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COMITÉ EXÉCUTIF
DU FONDS MULTILATÉRAL AUX FINS
D'APPLICATION DU PROTOCOLE DE MONTRÉAL
Quatre-vingt-dix-neuvième réunion
Montréal, 7-11 décembre 2026
Point 9 e) de l'ordre du jour provisoire[1]

BUDGET DU PROGRAMME D'AIDE À LA CONFORMITÉ DU PNUE POUR 2027

Introduction

1. Le PNUE a soumis le budget de son Programme d'aide à la conformité (PAC) pour 2027, au coût total de 11 419 783 $US, plus des coûts d'appui d'agence de 913 583 $US[2]. La demande comprend le rapport périodique de 2026 et le programme de travail de 2027, qui sont joints au présent document.

2. Le plan de travail du PAC, proposé pour 2027, est soumis pour la dernière année de la stratégie triennale 2027-2029 du PAC.

Rapport périodique du PAC pour 2026

3. Le rapport périodique complet est inclus dans la Partie III de la demande jointe au présent document. Voici un résumé des activités que le PAC a mises en œuvre de septembre 2025 à août 2026 :

a) Il a continué à faire fonctionner les réseaux régionaux des administrateurs nationaux de l'ozone (NOO) et organisé 31 réunions thématiques et de réseau sur des sujets pertinents pour la conformité au Protocole de Montréal, y compris la surveillance et les rapports, la vérification, l'application de la loi, les outils numériques, les pratiques exemplaires pour les douanes et l'application de la loi, les systèmes d'octroi de permis et de quotas pour les HFC, l'efficacité énergétique, et la gestion des frigorigènes ;

b) Il a fourni des séances de formation aux nouveaux NOO et assistants dans quatre régions grâce au programme de formation des NOO pour améliorer la capacité des Unités nationales de l'ozone (UNO) à aborder des enjeux émergents et faciliter l'échange d'informations et de pratiques exemplaires ; a préparé un guide et des documents de formation sur les compétences de négociation pour une participation efficace aux réunions du Protocole de Montréal et du Fonds multilatéral, avec un projet pilote de formation qui sera organisé après la période de référence ;

[1] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/99/1
[2] La demande est conforme à la décision 47/24, qui limitait la hausse du budget du PAC pour le PNUE à 3 % par an.

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

c) Il a soutenu 21 activités de coopération de pays à pays[3] grâce à des discussions, à des tables rondes sur les technologies, à des voyages d'études, et au partage d'expériences concernant la mise en œuvre du plan de mise en œuvre de l'Amendement de Kigali relatif aux HFC (KIP), à l'engagement sectoriel, aux solutions en matière d'efficacité énergétique, à la mise en œuvre de règlementations et de politiques relatives à l'efficacité énergétique, à la gestion du cycle de vie des frigorigènes, et aux plateformes électroniques pour le suivi des HCFC et des HFC ;

d) Il a fourni de l'aide à la conformité, soutenu la collecte des données et les déclarations en ligne des données exigées en vertu de l'article 7 dans les 147 pays visés à l'article 5 ; a fait un suivi régulier de la communication des données et a fourni un soutien à l'échelle nationale au besoin ; soutenu, sur demande, aux UNO pour l'analyse des données commerciales et la correction des incohérences ; a soutenu toutes les UNO grâce à des webinaires, à des systèmes de suivi et à des séances de formation en personne et en ligne ;

e) Il a fourni une aide à la conformité individualisée dans 82 pays ; a soutenu la mise en œuvre de projets de renforcement des institutions dans 101 pays ; fourni des orientations aux UNO intéressées de pays du Groupe 2 et a soutenu 21 pays dans la ratification de l'Amendement de Kigali par le biais de réunions bilatérales, de consultations et de l'assistance technique en collaboration avec le Secrétariat de l'Ozone qui offrait des conseils et de l'assistance technique pour établir les valeurs de référence des HFC, mettre sur pied les systèmes d'octroi de permis et de quotas pour les HFC et surveiller la conformité aux obligations de gel sur les HFC ;

f) Il a soutenu des pays dans le renforcement des systèmes de surveillance, de déclaration, de vérification et de mesures d'application ; a soutenu, à leur demande, des pays dans la mise à jour des cadres juridiques nationaux sur le Protocole de Montréal, notamment grâce à des services consultatifs techniques et juridiques en coopération avec le Programme de Montevideo pour le droit de l'environnement du PNUE ; a aidé des pays à établir ou à améliorer les systèmes d'octroi de permis et de quotas pour les HFC et a soutenu toutes les UNO sur les avantages et les pratiques exemplaires pour les systèmes d'octroi de permis électroniques ;

g) Il a renforcé la capacité des autorités douanières et d'application de la loi en faisant la promotion d'outils conçus par le PNUE et divers partenaires (manuels, applications, documents de formation), y compris le Manuel de formation des agents des services des douanes élaboré par le PNUE et l'Organisation mondiale des douanes (OMD) ; a fait la promotion d'un usage plus efficace du mécanisme informel de consentement préalable informé ; a soutenu la coopération des douanes, le profilage des risques et l'échange transfrontalier d'informations grâce à des activités de coopération transfrontalière ; a encouragé la mise en œuvre des codes du système harmonisé de 2022 ; et a encouragé la coopération mondiale en matière d'application de la loi grâce à sa collaboration avec l'OMD et d'autres partenaires[4] en ciblant le commerce illégal des SAO, des HFC et des équipements connexes[5] ; a fait progresser l'élaboration d'un rapport sur les tendances dans le commerce illégal, d'une trousse d'outils sur l'application numérique de la loi et des conseils sur la lutte au commerce illégal ;

h) Il a soutenu la coordination et la coopération entre les UNO et les responsables des

[3] Sud-sud et Nord-sud.

[4] L'OMD, l'Office des Nations Unies contre la drogue et le crime, l'Agence de l'Union européenne pour la coopération des services répressifs, l'Office européen de lutte antifraude, et d'autres partenaires internationaux.

[5] Les 11e et 12e itérations de l'opération DEMETER, une opération douanière mondiale de l'OMD qui vise à lutter contre le commerce transfrontalier illégal de déchets et de substances nocives pour l'environnement.

politiques nationales sur l'efficacité énergétique et les parties prenantes ; a fourni à toutes les UNO un programme de formation des techniciens à jour qui couvre l'efficacité énergétique des équipements, avec des renseignements sur l'élaboration de programmes nationaux de certifications pour les techniciens en réfrigération et climatisation et avec des conseils sur les politiques favorables, les systèmes d'enregistrement des produits et les procédures d'approbation qui incluent le rendement énergétique ; a soutenu des pays avec l'élaboration de Normes minimales de performance énergétique (NMPE) et des projets pilotes sur l'efficacité énergétique ; a organisé des évènements pour appuyer les UNO afin d'aborder le secteur de la chaîne du froid ; a aidé des universités à intégrer le cours universitaire du PNUE et de l'ASHRAE [6] sur la gestion des frigorigènes dans le programme de génie ;

i) Il a conçu des produits régionaux et mondiaux d'accroissement des capacités et de communication, y compris des fiches techniques, des applications, des manuels de formation ; a produit des renseignements sur le dixième anniversaire de l'Amendement de Kigali ; a conçu des brochures sur l'efficacité énergétique dans le secteur de la réfrigération et du refroidissement, sur l'amélioration des chaînes du froid durables, sur les émissions des centres de données et la consommation énergétique, le refroidissement durable, les technologies de remplacement et la gestion du cycle de vie des frigorigènes, et a maintenu le site Web d'OzonAction ; a diffusé 22 infolettres OzoNews toutes les deux semaines et trois éditions spéciales ; a soutenu 44 UNO avec des programmes de certification en réfrigération et climatisation et la certification des techniciens, des évaluations fondées sur les compétences et la coopération avec les établissements d'éducation et de formation techniques et professionnelles (TVET) ; a fait la promotion des enjeux relatifs au Protocole de Montréal, comme les célébrations de la Journée internationale pour la préservation de la couche d'ozone, les tables rondes Ozone2Climate et les tournées technologiques, ainsi que la Journée mondiale du froid ;

j) Il a soutenu la mise en œuvre des politiques du Fonds multilatéral dans les services et les projets du PAC pour accroître la participation, la visibilité et le leadership des femmes dans le secteur de la réfrigération et de la climatisation et la gouvernance environnementale ; a soutenu les UNO dans l'exécution de leurs évaluations respectives avec des outils et des ressources ; a mis en œuvre une campagne pour la Journée internationale des droits des femmes en présentant des femmes dans le milieu de l'application de la législation environnementale ; a offert des occasions de réseautage et de mentorat par le biais du Réseau international des femmes dans le refroidissement (INWIC) ;

k) Il a soutenu la préparation, la soumission et la mise en œuvre des projets du Fonds multilatéral, y compris 102 tranches et nouvelles phases de plans de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (PGEH), 36 rapports de vérification du PGEH, 63 KIP, 54 composantes en efficacité énergétique en vertu de la décision 89/6, six projets pilotes en vertu de la décision 91/65 ; et 71 projets d'inventaires des substances réglementées utilisées ou indésirables et les plans d'action subséquents, en accord avec la décision 91/66.

[6] American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers [Société américaine d'ingénieurs en chauffage, réfrigération et climatisation]

Rapport sur le projet d'assistance technique mondiale pour jumeler les responsables nationaux de l'ozone et des décideurs nationaux en matière d'efficacité énergétique pour soutenir les objectifs de l'Amendement de Kigali

4. À la 96e réunion, le Comité exécutif a approuvé la phase II (2025-2027) du projet mondial d'assistance technique pour jumeler des responsables nationaux de l'ozone et des décideurs nationaux en matière d'efficacité énergétique pour soutenir les objectifs de l'Amendement de Kigali[7] (ci-après, « projet de jumelage »). La décision 96/28 b) i) exigeait de soumettre un rapport de mi-parcours sur les progrès de la mise en œuvre du projet à la dernière réunion du Comité exécutif en 2026, dans le cadre du rapport sur les progrès du PAC du PNUE, ainsi qu'un rapport final sur les progrès réalisés présenté à la dernière réunion du Comité exécutif en 2027.

