based RAC equipment; review of national standards covering safety requirements for flammable refrigerants, codes for natural refrigerants in large commercial and industrial systems, alignment with minimum energy performance standards (MEPS) and technician licensing requirements; training of 50 standards officers, environmental inspectors and stakeholders on the standards and

[4] Portable vacuum pumps, electronic leak detectors, manifold gauge sets, refrigerant recovery and recycling units, recovery cylinders, and service accessories and safety kits. These are separate from the equipment provided to the five regional RAC centres under UNIDO's component.

[5] Multi-refrigerant reclaim units, with spare parts and consumables, delivered in February 2026 and handed over to the Vice President's Office in May 2026.

20 Government officers on sustainable public procurement of RAC equipment; and two information workshops for 50 importers and end users (UNEP) (US $22,500);

(c) *Strengthening the capacity of the RAC servicing sector*: Consultations with 30 key stakeholders to finalize the mandatory technician certification scheme; training of 20 stakeholders in certification and competency assessment; updating of the technician training manual to cover the ban on HCFC-based equipment, safe handling of flammable refrigerants, RRR, and energy efficiency; training and certification of 150 technicians in good servicing practices; upgrading of the national refrigeration code of practice to cover alternative refrigerants, refrigerant management and the mandatory certification scheme; and two workshops for 100 end users on developments in alternative technologies (UNEP) (US $70,000);

(d) *Strengthening the centres of excellence and technical assistance:* Installation and operationalization of the reclamation centres at MUST and the VTA centre in Mkokotoni; establishment of a third reclamation centre at Arusha Technical College, which will co-finance the centre; update of the business model for the reclamation centres, including estimates of recoverable refrigerant volumes and arrangements for collection, operation and cost recovery; and establishment of linkages among the reclamation centres, regional RAC centres, vocational training institutions and RAC service providers (UNIDO) (US $60,000, plus US $9,139 from the first tranche);[6]

(e) *Public awareness raising for end-users*: Development and implementation of a national strategy to promote refrigerant containment, good servicing practices, energy efficiency and the safe use of low-GWP alternatives through 100 publications, four mass-media announcements, four television programmes and 10 radio programmes (UNIDO) (US $10,000);

(f) *Additional activities to maintain energy efficiency in the refrigeration servicing sector (decision 89/6):* These activities are described in detail in the following section (US $100,000, comprising US $63,000 for UNEP and US $37,000 for UNIDO); and

(g) *Project monitoring and support*: technical consultancy services (US $7,000); two coordination meetings (US $2,000); and monitoring missions and field visits (US $1,000) (UNEP).

Activities to maintain energy efficiency in the refrigeration servicing sector

15. The project related to energy efficiency, submitted in line with decision 89/6, has been designed to strengthen the institutional, market and public readiness of the United Republic of Tanzania to promote and implement energy-efficient, climate-friendly RAC equipment, including through the alignment of national MEPS and labelling requirements for air-conditioning (AC) and refrigerating appliances with the East African Community (EAC) MEPS (EAS 1213:2025 and EAS 1214:2025). The description and proposed cost breakdown of activities to maintain energy efficiency in the sector are presented in table 2.

[6] Reclaim unit for Arusha Technical College (US $10,000); tools and accessories for the centres (US $20,000); training (US $15,000); and shipping and handling (US $15,000). The first-tranche balance of US $9,139 will be used for tools for the centres at MUST and VTA Mkokotoni.

Table 2. Additional activities proposed to maintain energy efficiency in the servicing sector