5. Conformément à la décision 96/28 b), le PNUE a présenté un rapport sur les progrès réalisés depuis l'approbation de la phase II, qui couvre la période du 1er juin 2025 au 31 août 2026.

6. La phase II est structurée autour de deux composantes interdépendantes : le développement de produits de savoir, d'outils pratiques de mise en œuvre et de ressources techniques, qui étaient des besoins cernés pendant la phase I ; et la tenue d'ateliers régionaux de jumelage pour soutenir l'application pratique des ressources élaborées, de l'apprentissage entre pairs et de la coordination institutionnelle accrue à l'échelle nationale. Dans la première partie de la mise en œuvre, la priorité a été accordée pour mobiliser l'expertise technique pertinente et faire progresser le développement des principaux produits de savoir et outils de mise en œuvre. Les travaux préparatoires pour les ateliers régionaux de jumelage sont également en cours, y compris des approches et des ressources de soutien pour le cycle des ateliers régionaux de jumelage, reprogrammés en 2027.

7. En ce qui a trait au développement des produits du savoir, le PNUE a indiqué que les principales trousses de produits, qui portent sur six thèmes, sont en cours, y compris : un cadre intégré pour un système stratégique et de conformité qui lie les exigences en matière de transition des frigorigènes aux mesures relatives à l'efficacité énergétique ; une trousse à outils pour la conformité, l'étiquetage et l'application de la loi ; une trousse à outils sur les mécanismes nationaux de coordination ; un outil de surveillance et de suivi des politiques nationales ; un guide à jour et approfondi pour évaluer la durabilité des usines de réfrigération et de climatisation ; et une trousse à outils de communication pour appuyer le refroidissement écoénergétique et la transition des frigorigènes. Les outils sont conçus pour être adaptables à divers contextes nationaux et seront appuyés par des conseils pratiques, des modèles et d'autres supports afin de faciliter leur diffusion et leur déploiement au-delà des ateliers régionaux.

8. Au sujet des préparatifs pour les ateliers de jumelage, une boîte à outils dédiée à la préparation des ateliers a été élaborée pour appuyer les réseaux régionaux du PAC dans la préparation et l'organisation des ateliers. Cette trousse comprend des conseils pour réaliser des évaluations régionales des besoins et des analyses des lacunes en matière de mise en œuvre, ce qui garantit que la planification et la réalisation des ateliers sont éclairées par des priorités fondées sur des données probantes et les besoins propres à chaque pays en matière de mise en œuvre. Les activités régionales d'évaluation et d'analyse des lacunes ont été amorcées et elles éclaireront la conception des activités des ateliers ainsi que le déploiement des produits de savoir.

[7] Décision 96/28. La phase I a été approuvée à la 91e réunion (décision 91/42) pour la mise en œuvre de 2023 à 2024.

Rapport sur l'appui technique et stratégique aux pays à faible volume de consommation pour soutenir la mise en œuvre des KIP[8]

9. Par la décision 93/95 d) sur l'examen du régime des coûts administratifs du Fonds multilatéral, le Comité exécutif a approuvé la hausse du budget du PAC pour les années 2024, 2025, et 2026 afin de fournir une assistance technique et stratégique aux pays à faible volume de consommation (PFV) pour appuyer la mise en œuvre des KIP, étant entendu notamment que le PNUE rendra compte, entre autres, des activités d'assistance technique et stratégique fournies aux PFV et de leurs répercussions dans le cadre des rapports périodiques annuels sur le PAC. À la 97e réunion, le PNUE a rapporté que du soutien avait été fourni aux PFV dans quatre domaines prioritaires, dont un nouveau pour accroître les capacités en matière de refroidissement sûr et durable par le renforcement de la sécurité au travail dans le secteur de la réfrigération et de la climatisation. Plusieurs activités ont déjà été entreprises dans chacun des trois domaines prioritaires initiaux[9], et plusieurs autres seront mises en œuvre en 2026 dans le cadre du nouveau domaine.

10. Un rapport détaillé a été fourni à l'annexe 6 de la soumission pour chacun des domaines de priorité et montre comment le PNUE fait progresser une variété d'initiatives qui visent à renforcer les capacités nationales pour la mise en œuvre des KIP. Celles-ci comprennent des évaluations des systèmes d'octroi de permis et de quotas pour les HFC et le développement d'outils pour renforcer le suivi des importations de HFC, la surveillance des quotas et le rapprochement des données ; l'analyse des tendances de consommation des HFC et des facteurs qui influencent le marché ; le soutien pour le renforcement du sous-secteur de l'installation et de l'assemblage sur place dans la réfrigération commerciale, y compris le développement et les essais pilotes d'outils et de méthodes à reproduire dans les PFV ; et la mise en œuvre de l'initiative Safe Sustainable Cooling for Africa [Refroidissement sûr et durable pour l'Afrique] afin d'accroître la santé et la sécurité au travail dans le secteur de la réfrigération et de la climatisation. Les activités étaient axées sur le repérage de solutions pratiques aux défis fréquents en matière de mise en œuvre auxquels font face les PFV et visaient à générer des produits de savoir qui peuvent être appliqués dans la communauté des PFV. Les résultats comprennent des évaluations de pays, des recommandations techniques, des outils de surveillance, des initiatives de projets pilotes et des méthodes reproductibles conçues pour renforcer les cadres nationaux de mise en œuvre, soutenir la prise de décisions éclairée et rehausser l'efficacité de la mise en œuvre du KIP. Des initiatives supplémentaires ont été appuyées par l'intermédiaire de la dernière tranche de financement alloué pour le triennat. L'OzonAction du PNUE a entamé des travaux préparatoires pour une évaluation des régimes de certification des techniciens dans les PFV. Les constats appuieront l'élaboration de recommandations pratiques et de modèles de bonnes pratiques pour renforcer la compétence des techniciens, améliorer la qualité de l'entretien, rehausser les normes de sécurité, et faciliter la réduction progressive et durable des HFC dans les PFV. Un autre programme vise à promouvoir la participation et le leadership des femmes dans le secteur du refroidissement dans les PFV sélectionnés, grâce à la collaboration de l'INWIC. Une activité pour adapter davantage les services du PAC aux besoins particuliers, aux capacités et aux défis des PFV s'appuiera sur les consultations avec les UNO et les réseaux régionaux afin d'évaluer de quelle manière le soutien du PAC peut être plus ciblé, flexible et réactif face aux conditions uniques des PFV.

[8] Un examen du régime des coûts administratifs du Fonds multilatéral et de son budget de financement de base, figurant dans le document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/99/87 aura lieu à la présente réunion (décision 93/95 e)), au point 18 à l'ordre du jour.

[9] 1. Accroître la capacité des PFV pour mettre en œuvre des systèmes d'octroi de permis et de quotas pour les HFC et pour recueillir des données sur les tendances de consommation des HFC ; 2. Aider les UNO à cibler la consommation dans le sous-secteur de l'installation et de l'assemblage sur place et à convertir les entreprises de ce sous-secteur vers des substituts à faible potentiel de réchauffement de la planète (PRP) grâce à des activités ne portant pas sur des investissements ; et 3. Former le personnel du PAC sur l'efficacité énergétique et les NMPE.

La stratégie ajustable sur trois ans pour 2027-2029

11. La stratégie ajustable sur trois ans du PAC pour 2027-2029 expose l'approche du PNUE pour aider les pays visés à l'article 5 pendant une phase critique de la mise en œuvre du Protocole de Montréal et de son Amendement de Kigali entre 2027 et 2029. Elle a été préparée en accord avec les mandats d'aide à la conformité et de centre d'échange[10] et elle illustre les besoins évolutifs des pays tandis qu'ils gèrent des obligations toujours plus complexes. Elle tient compte de la rétroaction des UNO et des parties prenantes, des recommandations des évaluations et des leçons retenues de la mise en œuvre des activités associées à la précédente stratégie sur trois ans, y compris l'expérience relative à l'élimination des HCFC et à la réduction progressive des HFC, ainsi que la hiérarchisation prioritaire des PFV.

12. La stratégie du PAC sur trois ans classera les résultats du soutien accordé à des projets et à des services du PAC en 11 catégories, avec comme résultat global désiré que les pays visés à l'article 5 respectent et maintiennent la conformité au Protocole de Montréal et à ses amendements. Les 11 catégories sont les suivantes :

1) Les UNO gèrent efficacement leurs programmes nationaux ;

2) Les pays visés à l'article 5 déclarent des données exactes et opportunes ;

3) Les cadres règlementaires nationaux sont établis et opérationnels ;

4) Les systèmes nationaux des douanes et d'application de la loi sont opérationnels et renforcés ;

5) Les effectifs et les institutions en réfrigération et climatisation des pays sont renforcés pour soutenir une gestion sûre, efficace et écologique des frigorigènes ;

6) La mise en œuvre efficace des projets appuyés par le Fonds multilatéral permet aux pays d'atteindre les cibles de conformité dans le cadre du Protocole et de leurs accords avec le Comité exécutif du Fonds multilatéral ;

7) L'efficacité énergétique est maintenue ou accrue dans le secteur de la réfrigération et de la climatisation ;

8) La gestion du cycle de vie des frigorigènes contribue à l'efficacité des systèmes de gestion nationaux pour le Protocole de Montréal ;

9) Les mesures de communication et d'information ciblées soutiennent les objectifs nationaux de conformité ;

10) Les systèmes d'information modernes et les outils numériques appuient une mise en œuvre réussie des cadres de conformité des pays ;

11) L'autonomisation des femmes est prise en compte dans les programmes et les projets du Fonds multilatéral.

13. Les résultats 9, 10 et 11 sont identifiés comme étant des catégories transversales. Une description détaillée de la stratégie ajustable sur trois ans du PAC pour 2027-2029 figure dans la Partie I de la soumission jointe au présent document.

[10] Comme décrit au paragraphe 3 b) de l'article 10 du Protocole de Montréal.

Programme de travail du PAC pour 2027

14. Pour 2027, le PNUE mettra en œuvre les activités suivantes en appui aux 11 résultats énumérés ci-dessus (le plan de travail complet pour 2027 figure à l'annexe I de la soumission jointe) :

a) *Les UNO gèrent efficacement leurs programmes nationaux* : Fournir des conseils techniques et sur la mise en œuvre aux UNO pour les projets de renforcement institutionnel et, à la demande, fournir une aide ciblée pour aborder les enjeux techniques, stratégiques, opérationnels et de conformité ; organiser des réunions régionales de réseau pour faciliter l'apprentissage entre pairs, l'échange de renseignements et la coopération parmi les UNO, la formation des nouveaux NOO, ainsi que la formation avancée en gestion de projet pour les administrateurs intéressés ; fournir de la formation sur la gouvernance du Protocole de Montréal et du Fonds multilatéral pour renforcer la participation efficace aux réunions internationales et aux tables rondes sur la technologie ; diffuser de l'information sur les résultats des réunions du Comité exécutif, du groupe de travail à composition non limitée et des Réunions des Parties ; et fournir des conseils sur la planification pour le quota résiduel d'entretien pour les HCFC après 2030, y compris des approches adaptées aux PFV ;

b) *Les pays visés à l'article 5 déclarent des données exactes et opportunes :* Surveiller les soumissions des données exigées en vertu de l'article 7 et relatives au programme du pays et fournir un soutien adapté aux pays qui rencontrent des difficultés ou des retards ; promouvoir les pratiques exemplaires et les méthodes de collecte de données, de vérification et de production de rapports, appuyer l'utilisation des systèmes de déclaration en ligne et destinés au rapprochement des données sur les importations et les exportations ; aider les pays à fixer des valeurs de référence pour les HFC et des points de départ des réductions globales durables de consommation des HFC, lorsque la méthodologie sera choisie par le Comité exécutif ; élaborer et diffuser des conseils et des outils pour améliorer la production de rapports ; et aider les UNO à cerner, à évaluer et à déclarer les sources non conventionnelles de consommation des HFC ;

c) *Les cadres règlementaires nationaux sont établis et opérationnels* : Continuer à aider les pays visés à l'article 5 à élaborer, à mettre à jour et à renforcer la législation et les cadres règlementaires sur les HCFC et les HFC, avec une attention particulière accordée aux pays du Groupe 2, compte tenu du gel prochain sur la consommation des HFC ; fournir un soutien technique afin de rendre opérationnels et de renforcer les systèmes d'octroi de permis et de quotas pour les HFC ; continuer d'appuyer les pays dans la ratification de l'Amendement de Kigali et encourager les pays visés à l'article 5 qui ne l'ont pas encore ratifié à introduire des systèmes volontaires d'octroi de permis pour les HFC ; aider les UNO à élaborer des mesures stratégiques et règlementaires pour la gestion du quota résiduel d'entretien des HCFC après 2030, y compris les mesures règlementaires relatives à l'équipement utilisé ainsi qu'à la récupération et au recyclage des frigorigènes ;

d) *Les systèmes nationaux des douanes et d'application de la loi sont opérationnels et renforcés* : Soutenir les UNO dans le renforcement, la surveillance et l'application de la législation nationale et des règlements qui régissent les substances réglementées et dans la prévention du commerce illégal, y compris grâce à la sensibilisation et à l'accroissement des capacités ; promouvoir les outils de formation conçus par le PNUE et ses partenaires pour le personnel des douanes et des autres autorités d'application de la loi, aider les académies nationales de formation des douanes à intégrer les ressources pertinentes dans le programme d'études ; promouvoir les procédures normales d'exploitation et les approches novatrices pour appliquer les systèmes d'octroi de permis et de quotas aux frontières et à l'échelle des marchés nationaux ; renforcer la coopération entre les UNO,

les douanes et d'autres autorités d'application de la loi ; aider les UNO et les autorités douanières à améliorer la qualité des données commerciales et à se préparer à la mise en œuvre des codes du système harmonisé 2028 de l'OMD ; fournir une formation aux inspecteurs de l'environnement ; et aider les UNO intéressées à concevoir et à mettre à l'essai des programmes d'applications de la loi concernant la chaîne d'approvisionnement nationale au-delà des douanes, qui couvrent les grossistes, les importateurs et les entreprises d'entretien ;

e) *Les effectifs et les institutions en réfrigération et climatisation des pays sont renforcés pour soutenir une gestion sûre, efficace et écologique des frigorigènes* : Fournir de l'information technique aux UNO et aux parties prenantes du secteur de l'entretien sur les frigorigènes de remplacement, les technologies émergentes et les pratiques d'entretien exemplaires ; diffuser des lignes directrices normalisées sur l'entretien en réfrigération et climatisation, des cadres de certifications et des outils fondés sur les compétences, et élaborer des documents techniques simplifiés sur les produits de remplacement des HFC et leurs utilisations ; aider les pays à adopter ou à mettre à jour les codes de pratique nationaux sur l'entretien en réfrigération et climatisation ; renforcer les compétences des techniciens et des formateurs en réfrigération et climatisation sur l'installation, la mise en service, l'entretien, la maintenance et le démantèlement sûrs des systèmes qui utilisent des frigorigènes de remplacement ; promouvoir la coopération entre les UNO et les établissements TVET ; encourager la coopération avec les organismes de normalisation et renforcer les associations nationales et régionales en réfrigération et climatisation ; renforcer la capacité des UNO relativement au secteur de la chaîne du froid ainsi qu'aux HFC et à leurs substituts utilisés dans la climatisation mobile ;

f) *La mise en œuvre efficace des projets appuyés par le Fonds multilatéral permet aux pays d'atteindre les cibles de conformité dans le cadre du Protocole et de leurs accords avec le Comité exécutif du Fonds multilatéral* : Continuer à soutenir la préparation, la soumission et la surveillance des phases et des tranches de PGEH et de KIP ; appuyer les activités de vérification de la consommation des HCFC et des HFC et aider les pays dans le suivi des recommandations figurant dans les rapports de vérification ;

g) *L'efficacité énergétique est maintenue ou accrue dans le secteur de la réfrigération et de la climatisation :* Soutenir les UNO à renforcer la collaboration avec les autorités nationales chargées de l'énergie et élaborer des cadres stratégiques et règlementaires pour maintenir ou renforcer l'efficacité énergétique des équipements de réfrigération et de climatisation et augmenter les capacités d'application de la loi connexes des UNO ainsi que des autorités douanières et d'application de la loi ; soutenir l'intégration des modules sur l'efficacité énergétique dans le programme de formation national des techniciens en réfrigération et climatisation et les programmes de certification ; élaborer et diffuser des conseils sur les considérations en matière d'intégration de l'efficacité énergétique dans les KIP, les PGEH et les cadres stratégiques nationaux qui reflètent les contextes des pays, la température ambiante et le statut des NMPE ; aider les pays visés à l'article 5, à leur demande, dans la préparation et la soumission des activités sur l'efficacité énergétique, en accord avec les décisions du Comité exécutif et les fenêtres de financement, ainsi que dans la mise en œuvre de ces projets ;

h) *La gestion du cycle de vie des frigorigènes contribue à l'efficacité des systèmes de gestion nationaux pour le Protocole de Montréal :* Fournir aux UNO des renseignements sur les enjeux techniques et stratégiques, les pratiques exemplaires et les modèles de financement durable relatifs à la gestion du cycle de vie des frigorigènes ainsi que sur l'élimination des substances réglementées grâce aux réunions des réseaux régionaux et d'autres évènements en coopération avec les partenaires concernés ; élaborer et diffuser des conseils pratiques

et des outils sur la gestion du cycle de vie des frigorigènes et leur élimination ; fournir une assistance technique aux pays visés à l'article 5 qui réfléchissent à des options d'exportation pour les substances réglementées utilisées, indésirables, recyclées ou régénérées et en évaluant la faisabilité et la durabilité des approches de gestion du cycle de vie des frigorigènes ; soutenir la coordination entre les UNO et les points focaux de la convention de Bâle ainsi que les autorités compétentes sur les mesures de contrôle du commerce et la gestion écologique des substances réglementées ; et continuer à appuyer la mise en œuvre des projets approuvés dans le cadre de la décision 91/66 du Comité exécutif concernant les inventaires des banques de substances réglementées utilisées ou indésirables et un plan pour les collecter, les transporter et les éliminer ;

i) *Les mesures de communication et d'information ciblées soutiennent les objectifs nationaux de conformité* : Élaborer et diffuser des outils de communication ciblés sur les enjeux prioritaires du Protocole de Montréal et de l'Amendement de Kigali par les canaux numériques, imprimés et audiovisuels, y compris des documents pour les décideurs de haut niveau afin d'appuyer les efforts nationaux en matière de conformité ; soutenir les pays qui souhaitent organiser des activités nationales de sensibilisation pour la Journée internationale de la douane, la Journée mondiale du froid et la Journée internationale pour la préservation de la couche d'ozone, ainsi que d'autres activités d'information ; traduire et diffuser les principaux produits d'information dans les langues de l'ONU autres que l'anglais ; aider les UNO intéressées à élaborer des stratégies nationales de communication, y compris pour mettre en valeur des récits nationaux de réussites, des leçons retenues et des bonnes pratiques ; promouvoir la coopération avec les établissements d'enseignement, les universités, les centres de recherche et les organisations jeunesse pour augmenter la sensibilisation et accroître les futures capacités en matière de gestion durable du refroidissement et des frigorigènes ;

j) *Les systèmes d'information modernes et les outils numériques appuient une mise en œuvre réussie des cadres de conformité des pays* : Promouvoir la modernisation des opérations des UNO, y compris la collecte de données, la gestion de dossiers et le stockage des fichiers ; faciliter le partage de connaissances sur les systèmes électroniques d'octroi de permis en vue de délivrer des permis, de gérer des quotas et de surveiller le commerce ; fournir des informations, des conseils stratégiques et techniques sur les technologies numériques émergentes, les solutions et les outils basés sur l'intelligence artificielle pour le secteur de la réfrigération et de la climatisation, y compris les plateformes virtuelles de formation et les systèmes à guichet unique ; et soutenir les pays qui souhaitent mener des projets pilotes et à adopter des solutions numériques et des outils de gestion appropriés ;

k) *L'autonomisation des femmes est prise en compte dans les programmes et les projets du Fonds multilatéral* : S'assurer que tous les projets du Fonds multilatéral mis en œuvre par le PNUE comprennent des activités conformes aux politiques du Fonds multilatéral ; et continuer de fournir des renseignements pertinents sur les politiques du Fonds multilatéral par les réunions de réseaux régionaux ; encourager une plus grande participation des femmes dans le secteur de la réfrigération et de la climatisation par la sensibilisation et les renseignements, ainsi que les possibilités de réseautage et de mentorat, grâce à l'INWIC ; promouvoir des modèles de rôles, des récits de réussite et les réalisations des femmes qui travaillent dans le secteur de la réfrigération et de la climatisation.