Activity	Performance indicators	Cost (US $)
Institutional coordination and policy collaboration (UNEP)		
National stakeholder engagement workshops on energy efficiency, energy labelling and climate-friendly cooling	Two workshops, 40–50 participants each (at least 35 per cent women)	8,000
Inter-agency coordination meetings among environmental, standards, energy, customs and trade institutions	Two meetings, 15–20 senior technical officers each	4,000
National coordination framework and action matrix on institutional responsibilities	Framework and action matrix developed and endorsed	2,000
Subtotal		**14,000**
Awareness-raising and outreach (UNEP)		
Awareness materials in English and Kiswahili on energy labels, life-cycle costs and low-GWP refrigerants	5,000 brochures; 1,500 posters; radio messages on two stations for four weeks; social media campaign (50,000 impressions)	15,000
National MEPS awareness roadshows in high-demand urban and commercial centres	Four roadshows (Dar es Salaam, Mwanza, Arusha, Dodoma)	16,000
Sensitization sessions for retailers, importers, distributors, institutions, consumer organizations, women's groups and RAC stakeholders	Six sessions, 30–40 participants each (at least 40 per cent women)	18,000
Subtotal		**49,000**
Capacity-building: national MEPS alignment with the EAC MEPS, monitoring and compliance support (UNIDO)		
Review of national MEPS and labelling requirements against EAS 1213:2025 and EAS 1214:2025, including refrigerant provisions, and two technical meetings	Alignment matrix completed and validated through two technical meetings, at least 20 participants each (at least 30 per cent women)	10,000
Monitoring and compliance framework and practical tools (inspection and document-verification checklists, referral procedure)	Framework and tools developed and validated by the Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS)	7,000
Market compliance baseline assessment of AC and refrigerating appliances	At least 100 models (50 air conditioners and 50 refrigerating appliances) audited in Dar es Salaam, Arusha, Mwanza, Mbeya and Zanzibar; interviews with at least 30 importers and distributors	8,000
Training workshops on compliance	One workshop for 30 customs, TBS and market-surveillance staff (at least 35 per cent women); one workshop for 40 importers and distributors (at least 25 per cent women)	12,000
Subtotal		**37,000**
Total		**100,000**

SECRETARIAT'S COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATION

COMMENTS

Verification report

16. In line with decision 87/46(f), UNEP confirmed that the recommendations of the verification report submitted to the 85th meeting had been implemented, including the direct involvement of the NOU in approving HCFC import licences and quotas. The present verification report recommended continued

implementation of the online licensing system, sensitization of enforcement officers, promotion of low-GWP alternatives, compliance inspections, and improved monitoring and reporting; these are addressed in the plan for the second tranche of the HPMP through refresher training of customs officers, targeted compliance inspections and the reconciliation of licensed imports with customs data.

Progress report on the implementation of the first tranche of stage II of the HCFC phase-out management plan

Legal framework

17. The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania has issued HCFC import quotas for 2026 and 2027 at 0.17 ODP tonnes (3 mt) and 0.11 ODP tonnes (2 mt), respectively, which are lower than the Montreal Protocol control targets.

18. Upon request, UNEP clarified that the ban on imports of new and second-hand HCFC-based refrigerators and air conditioners was established under regulation 8(2) of the 2022 Regulations and took full effect on 1 January 2026, following a transition period in 2025. UNEP also explained that the online licensing and quota system, operational since 2023, links the NOU, the Government Chemist Laboratory Authority (GCLA) and customs through the Tanzania Electronic Single Window and TANCIS. The NOU sets the annual national quota and allocates it to registered importers; the GCLA issues consignment permits through its Customer Chemicals Management Portal only where a quota balance is available; and customs prevents clearance of shipments without a valid permit.

Refrigeration servicing sector

19. Upon request, UNEP clarified that the 150 technicians were certified under a voluntary, competency-based arrangement at the Vocational Education and Training Authority (VETA) centre in Chang'ombe (Dar es Salaam) and the Dar es Salaam Institute of Technology (DIT). The mandatory certification scheme, earlier expected to be finalized by the end of 2025,[7] remains under regulatory consultation. UNEP indicated that the mandatory scheme is expected to be legally binding by June 2027.

20. UNEP informed that two reclaim units, instead of the one foreseen, were procured under the first tranche and handed over to the Vice President's Office in May 2026; they have been assigned to MUST and the VTA centre in Mkokotoni, which will host the first two reclamation centres, but have not yet been installed as civil works at the host institutions are under way. A centre at VETA in Dar es Salaam, for which the business model had been prepared, was not pursued as the host institution did not commit the required infrastructure. Equipment was also provided to five regional RAC centres: the VETA centre in Chang'ombe and DIT in Dar es Salaam, the Fisheries Education and Training Agency campus in Mbegani (Bagamoyo), MUST and the VTA centre in Mkokotoni. Approximately 350–600 kg of refrigerant, mainly HCFC-22, has been recovered to date.