Changements dans le budget du PAC de 2027

15. Le budget du PAC proposé pour 2027, au montant de 11 419 783 $US, plus des coûts d'appui d'agence de 913 583 $US (8 %), figure dans la partie III de la demande jointe. Le budget global est de 1,27 % plus élevé que le budget approuvé en 2026 (c.-à-d. 11 276 967 $US, plus des coûts d'appui

d'agence), ce qui est en accord avec la décision 47/24 a) iii)[11]. Le budget pour 2026 incluait l'allocation supplémentaire de 150 000 $US selon la décision 93/95 d) pour fournir du soutien technique et stratégique aux PFV ; si ce montant est exclu du budget, la hausse du budget pour 2027 est de 2,6 %, ce qui, encore une fois, correspond à la politique applicable.

Changements dans le budget des programmes[12]

16. Pour les principaux volets du budget, une hausse de 3 % est proposée pour les lignes du personnel afin de couvrir les coûts imputables à l'inflation, tandis qu'il y aurait une hausse de 50 000 $US (8,75 %) pour les lignes des coûts de déplacement afin de couvrir l'augmentation des coûts de déplacement. Il n'y a pas de changement pour les coûts des services mondiaux, ce qui représente le même niveau de financement qu'en 2026, après la comptabilisation du retrait de 150 000 $US pour le financement supplémentaire en vertu de la décision 93/95 d). Les autres lignes budgétaires reflètent un scénario de croissance zéro (activités régionales, soutien aux réunions, activités de bureau), ce qui entraîne la hausse susmentionnée du budget de 2,6 %.

17. Bien que le budget global demeure le même pour les services mondiaux, les changements suivants sont proposés dans les lignes budgétaires, conformément à la décision 97/85 d) ii), ce qui permet au PNUE d'élargir la hiérarchisation des financements entre les lignes budgétaires du PAC pour tenir compte de l'évolution des priorités :

a) Lignes budgétaires 3213 et 3216 :

i) Les changements de numération reflètent le retrait du budget pour l'assistance technique temporaire sur l'efficacité énergétique[13], précédemment la ligne budgétaire 3213 ; et le retrait du budget pour le soutien technique et stratégique afin de soutenir les PFV, précédemment la ligne budgétaire 3216 ;

ii) L'ajout d'un budget pour le soutien à la numérisation (outils numériques), désormais la ligne budgétaire 3216, pour mettre en œuvre les activités dans le cadre de ce nouveau résultat pour le plan stratégique 2027-2029, qui est financé à un taux de 60 000 $US, et la somme équivalente a été retirée de la ligne budgétaire 3212 pour la traduction et la vulgarisation.

Changements dans le budget du personnel du PAC[14]

18. Le PNUE a proposé une hausse de 3 % du budget global pour le personnel afin de tenir compte des rajustements imputables à l'inflation. Cette hausse est fondée sur les coûts réels des postes comblés en 2026 et des coûts standards officiels de l'ONU de 2025 pour les postes vacants. Le PNUE propose les changements suivants aux lignes budgétaires du personnel[15] :

[11] Les demandes d'augmentations futures du budget du Programme d'aide à la conformité seraient limitées à 3 %, à moins que le Comité exécutif ne soit saisi de preuves de mesures inflationnistes justifiant le contraire.

[12] Décision 97/85 c) ii) : Le PNUE est prié, dans les futures soumissions du budget du PAC, de continuer à élargir la hiérarchisation des financements entre les lignes budgétaires du PAC pour tenir compte de l'évolution des priorités et fournir des précisions conformément aux décisions 47/24 et 50/26, sur les réaffectations effectuées.

[13] Intégrée dans le budget de 2025 et indiquant zéro dans le budget de 2026.

[14](Décision 97/85 d) iii)) : Le PNUE est prié, dans les futures soumissions du budget du PAC, de rendre compte du niveau actuel des postes de personnel et d'informer le Comité exécutif de tout changement à ce sujet, notamment en ce qui concerne les dotations budgétaires.

[15] Ces rajustements sont également apportés conformément à la décision 97/85 d), qui permet au PNUE d'élargir la hiérarchisation des financements entre les lignes budgétaires du PAC pour tenir compte de l'évolution des priorités.

a) Ligne budgétaire 1109 : Un déclassement de postes de niveau P5 (Coordonnateur ou coordonnatrice du Protocole de Montréal, partenariats internationaux) au niveau P4 (Spécialiste de la gestion des programmes, secteur de l'entretien en réfrigération) pour refléter un poste situé plus au niveau des opérations et orienté sur les aspects techniques ;

b) Ligne budgétaire 1110 : L'ajout d'une ligne budgétaire pour créer un poste P2 en utilisant les économies provenant des postes déclassés ci-dessus et de la réaffectation du budget existant. Ce nouveau poste P2 d'administrateur adjoint ou d'administratrice adjointe de programme sera situé dans le bureau de Paris et soutiendra la mise en œuvre des projets, des services et des initiatives du PAC mondial, y compris notamment dans le secteur de l'entretien en réfrigération, en matière d'efficacité énergétique et dans d'autres domaines prioritaires.

19. Toutes les offres d'emploi du PNUE pour des postes d'un an ou plus, y compris ceux couverts par le budget du PAC, sont annoncées comme engagement à durée limitée et tous les engagements sont renouvelés pour un maximum d'un an et assujettis à la disponibilité du financement.

Déplacements, activités et réunions régionales, et activités de bureau (locaux et équipements)

20. Le budget pour ces composantes est basé sur un scénario de croissance zéro, sauf pour les déplacements, volet pour lequel une hausse de 8,75 % est proposée.

Comparaison du budget pour 2025-2027

21. En accord avec la décision 97/85 d) iv)[16], le PNUE a fourni une comparaison de trois ans du budget du PAC, comme indiqué au tableau 1.

Tableau 1 : Budget du PAC pour 2025-2027 ($US)

Poste budgétaire	2025			2026		2027
	Approuvé	Dépenses	Solde	Approuvé	Dépenses[a]	Proposé
Personnel et consultants	7 854 531	7 776 320	78 211	8 090 167	7 890 000	8 332 983
Déplacements	575 400	511 321	64 079	571 400	571 400	621 400
Activités et réunions régionales	1 316 400	1 076 774	239 626	1 320 400	1 320 400	1 320 400
Services mondiaux et soutien des réunions	855 000	614 857	240 143	705 000	650 000	555 000
Locaux et équipements	590 000	475 019	114 981	590 000	550 000	590 000
Sous-total	**11 191 331**	**10 454 291**	**737 040**	**11 276 967**	**10 981 800**	**11 419 783**
Coûts d'appui au programme	895 306	836 343	58 963	902 157	878 544	913 583
Total	**12 086 637**	**11 290 634**	**796 003**[b]	**12 179 124**	**11 860 344**	**12 333 366**

[a] Dépenses estimées en date du 31 décembre 2026.
[b] Solde restitué à la 99e réunion.

22. Sur la somme de 11 191 331 $US, plus les coûts d'appui d'agence de 895 306 $US, approuvée pour le budget du PAC pour 2025, le PNUE a restitué à la 99e réunion 737 040 $US en coûts de projet, plus des coûts d'appui d'agence de 58 963 $US, conformément à la décision 35/36 d). Cette restitution est comprise dans le document Rapport sur les soldes et la disponibilité des ressources[17]. La plupart des soldes

[16] La décision 97/85 d) iv) prie le PNUE, dans les futures soumissions du budget du PAC, de continuer à présenter un budget pour l'année en question et un rapport sur les coûts encourus au cours de l'année précédente, en tenant compte des alinéas d) ii) et d) iii).
[17] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/99/4

qui sont restitués concernent des activités et réunions régionales, ainsi que les services mondiaux et le soutien des réunions.

OBSERVATIONS ET RECOMMANDATION DU SECRÉTARIAT

Commentaires

23. Le Secrétariat a examiné la soumission du programme de travail et du budget du PAC, ainsi que les changements apportés au budget pour le programme et le personnel, en accord avec la décision 97/85 d)[18], en tenant compte de la structure globale du PAC, de ses opérations, de sa structure régionale et d'autres décisions pertinentes.

24. Le Secrétariat a demandé quels ont été les remaniements introduits dans la stratégie du PAC pour la période 2027-2029 qui sont le résultat de vastes consultations et de l'examen approfondi entrepris concernant la mise en œuvre de la stratégie pour 2024-2026. Le PNUE a indiqué que l'examen et les consultations avaient conclu que le modèle de prestation des services essentiels demeure efficace et pertinent, particulièrement ses réseaux régionaux, son aide à la conformité, son soutien à l'accroissement de la capacité, et les activités de coopération Sud-sud. Toutefois, les parties prenantes ont relevé la nécessité d'insister davantage sur la durabilité, particulièrement dans la préparation de l'élimination des HCFC de 2030 et de la mise en œuvre des KIP. Les principales recommandations comprenaient l'idée de passer d'une approche axée sur les projets vers un modèle de conformité davantage fondé sur le système, d'élargir le soutien pour les systèmes d'octroi de permis et de quotas pour les HFC, d'améliorer la gestion des données et les outils numériques, de renforcer la capacité institutionnelle au sein des UNO, d'améliorer la fonction de centre d'échange d'informations du PNUE grâce à des conseils et à des produits de savoir plus normalisés, et de fournir du soutien supplémentaire dans des domaines comme la gestion du cycle de vie des frigorigènes, le refroidissement durable, la climatisation mobile, l'efficacité énergétique et la certification des techniciens. La stratégie pour la période 2027-2029 reflète donc ces ajustements et représente une évolution, plutôt qu'une restructuration fondamentale du PAC, avec un accent plus important sur la durabilité de la conformité, sur la résilience institutionnelle, sur la numérisation et sur les priorités émergentes de l'Amendement de Kigali.

25. À la question visant à savoir si le PAC utilise une méthodologie commune entre les régions pour évaluer les risques de conformité, la mise en œuvre des politiques, le commerce illégal et les difficultés techniques dans les pays visés à l'article 5, et de quelle manière les équipes régionales coordonnent et suivent les mesures de suivi, le PNUE a répondu que les équipes régionales du PAC utilisent une approche harmonisée fondée sur les exigences en matière de rapport du Protocole de Montréal, sur les décisions du Comité exécutif et sur les méthodologies du PAC. Elles évaluent la conformité en utilisant les données exigées en vertu de l'article 7 et relatives au programme du pays, les tendances de consommation, les systèmes d'octroi de permis et de quotas, l'évolution des projets et l'engagement régulier auprès des UNO. Les risques de conformité et les enjeux émergents sont surveillés grâce à des évaluations des pays, à des réunions de réseau, à des missions, à des consultations et à des analyses des développements en matière de politiques, de règlementations et de commerce illégal. Les équipes régionales échangent des renseignements et des pratiques exemplaires grâce à une planification commune, à des processus de production de rapport, à des échanges interrégionaux, à des réunions conjointes et à des webinaires, tout en adaptant le soutien aux contextes locaux. Les renseignements rassemblés sont utilisés pour repérer

[18] La décision 97/85 d) demande au PNUE, dans les futures soumissions du budget du PAC, de continuer à : i) fournir des informations détaillées sur les activités pour lesquelles les fonds mondiaux seront utilisés ; ii) élargir la hiérarchisation des financements entre les lignes budgétaires du PAC pour tenir compte de l'évolution des priorités et fournir des précisions, conformément aux décisions 47/24 et 50/26, sur les réaffectations effectuées ; iii) rendre compte du niveau actuel des postes de personnel et informer le Comité exécutif de tout changement à ce sujet, notamment en ce qui concerne l'augmentation des dotations budgétaires ; iv) fournir un budget pour l'année en question, et un rapport sur les coûts encourus au cours de l'année précédente, en tenant compte des alinéas d) ii) et d) iii).

rapidement les risques de conformité et concevoir des interventions ciblées afin de remédier aux lacunes règlementaires, techniques et d'application de la loi.

26. Le Secrétariat a également posé des questions sur la manière dont les recommandations de l'évaluation continue du PAC seront intégrées dans la stratégie du PAC pour la période 2027-2029. Le PNUE a répondu qu'OzonAction passera en revue les constats de l'évaluation lorsqu'ils seront disponibles et intègrera les recommandations pertinentes aux plans de travail du PAC pour 2028 et 2029. Cela permettra de corriger les priorités, les approches et la prestation de service au besoin, tout en maintenant le soutien aux pays visés à l'article 5 et en abordant les besoins évolutifs en matière de conformité.

27. Le Secrétariat a demandé des renseignements sur l'une des activités qui soutiennent les PFV dans la mise en œuvre de l'Amendement de Kigali qui implique un projet pilote en cours de mise en œuvre à Cabo Verde. La question faisait référence à la manière dont la sécurité accrue au travail pour les frigorigènes inflammables, toxiques et sous haute pression sera reproduite au-delà du projet pilote et intégrée dans les codes de bonnes pratiques et les systèmes de certification nationaux. Le PNUE a indiqué que le projet pilote teste une approche pratique et adaptable pour gérer les risques de sécurité susmentionnés associés aux frigorigènes à faible PRP. L'initiative repère des lacunes dans la formation, la certification, les règlementations, les équipements et les pratiques de sécurité, et elle développe des outils, comme une trousse à outils de diagnostic, un registre des techniciens et des mécanismes de production de rapports pour y remédier. Les leçons retenues éclaireront le développement de modules de formation normalisés, de programmes de formation des formateurs, de reconnaissance des apprentissages antérieurs pour les techniciens du secteur informel et l'intégration des exigences en matière de sécurité au travail dans la certification des techniciens, les systèmes d'octroi de permis et les KIP. Les résultats seront regroupés en un cadre sur la sécurité dans le secteur de la réfrigération et de la climatisation pour l'Afrique, qui fournira des conseils et une feuille de route de reproduction, que d'autres PFV peuvent adapter selon leurs contextes nationaux.

28. En réponse à la demande du Secrétariat sur l'absence apparente de programme de permis de conduire des véhicules transportant des frigorigènes (RDL) dans la stratégie du PAC pour la période 2027-2029, le PNUE a précisé qu'il n'avait pas été interrompu. L'initiative a établi et mis à l'essai avec succès un cadre de compétences reconnu mondialement pour les techniciens en chauffage, ventilation, climatisation et réfrigération dans six pays de différentes régions, mais l'expérience a montré qu'un régime international de certification géré de façon centrale est souvent trop complexe et exige beaucoup de ressources pour une adoption généralisée. Par conséquent, le PNUE a achevé la phase de développement du RDL et, avec l'Air Conditioning and Refrigeration European Association [Association européenne de la climatisation et de la réfrigération], a converti son cadre de travail, ses outils et ses ressources en une trousse à outils modulaire que les pays peuvent utiliser pour élaborer ou renforcer leurs propres systèmes de qualification et de certification des techniciens, et les adapter aux besoins règlementaires et institutionnels locaux.

Budget demandé pour le PAC de 2027

29. En ce qui concerne le budget pour 2027, le Secrétariat a demandé des précisions sur certains des éléments compris dans la soumission. Au sujet des causes de la hausse de 8,75 % (50 000 $US) dans le budget pour les coûts de déplacement, le PNUE a expliqué que l'augmentation est prévue pour appuyer une plus grande assistance directe aux pays visés à l'article 5 pendant la période critique de 2027-2029 qui précède la date limite d'élimination des HCFC de 2030 et des jalons majeurs en matière de conformité à l'Amendement de Kigali. Des ressources supplémentaires pour les déplacements permettront au personnel du PAC de fournir un appui dans plus de pays pour la gestion du quota résiduel d'entretien pour les HCFC, les systèmes d'octroi de permis et de quotas pour les HFC, la vérification des HFC, la mise en œuvre des KIP, la gestion du cycle de vie des frigorigènes et le renforcement institutionnel. Cette hausse permet aussi au PAC de répondre aux demandes de pays qui ont besoin d'une assistance pratique, particulièrement ceux

qui font face à des risques de conformité, au roulement de personnel au sein des UNO et à de nouveaux défis règlementaires et de production de rapports.

30. En ce qui concerne la baisse de la ligne budgétaire pour la traduction et la vulgarisation de 160 000 $US à 100 000 $US ainsi que de l'introduction d'une nouvelle ligne budgétaire de soutien pour la numérisation de 60 000 $US, le PNUE a précisé que la baisse ne reflète pas une diminution pour les activités de communications, de partage des connaissances ou de traduction. Elle reflète plutôt une transition du partage d'information au moyen de documents imprimés et d'évènements vers des plateformes numériques plus rentables, des outils d'apprentissage en ligne et des référentiels électroniques de connaissance, tout en maintenant le contrôle de qualité sur les produits traduits et de communication. La nouvelle ligne budgétaire de soutien à la numérisation répond à une demande croissante des pays visés à l'article 5 afin de disposer de solutions numériques et elle appuiera des activités, comme la sensibilisation aux outils numériques et aux initiatives pilotes pour élaborer ou améliorer les systèmes électroniques de gestion des permis et des quotas.

Projet de jumelage – Phase II

31. En ce qui concerne le projet de jumelage, le Secrétariat a remarqué des retards, comparativement au calendrier initial de mise en œuvre. Le PNUE a expliqué que cet écart reflète un effort délibéré de veiller à la qualité, à la pertinence et à l'exploitabilité pratique des résultats des projets :

a) À propos des activités d'évaluation des besoins régionaux, le PNUE a priorisé l'obtention d'informations complètes et représentatives plutôt que de produire des évaluations fondées sur des données incomplètes, puisque les évaluations sont destinées à guider les programmes des ateliers, à cerner les thèmes prioritaires et les études de cas, ainsi qu'à s'assurer que les produits de savoir répondent aux réels besoins nationaux et régionaux. Par conséquent, la période de consultation prolongée est nécessaire, en tant qu'importante mesure d'assurance-qualité et d'appropriation par les pays.

b) Au sujet des activités de développement des produits de savoir, le PNUE a indiqué que plusieurs outils et ressources en sont à des étapes avancées de développement ou d'examen technique, tout en soulignant que les produits ne sont pas développés en tant que publications autonomes, mais comme ensembles pratiques de mise en œuvre, accompagnés par les ensembles de ressources de déploiement, comme des guides d'utilisateur, des présentations, des notes d'animateur, des exercices et des conseils sur le déploiement à l'échelle nationale. Tous les produits sont également préparés en anglais, en français et en espagnol. Les efforts supplémentaires de développement et d'examen sont le reflet des leçons retenues de la phase I, notamment le fait que les pays ont besoin d'outils pratiques et réutilisables ainsi que de conseils structurés pour appuyer une mise en œuvre à long terme.

c) Au sujet des ateliers de jumelage, le PNUE a expliqué qu'ils sont destinés à servir d'étape de mise en œuvre et d'application de la phase II. Le fait de les programmer plus tard dans le projet garantira que tous les produits de savoir et les outils sont mis au point et qu'ils peuvent être utilisés efficacement dans la formation pratique, les échanges entre pairs, les études de cas des pays, les exercices pratiques et la planification de l'action nationale, ce qui maximisera la qualité et l'impact du processus de jumelage.