21. Regarding delays in implementing the public awareness component, UNEP explained that a national consultant had been engaged and that awareness activities were scheduled to begin in the fourth quarter of 2026, following alignment of materials with the 2022 Regulations, the equipment import ban and the new licensing portals. The first-tranche balance of US $9,139 for this component will be used for the centres of excellence, and the national awareness strategy and the 100 publications will be implemented with the US $10,000 requested under the second tranche.

[7] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/97/82

Implementation plan for the second tranche of stage II of the HCFC phase-out management plan

22. The Secretariat noted that several activities in the second tranche plan had the same targets as those reported as completed under the first tranche, while some stage II targets were omitted. UNEP clarified that the proposed activities build on the first tranche while focusing on additional specifics; the cross-border dialogue will address the diversion of transit shipments and illegal trade following the equipment ban; the standards review will cover safety requirements for flammable refrigerants, codes for natural refrigerants, alignment with MEPS and technician licensing requirements; certification consultations will support finalization of the mandatory scheme; and the training manual and code of practice will be updated to cover the equipment ban, flammable refrigerants, RRR, and energy efficiency. UNEP indicated that the remaining stage II target of training 200 technicians will be met under the final tranche, in coordination with stage I of the Kigali HFC implementation plan (KIP), and that two workshops for 100 end users on developments in alternative technologies will be held under the second tranche, financed from the servicing sector budget, with one workshop for the remaining 50 end users under the final tranche.

23. UNEP indicated that a third reclamation centre will be established at Arusha Technical College, which will co-finance the centre, with one reclaim unit procured under the second tranche, and that the first tranche balance of US $9,139 will be offered to fund complementary tools for the centres at MUST and VTA Mkokotoni. UNEP provided a summary of the business model prepared under the first tranche, covering institutional, operational and financing arrangements,[8] but without estimates of refrigerant available for recovery. UNEP acknowledged that, as HCFC-22 consumption declines, the centres will need to be hosted by training institutions and handle HFCs. UNIDO will update the business model to include recoverable HCFC-22 and HFC volumes, collection arrangements, operating costs, cost recovery and the management of refrigerants that cannot be reclaimed, in coordination with the National Environment Management Council, for submission with the third tranche request.

Activities to maintain energy efficiency in the refrigeration servicing sector

24. In line with decision 89/6(d), UNEP and UNIDO have included in the tranche implementation plan the specific actions, performance indicators and funding associated with additional activities to maintain energy efficiency. The amount requested is consistent with decision 89/6(c). Stage I of the KIP, approved at the 97th meeting,[9] includes demonstration projects using R-290 equipment, with energy consumption monitored before and after installation, as well as incorporating energy efficiency in the update of the code of practice and training curricula of technicians. UNEP indicated that the proposal does not include activities funded from sources other than the Multilateral Fund.

25. The project was initially submitted for implementation by UNEP alone, while the 2026–2028 business plan envisaged activities for both UNEP and UNIDO. Following clarification by the Secretariat, the proposal was revised to assign institutional coordination and awareness activities to UNEP, and MEPS alignment, monitoring and compliance support to UNIDO.

26. The Secretariat sought clarification on the target groups, consideration of low-GWP refrigerants, and a prospective timeline for adopting the MEPS. UNEP clarified that the activities will target government agencies, including the ministries responsible for trade and energy, TBS and customs; industry and private-sector stakeholders; commercial and public end users, including hotels, offices, retail businesses,

[8] The NOU oversees the centres; UNIDO's national expert coordinates operations with a reclaiming team at the host institution; technicians' associations (TRACA on the mainland and ZARATE in Zanzibar) and training institutions have access; training centres with recovery machines act as collection points; reclamation (1.4 kg per minute) is scheduled according to recovered stocks and linked to practical training; and financing relies on demand for reclaimed HCFC-22 as virgin supply declines.

[9] Decision 97/69

food storage and processing facilities, fisheries and health facilities, as well as households and public consumers.