32. Quant à la manière dont le PNUE a intégré les leçons tirées des projets sur l'efficacité énergétique approuvés dans le cadre des décisions 89/6 et 91/65, le PNUE a souligné que cela demeure un élément central de la phase II, et que les leçons et expériences clés qui découlent de ces projets seront intégrées aux

produits de savoir actuellement en développement[19]. Cela devrait inclure des informations relatives aux NMPE et à l'étiquetage énergétique, aux mécanismes de coordination entre les institutions, à la formation et à la certification, à la surveillance du marché et à l'application de la loi, aux mécanismes de financement, ainsi qu'aux activités de sensibilisation et d'information.

33. Le Secrétariat s'est également renseigné auprès du PNUE au sujet des résultats attendus sur la littératie financière, l'accès au financement et la recommandation de la phase I sur le financement innovant. Le PNUE a indiqué que ces points demeurent des composantes importantes de la phase II et qu'ils seront intégrés dans les produits de savoir et les ateliers de jumelage de 2027. Les considérations financières seront traitées comme un enjeu transversal de mise en œuvre, visant à aider les NOO et les parties prenantes du secteur de l'efficacité énergétique à mieux comprendre les options de financement, les conditions favorables et les moyens de lier les possibilités de financement aux politiques nationales, aux KIP et à des initiatives plus larges d'efficacité énergétique et de refroidissement.

34. Étant donné que tous les ateliers régionaux de jumelage ont été reprogrammés pour 2027, le Secrétariat a demandé si cela était réalisable et de quelle manière les principaux risques qu'il y ait d'autres retards seront atténués. Le PNUE a confirmé la faisabilité tout en reconnaissant que le nouvel échéancier de mise en œuvre est serré. Le PNUE a souligné que cet enchaînement révisé demeure cohérent avec l'avancement prévu du projet, de l'évaluation et du développement de produits de savoir jusqu'à la mise en pratique grâce aux ateliers de jumelage. Bien qu'il reconnaisse le risque des pressions sur l'échéancier, le PNUE prévoit atténuer les retards par une mise en œuvre en parallèle, une surveillance continue et des mesures correctives.

35. Le tableau 2 présente une comparaison entre le budget approuvé du PAC pour 2026 et le budget proposé pour 2027.

Tableau 2. Comparaison entre le budget approuvé pour 2026 et le budget proposé pour 2027 pour le PAC ($US)

Ligne budgétaire	Approuvé pour 2026	Proposé pour 2027	Différence	Changement (%)
1100 (personnel)	8 090 167	8 332 983	242 816	3,00
1600 (déplacements)	571 400	621 400	50 000	8,75
2030 (activités régionales)	1 320 400	1 320 400	0	0,00
3200 (services mondiaux)	700 000	550 000	(150 000)	(21,43)
4210 (réunions consultatives et de consultation)	5 000	5 000	0	0,00
5200 (activités de bureau/ communication)	590 000	590 000	0	0,00
Total	**11 276 967**	**11 419 783**	**142 816**	**1,27***

* 2,6 % si le montant de 150 000 $US approuvé sur la base de la décision 93/95 d) est exclu du budget approuvé pour 2026.

Recommandation

36. Compte tenu des informations fournies par le PNUE et des commentaires ci-dessus, le Comité exécutif pourrait souhaiter :

a) Prendre note du rapport périodique de 2026, de la stratégie proposée sur trois ans pour la période 2027-2029, ainsi que du plan de travail et du budget du Programme d'aide à la conformité (PAC) du PNUE pour 2027, qui figurent dans le document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/99/77 ;

[19] Comme la trousse à outils du mécanisme de coordination national ; l'outil de surveillance et de suivi des politiques nationales ; et la trousse à outils sur la conformité, l'étiquetage et l'application de la loi.

b) Approuver les activités et le budget du PAC pour 2027, pour une somme de 11 419 783 $US, plus des coûts d'appui d'agence de 8 %, soit 913 583 $US, en prenant note des ajustements proposés dans le budget ;

c) Demander au PNUE, dans les futures soumissions du budget du PAC, de continuer à :

i) Fournir des informations détaillées sur les activités pour lesquelles les fonds mondiaux seront utilisés ;

ii) Élargir la hiérarchisation des financements entre les lignes budgétaires pour tenir compte de l'évolution des priorités, et fournir des précisions, conformément aux décisions 47/24 et 50/26 sur les réaffectations effectuées ;

iii) Rendre compte du niveau actuel des postes de personnel et à informer le Comité exécutif de tout changement à ce sujet, notamment en ce qui concerne les hausses des affectations budgétaires ;

iv) Présenter un budget pour l'année en question et un rapport sur les coûts encourus au cours de l'année antérieure à l'année précédente, en tenant compte des alinéas c) ii) et c) iii) ci-dessus.

OZONACTION COMPLIANCE ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME

2027-2029 CAP STRATEGY

AND

2027 WORKPLAN, BUDGET AND PROGRESS REPORT

Submitted by

United Nations Environment Programme

to the 99th Executive Committee Meeting

24 September 2026

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY **1**

INTRODUCTION **2**

PART I : 2027-2029 CAP STRATEGY **2**

Purpose 2

Mandate 3

Strategic context 4

Theory of Change 8

Comparative advantage: UNEP's value addition 11

Planned outcomes for 2027-2029 12

PART II: 2027 CAP WORKPLAN AND BUDGET **25**

Workplan 25

Overview of proposed 2027 budget 25

2027 budget proposal 30

ANNEXES RELATED TO THE 2027 WORKPLAN **33**

Annex 1: Logical framework analysis for 2027 33

Annex 2: Implementation of UNEP-assisted Article 5 country projects in 2027 49

Annex 3: Country-specific CAP services proposed for 2027 54

Annex 4: OzonAction partnerships for 2027 71

PART III: HIGHLIGHTS OF 2026 CAP PROGRESS REPORT **86**

ANNEXES RELATED TO THE 2026 PROGRESS REPORT **91**

Annex 5: Details of 2026 CAP Progress Report 93

Annex 6: Report on technical and policy support for LVC countries 94

Annex 7: Progress report on global CAP activities 101

Annex 8: Report on the use of CAP staff time 110

Annex 9: Meetings and workshops organized by CAP 113

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 2027-2029 Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP) Strategy sets out UNEP approach to support Article 5 countries during a critical phase of the implementation of the Montreal Protocol and its Kigali Amendment between 2027 and 2029. The strategy is designed to help countries achieve and sustain compliance with both the final stage of HCFC phase-out and the progressive implementation of HFC phase-down commitments under the Kigali Amendment. It builds on UNEP compliance assistance and clearinghouse mandates and reflects the evolving needs of countries as they manage increasingly complex obligations.

The period of 2027-2029 marks a major transition for the parties of the Montreal Protocol. Article 5 countries are to prepare for the complete phase-out of HCFCs by 1 January 2030 while simultaneously implementing HFC phase-down measures, including HFC licensing and quota systems, Kigali Implementation Plans (KIPs), and reduction targets. The strategy therefore places compliance at the center of all CAP activities and promotes integrated implementation of HCFC and HFC obligations to maximize efficiency and avoid duplication.

The primary strategic priorities for 2027-2029 are:

- Supporting countries to complete remaining HPMP activities and prepare for sustaining HCFC phase-out beyond 2030, including management of the servicing tail, recovery, recycling and reclamation systems, and prevention of illegal trade.
- Assisting countries to phase down HFCs by establishing, strengthening and operationalizing HFC licensing and quota systems and preparing and implementing KIPs.
- Strengthening the capacities of National Ozone Units, national customs authorities, and the refrigeration servicing sector to support long-term compliance.
- Providing targeted support to Low-Volume Consuming Countries (LVCs), Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and Least Developed Countries (LDCs), which continue to face particular capacity and resource constraints.
- Delivering compliance-supportive support on energy efficiency, life-cycle refrigerant management and cross-cutting with digitalization and communications implementation.

Compared to the 2024-2026 strategy, there are several important shifts. First, the focus moves from achieving interim HCFC reduction targets to ensuring full phase-out and sustainable compliance beyond 2030. Second, greater attention is given to operational implementation of the Kigali Amendment, including quota management, baseline reporting and KIP implementation. Third, the strategy promotes stronger integration and coordination between HCFC phase-out and HFC phase-down activities, recognizing that countries are required to manage both sets of obligations simultaneously.

The strategy also introduces a stronger emphasis on institutional resilience and long-term sustainability. This includes legislative enhancement, knowledge management, succession planning, business continuity for National Ozone Units, and enhanced support for digital tools and systems to improve licensing, reporting, compliance monitoring and information management. Life-cycle refrigerant management including recovery, recycling, reclamation and disposal also receives increased prominence as countries prepare for a post-HCFC environment.

Underlying the strategy is a Results-Based Management approach and Theory of Change that links capacity building, policy support, networking, and stakeholder engagement with stronger national compliance systems and improved implementation of Montreal Protocol obligations. Through these efforts, UNEP CAP aims to help Article 5 countries not only maintain compliance but also contribute to ozone layer recovery, climate change mitigation, improved energy efficiency and broader sustainable development action.

In summary, the 2027-2029 CAP Strategy positions UNEP to support Article 5 countries through the final phase of HCFC elimination and the next stage of HFC phase-down, with a strong emphasis on sustained compliance, institutional strengthening, integrated implementation and long-term environmental benefits.

Through its work as a Multilateral Fund Implementing Agency during and beyond the three years covered by this strategy, UNEP is assisting Article 5 countries to achieve and/or sustain compliance with their commitments under the Montreal Protocol and its Kigali Amendment, while at the same time mitigating climate change through reduction of direct emissions, maintaining or enhancing energy efficiency, and disposal of controlled substances. By achieving these goals, Article 5 countries will protect human health, ecosystems and strengthen their economies in support of the Montreal Protocol and the Paris Agreement.

INTRODUCTION

1. In its capacity as an Implementing Agency of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, UN Environment Programme (UNEP) is submitting this document for the consideration of the Executive Committee at its 99th meeting. The document comprises:

- Part I: *2027-2029 Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP) Strategy.*
- Part II: *2027 CAP Workplan and Budget*, with associated annexes.
- Part III: *2026 CAP Progress Report*, with associated annexes.

PART I : 2027-2029 CAP STRATEGY

PURPOSE

2. This strategy sets the overall vision and direction of the Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP) for the 2027-2029 period in UNEP's capacity as an Implementing Agency of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer. The period covered by this strategy is aligned with the Multilateral Fund's Business Planning cycle. UNEP updates its strategy at the beginning of each triennium to reflect the evolving situation of Article 5 countries with respect to the Montreal Protocol and its Amendments, as well as the recent policies, guidelines, and decisions of the Meeting of the Parties (MOP) and the Multilateral Fund's Executive

Committee. This is the fifth such strategy that UNEP has submitted to the Executive Committee for its consideration.[1]

3. UNEP developed this strategy based on the current and anticipated needs of Article 5 countries that it identified from various sources and through consultations and interactions with concerned stakeholders. This needs-based approach considered feedback that UNEP collected during its meetings of the Regional Networks of Ozone Officers, the CAP teams' regular and direct consultations with National Ozone Units (NOUs) and other national stakeholders, ideas generated during joint implementation activities with our sister Implementing Agencies and bilateral agencies, interactions with the Multilateral Fund Secretariat and Ozone Secretariat, evaluation and audit recommendations, as well as inputs from the 2026 CAP Advisory Group meeting. UNEP also reviewed the previous strategy as well as the decisions and discussions of the major Montreal Protocol events that have taken place since the last strategy was adopted three years ago,[2] as well as recent evaluations and audits related to UNEP's Montreal Protocol-related work.[3]

4. The strategy will be implemented by UNEP's CAP teams, through the delivery of the approved services in the annual *CAP Workplan, Progress Report and Budget*, and the individual projects in the approved *Business Plans* during the 2027-2029 period.

5. This strategy follows UNEP's Results-Based Management (RBM) approach that includes a Theory of Change. Based on this approach programme, outputs intend to strengthen national capacities, policies, enforcement, technical capabilities, and stakeholder engagement, leading to improved compliance with the Montreal Protocol, reduced consumption of controlled substances, lower greenhouse gas emissions, and wider adoption of energy-efficient alternatives. These outcomes contribute to ozone layer recovery and climate mitigation. Progress and resource utilization will be tracked through regular performance and financial reporting against agreed indicators, with detailed activities and funding requirements presented in the corresponding workplan and budget tables.

MANDATE

6. This strategy is based on UNEP's mandate as defined in the agreement signed on 19 June 1991 between UNEP's Executive Director and the Chair of the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee entrusted UNEP with the following roles as an Implementing Agency:

- Political promotion of the objectives of the Protocol.
- Research and data gathering, according to the provisions of the Protocol.
- Assistance in Clearinghouse functions as per Article 10 (3)(b) of the Montreal Protocol.

[1] The previous strategies covered the periods 2016-2018 (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/75/33/Rev.1), 2018-2020 (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/80/28), 2021-2023 (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/36), and 2024-2026 (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/94).

[2] Namely, the 95th – 98th Executive Committee meetings; the five Inter-Agency Coordination Meetings held between 2024-2026; the 13th Conference of the Parties (COP), 36th and 37th Meetings of the Parties (MOP) and 6th Extraordinary MOP; the 46th– 48th Open-Ended Working Group meetings; and the 72nd – 76th Implementation Committee meetings.

[3] Multilateral Fund *Final Report on the Evaluation of Regional Networks of National Ozone Officers*, 2023 (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/92/6); Multilateral Fund *Desk Study for the Evaluation of Enabling Activities for HFC phase-down*, 2023 (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/92/7). During 2027-2029, UNEP will continue to cooperate with the Senior Evaluation Officer as needed to facilitate his work and provide information for future evaluations that involve UNEP's work, including the forthcoming Evaluation of the Compliance Assistance Programme.

7. The Clearinghouse function comprises the following activities:

- Assist Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5, through country specific studies and other technical co-operation, to identify their needs for cooperation;
- Facilitate technical co-operation to meet these identified needs;
- Disseminate information and relevant materials, hold workshops and training sessions and other related activities for the benefit of Parties that are developing countries; and
- Facilitate and monitor other multilateral, regional and bilateral cooperation available to Parties that are developing countries.

8. UNEP designed this strategy, as well as its work programmes and services, according to this unique mandate and in line with its areas of comparative advantages.

STRATEGIC CONTEXT

9. UNEP fulfils its Implementing Agency mandate through the Law Division's OzonAction Branch. The discharge of this mandate contributes directly or indirectly to UNEP's 2026-2029 Medium Term Strategy (MTS), which focuses on promoting climate stability, living in harmony with nature and achieving land degradation neutrality, and a pollution-free planet.[4] The MTS employs three interlinked subprogrammes (Climate Action, Nature Action, and Chemicals and Pollutions Action), two foundational subprogrammes (Science Policy, and Environmental Law and Governance) and two enabling subprogrammes (Finance and Economic Transformations and Digital Transformations). Most of UNEP's work under the Multilateral Fund falls under the Environmental Governance subprogramme, although some of it contributes to Climate Action and Digital Transformations.

10. In an operational environment that includes rapidly evolving geopolitical considerations, UNEP's CAP plays a vital role in providing steady and close support to NOUs to help them successfully navigate their programmes through Montreal Protocol compliance challenges.

11. UNEP's work under the Multilateral Fund continues revolves around two main compliance pillars: the phase out of hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) and the phase-down of hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs):

HCFC PHASE-OUT

The priority for the Montreal Protocol community remains the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances (ODS), which today are principally HCFCs. Having met the 67.5% reduction step in 2025, Article 5 countries now must prepare for the next and final target for these substances, i.e., the 100% phase out of HCFCs by 1 January 2030. The period covered by this strategy is critical for preparing countries to meet this watershed compliance target.

Most countries are on track to meet this target, but implementation work still lies ahead for all countries. Continued actions need to be taken to complete the various stages (II and III) and tranches of HCFC Phase-out Management Plans (HPMPs) to achieve compliance with the countries' agreements with the Executive Committee. This work includes HPMP implementation as well as the elaboration, implementation, and enforcement of the related legislative, policy, institutional, capacity building and programmatic measures to complete the phase-out of HCFCs. Lessons learned from verification reports

[4] https://wedocs.unep.org/items/206282b1-8edb-459d-b788-ed4edbceb042

will be considered when implementing subsequent HPMP Stages or tranches and Kigali HFC Implementation Plans (KIPs).

During the next three years, Article 5 countries are required to strengthen their understanding of the post-2030 scenario, prepare to implement and control the HCFC servicing tail, and start devising their longer-term strategy for sustaining the total HCFC phase-out, including through data collection, policy measures, market surveillance, and technical interventions. The 2027-2030 period will support the institutionalization of the HCFC phase out and begin the shift of expertise and focus towards the HFC phase-down.

For the total phase out of HCFCs to be achieved by 2030, during the period covered by this strategy, compliance monitoring will be needed in Article 5 countries,[5] HCFC licensing and quota systems will need to be aligned with the 2030 phase out requirements, and national customs authorities will need to enforce a prohibition of virgin HCFC imports starting 1 January 2030. Trade of recovered, recycled and reclaimed chemicals also needs to be properly regulated in national laws to ensure supplies are met from 2030 onwards. Accordingly, support needed by Article 5 countries from CAP will include, *inter alia*: an analysis for projected compliance for each country (circa 2028-2029); an analysis of the status of national legislation, regulations, and policies to ensure that the 2030 total phase out is covered (circa 2027-2029); monitoring of the licensing and quota system status in each country (from 2028); NOUs and customs authorities will need assistance to raise awareness of customs on the prohibition of imports starting 1 January 2030 (circa 2027-2029).

Issues related to the completion of HPMPs before or by 2030 include that some Article 5 countries still have HPMP tranches or stages to complete, noting that for most low volume consuming countries (LVCs), the last tranche of the last HPMP stage will be submitted in 2029-2030. Additionally, given the rule of 10% funding for the last tranche, some countries will be developing verification reports along with submission of their last tranches. Those countries will need assistance from CAP for the development, submission, implementation, and reporting of remaining HPMP tranches and verification reports.

Article 5 countries will also need to prepare for sustaining the HCFC phase out. Recovery, recycling and reclamation (RRR) infrastructure needs to be prepared and operational by the end of 2029 to ensure continued supply for existing equipment, noting that RRR has a mixed success rate in different countries. To avoid future demand of HCFC for new installation of RAC equipment and continued demand of HCFC for servicing new RAC equipment, it is essential for Article 5 countries to have a legislative framework in place banning the import of HCFC-based RAC equipment and/or banning the installation of HCFC-based RAC equipment before 2030. Vigilance will be needed to avoid the threat of backsliding to the use of HCFCs and to combat illegal trade. During this period, Article 5 countries will need capacity building assistance from CAP to support them in operationalizing national RRR systems and optimizing them through both regulatory and technical means. Additionally, national awareness initiatives for specific user groups will be needed to encourage adoption of alternatives and avoid backsliding to HCFCs.

The 2.5% HCFC servicing tail will become operational from 1 January 2030. Well beforehand, each Article 5 country will need to calculate its servicing tail and understand what the 2.5% means in practice.

[5] Confirmation that the total phase out was achieved will only be in 2031 when Article 7 data for 2030 are reported.

Countries will need to have the capacity to report their servicing tail consumption and prepare themselves to monitor the situation from 2030 onwards.

Article 5 countries will also need to understand the Montreal Protocol requirements versus the HPMP agreements. Understanding the distinction between Montreal Protocol compliance obligations and HPMP Agreement commitments will become increasingly important as countries advance through final stages of HCFC phase-out and advance the implementation of Kigali Implementation Plans (KIPs). Countries will navigate multiple compliance, reporting, verification, and funding-related requirements that are interconnected but not always identical. CAP will therefore provide targeted guidance and capacity-building support to help National Ozone Units understand these requirements, avoid implementation bottlenecks, optimize verification and reporting processes, and ensure that phase-out and phase-down activities remain on track.