27. UNEP further clarified that the review of national MEPS against EAS 1213:2025 and EAS 1214:2025 includes refrigerant provisions, and that national alignment, led by the NOU in collaboration with TBS, is expected within 24 months, with compliance becoming mandatory for imports. UNEP also confirmed that the Ministry of Energy is a member of the National Ozone Committee and that funding for activities covered by the present request will not be requested under the KIP. UNEP also provided a revised timetable, under which the activities will be implemented between January and November 2027.

28. The Secretariat noted that the proposed activities are consistent with decision 89/6(b)(iii) and (v). All activities, performance indicators and costs were agreed as revised, as shown in table 2 above. The activities are expected to strengthen coordination among the NOU and the institutions responsible for standards, energy, customs and trade; to increase awareness among consumers, retailers and importers of energy labels and the life-cycle cost benefits of energy-efficient equipment; and to build national capacity to align, monitor and enforce MEPS and labelling requirements for AC and refrigerating appliances, thereby supporting the uptake of energy-efficient equipment using low-GWP refrigerants in the servicing sector.

Gender policy implementation

29. In line with decisions 84/92(d) and 90/48(c), UNEP and UNIDO have applied the Multilateral Fund's policy in the implementation of stage II of the HPMP. Considerations have been incorporated into capacity-building, stakeholder engagement, awareness-raising and institutional activities: women were included in technician training and certification and encouraged to participate in consultations, workshops and coordination meetings; training opportunities were made available to women in technical and non-technical roles; and the NOU and implementing stakeholders were encouraged to consider women's participation in the planning, implementation and monitoring of activities. Sex-disaggregated data was collected for all capacity-building activities under the first tranche: women accounted for 30 per cent of the technicians trained and certified, 18 of the 50 customs and enforcement officers trained, 18 of the 50 standards officers and stakeholders trained, 8 of the 20 Government officers trained on sustainable procurement, 30 per cent of stakeholders consulted on the certification scheme and 30 per cent vocational trainers trained. Upon request, UNEP indicated that a target of 30 per cent participation of women has been adopted for the training activities under stage II. The activities to maintain energy efficiency include specific targets for women's participation across the stakeholder workshops, sensitization sessions, technical meetings and training workshops, and women's groups are among the target stakeholders of the awareness activities.

Updated Agreement

30. In view of the inclusion of funding for additional activities to maintain energy efficiency in the refrigeration servicing sector and the accordingly revised funding schedule, the Agreement between the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania and the Executive Committee has been updated. Specifically, Appendix 2-A has been revised and paragraph 17 has been added to indicate that the updated Agreement supersedes that reached at the 87th meeting, as contained in annex I to the present document. The full updated Agreement will be appended to the final report of the 99th meeting.

Sustainability of the HCFC phase-out and assessment of risks

31. The sustainability of the HCFC phase-out is supported by the Environmental Management (Control of Ozone Depleting Substances and Hydrofluorocarbons) Regulations, 2022; the online licensing and quota system linking the NOU, the GCLA and customs; the ban on imports of HCFC-based RAC equipment in force since 1 January 2026; national standards and a code of practice for low-GWP refrigerants; and the sustainable public procurement policy. Training delivered through national institutions, namely the VETA

centre in Chang'ombe, DIT and five regional RAC centres, will continue after the HPMP ends. It will be further institutionalized through the mandatory technician certification scheme, expected to become legally binding by June 2027. The remaining risks relate mainly to servicing demand from installed HCFC-based equipment, illegal trade, poor refrigerant management and limited capacity to handle flammable alternatives safely. These risks are compounded by shortages of specialized tools and high upfront transition costs. They are being addressed through licensing, quota and enforcement controls; continued training and certification; recovery and reclamation; updating of standards and the code of practice under the second tranche; and R-290 demonstration projects under stage I of the KIP.

Conclusion

32. The United Republic of Tanzania was in compliance with the Montreal Protocol and its Agreement with the Executive Committee from 2021 to 2025, as confirmed by the verification report, and the first tranche disbursement rate is 97 per cent. Significant progress has been made, notably the operation of the online licensing and quota system and the entry into force of the ban on imports of HCFC-based RAC equipment. The remaining activities, including public awareness, the installation of the reclamation units and the establishment of the mandatory certification scheme, are scheduled under the second tranche. The energy-efficiency activities are consistent with decision 89/6, and the Agreement has been updated accordingly. UNEP will submit an updated business model and a status report on the reclamation centres with the third tranche request.

RECOMMENDATION

33. The Fund Secretariat recommends that the Executive Committee:

(a) Note:

(i) The progress report on the implementation of the first tranche of stage II of the HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP) for the United Republic of Tanzania;

(ii) The submission of additional activities to maintain energy efficiency in the refrigeration servicing sector in the amount of US $100,000, consisting of US $63,000, plus agency support costs of US $8,190, for UNEP and US $37,000, plus agency support costs of US $3,330, for UNIDO; and

(iii) That the Fund Secretariat has updated the Agreement between the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania and the Executive Committee, as contained in annex I to the present document, specifically Appendix 2-A, based on the inclusion of funding for additional activities to maintain energy efficiency in the refrigeration servicing sector referred to in subparagraph (a)(ii) above, and paragraph 17 that has been added to indicate that the updated Agreement supersedes that reached at the 87th meeting (decision 87/46).

34. The Fund Secretariat further recommends blanket approval of the second tranche of stage II of the HPMP for the United Republic of Tanzania, and the corresponding 2027–2030 tranche implementation plan, at the funding levels shown in the table below, on the understanding that UNEP, in cooperation with UNIDO, will submit, with the request for the third tranche, the updated business model for the refrigerant reclamation centres, including estimates of amounts of recoverable HCFCs and the arrangements for their operation and financing, together with a report on the status of the centres at the Mbeya University of Science and Technology, the Vocational Training Authority centre in Mkokotoni (Zanzibar) and Arusha Technical College:

	Project title	Project funding (US $)	Support costs (US $)	Implementing agency
(a)	HCFC phase-out management plan (stage II, second tranche)	185,500	24,115	UNEP
(b)	HCFC phase-out management plan (stage II, second tranche)	107,000	9,630	UNIDO

Annex I

TEXT TO BE INCLUDED IN THE UPDATED AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA AND THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE REDUCTION IN CONSUMPTION OF HYDROCHLOROFLUOROCARBONS IN ACCORDANCE WITH STAGE II OF THE HCFC PHASE-OUT MANAGEMENT PLAN

(Relevant changes are in bold font for ease of reference)

17. This updated Agreement supersedes the Agreement reached between the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania and the Executive Committee at the 87th meeting of the Executive Committee.

APPENDIX 2-A: THE TARGETS, AND FUNDING

Row	Particulars	2021	2022–2024	2025	2026	2027–2029	2030	Total
1.1	Montreal Protocol reduction schedule of Annex C, Group I substances (ODP tonnes)	1.11	1.11	0.55	0.55	0.55	0	n/a
1.2	Maximum allowable total consumption of Annex C, Group I substances (ODP tonnes)	1.11	1.11	0.55	0.55	0.55	0	n/a
2.1	Lead IA (UNEP) agreed funding (US $)	172,500	0	0	**185,500**	0	75,000	**433,000**
2.2	Support costs for Lead IA (US $)	22,425	0	0	**24,115**	0	9,750	**56,290**
2.3	Cooperating IA (UNIDO) agreed funding (US $)	100,000	0	0	**107,000**	0	0	**207,000**
2.4	Support costs for Cooperating IA (US $)	9,000	0	0	**9,630**	0	0	**18,630**
3.1	Total agreed funding (US $)	272,500	0	0	**292,500**	0	75,000	**640,000**
3.2	Total support costs (US $)	31,425	0	0	**33,745**	0	9,750	**74,920**
3.3	Total agreed costs (US $)	303,925	0	0	**326,245**	0	84,750	**714,920**
4.1.1	Total phase-out of HCFC-22 agreed to be achieved under this Agreement (ODP tonnes)							1.11
4.1.2	Phase-out of HCFC-22 to be achieved in the previous stage (ODP tonnes)*							0.59
4.1.3	Remaining eligible consumption for HCFC-22 (ODP tonnes)							0.00

* Date of completion of stage I as per decision 87/46(a): 31 December 2022.