HFC PHASE-DOWN

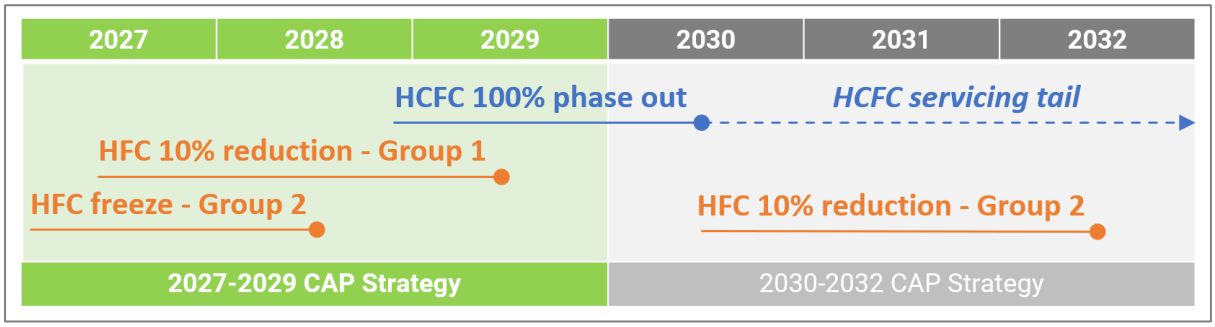
The Kigali Amendment entered into force on 1 January 2019, thus ushering in a new era for the Montreal Protocol community in terms of implementation, compliance, and contribution to climate mitigation. Compliance with the Kigali Amendment has the potential to avoid up to 0.5°C rise in global surface temperature over this century.[6] As of 6 August 2026, 173 Parties have ratified the Kigali Amendment including the overwhelming majority (91%) of Article 5 countries, with the 11 remaining Article 5 countries to do the same in 2026-2027, circumstances permitting.[7] Support for the goal of achieving universal ratification of the Amendment through collaborative efforts will need to continue at different levels for those remaining countries. The focus will be placed on the small number of Article 5 countries that have ratified the amendment but have not established and/or reported their enforceable HFC import/export licensing systems or reported their HFC baseline consumption in the absence of an HFC licensing system during the baseline year. Implementing, enforcing, and fine-tuning HFC licensing systems will require continuing attention over the next three years, as well as the development and operationalization of the required HFC quota systems in tonnes of CO2-equivalent, for which Article 5 countries have limited experience. Experience from implementation of HFC quota in 2024 and 2025 revealed that the HFC quota system in tonnes CO_2 equivalent requires higher vigilance and fine-tuning to strengthen countries' capacity to implement the system that meets country-specific context and to monitor HFC utilization to facilitate reallocation of HFC quota during the implementation period. Given the complexity of HFC data reporting, countries that have ratified the Kigali Amendment (particularly, but not only, the newer parties to the Amendment) will need assistance to report timely and accurate HFC consumption and production data by 30 September each year.

For Group 1 countries, most countries already have ongoing KIPs that will achieve the 10% reduction step in 2029 with their compliance status will be known in 2030). Stage I KIPs need to be completed by 2029 or 2030, and Stage II KIPs need to be developed in 2030-2031. HFC licensing and quota systems need to be fully operational and enforced throughout. During this period, Article 5 countries in this category will need support from CAP for fine tuning and enhancing HFC licensing and quota systems based on lessons learned; and, where there are Executive Committee decisions on monitoring, HFC consumption trends need to be reported along with the second tranche of KIPs in 2027-2028.

[6] UNEP, WMO, USDOC, NASA, EC. *20 Questions and Answers about the Ozone Layer. 2022 Update* (April 2023), p. 62.
[7] As of 18 September 2026, the following Article 5 countries have not yet ratified: Afghanistan, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominica, Equatorial Guinea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Libya, South Sudan.

For Group 2 countries, all countries will need to meet the freeze in 2028 and start preparing for a 10% reduction in 2032. In 2027, their baselines will be known based on reported Article 7 data. Their KIPs must be submitted before 2028, and national HFC frameworks for legislation, regulations, and policies will ensure that freeze and subsequent controls are met. All countries will need to develop and operationalize enforceable HFC licensing and quota systems and have national HFC frameworks for legislation, regulations, and policies in place to ensure that freeze and subsequent controls are met. During this period, Article 5 countries in this category will need support from CAP for calculating and reporting their baselines; support to prepare and submit KIP Stage I and generally prepare for the target in meeting the freeze in 2028 with the baseline only established in 2027; and assistance with developing and operationalizing enforceable HFC licensing and quota systems.

Figure 1. Milestones for Article 5 countries during the period covered by this strategy.



12. One of the critical aspects during this period is to maintain capacity of the Article 5 countries to implement obligations under the Montreal Protocol, namely the HCFC phase-out and the HFC phase-down at the same time. Since some of these activities are cross-cutting, it is essential that Article 5 Parties receive support to implement HCFC phase-out activities and HFC phase-down activities in an integrated manner to ensure that the effort of each project complements each other and do not overlap.

13. Within these two compliance pillars, the following thematic areas are critical for Article 5 countries with respect to their Montreal Protocol obligations and relate to UNEP's specific mandate. These themes are not static and have evolved over time:

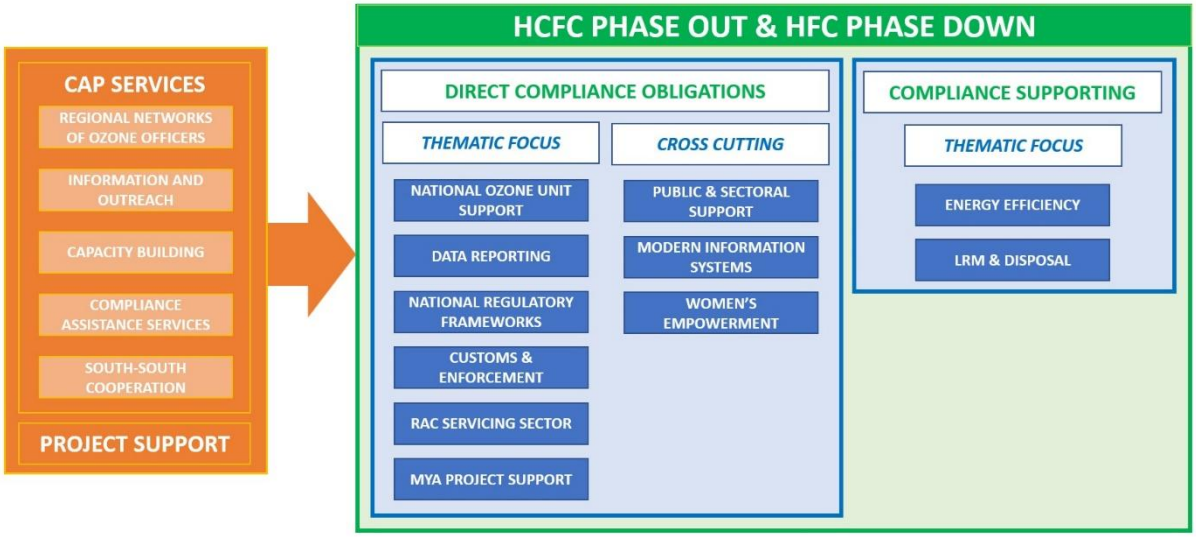


Figure 2. Thematic focus areas for CAP during 2027-2029

14. This strategy will guide UNEP's activities up to 2029, which is immediately before the threshold of the 2030 HCFC phase out milestone. At that time, UNEP will need to adjust its strategy and operations to match the evolving needs of Article 5 countries after the HCFC phase out and in support of sustaining the phase out, HFC phase down commitments, and in other areas (including those that may develop between now and the end of the decade). Accordingly, the next strategy covering the 2030-2032 period (which will be submitted at the end of 2029) will address UNEP's orientation, services, and set up to ensure that CAP reflects the new Article 5 country requirements into the early 2030s.

PRIORITISATION OF LOW-VOLUME CONSUMING COUNTRIES

15. While much has been achieved in recent years in countries that consume low or very low quantities of controlled substances, the overall conditions still prevail – they have fewer human and institutional resources, their economies are small, many are geographically remote, and they are "technology takers." The 39 Article 5 countries classified as Small Island Developing States and the 44 countries classified as Least Developed Countries also face their own unique challenges. The overwhelming majority of LVC consumption is in the refrigeration servicing sector, and due to the composition and nature of their economies, most are not eligible for investment projects. UNEP support for those countries, therefore, focuses on training, capacity building, and awareness activities related to customs and the RAC sector. Given their circumstances and needs, the LVCs require focused attention and additional support, as emphasized by various decisions in support of this category of countries taken by the Executive Committee and Meeting of the Parties in recent years. While UNEP works with countries of all consumption levels, it will continue giving prioritized attention to LVCs under this strategy, including for example prioritization for CAP support, increased staff missions to the countries, focused institutional strengthening assistance, and simplified approaches/tools/information suitable for smaller economies.

THEORY OF CHANGE

16. Based on this strategic context, the following Theory of Change diagram presents the vision of what UNEP in its capacity as an Implementing Agency of the Multilateral Fund seeks to achieve and explains how specific programme outputs contribute to larger goals.

17. Diagram 1 presents the solution to the problem that UNEP seeks to address through this strategy, showing the causal pathways from CAP's outputs to its impacts. The Theory of Change is based on the premise that many Article 5 countries face institutional, technical, regulatory and capacity constraints that limit their ability to implement and sustain compliance with the Montreal Protocol and its Kigali Amendment without targeted external support. Through technical, policy and legislative assistance, capacity building, regional networking, knowledge sharing and stakeholder engagement, CAP aims to strengthen NOUs capacities, improve reporting and compliance systems, support enforcement of import and export controls, and promote the adoption of energy-efficient and climate-friendly alternatives These interventions generate stronger national institutions, enhanced technical and enforcement capacities, improved national regulatory frameworks, and greater awareness and engagement among key stakeholders.

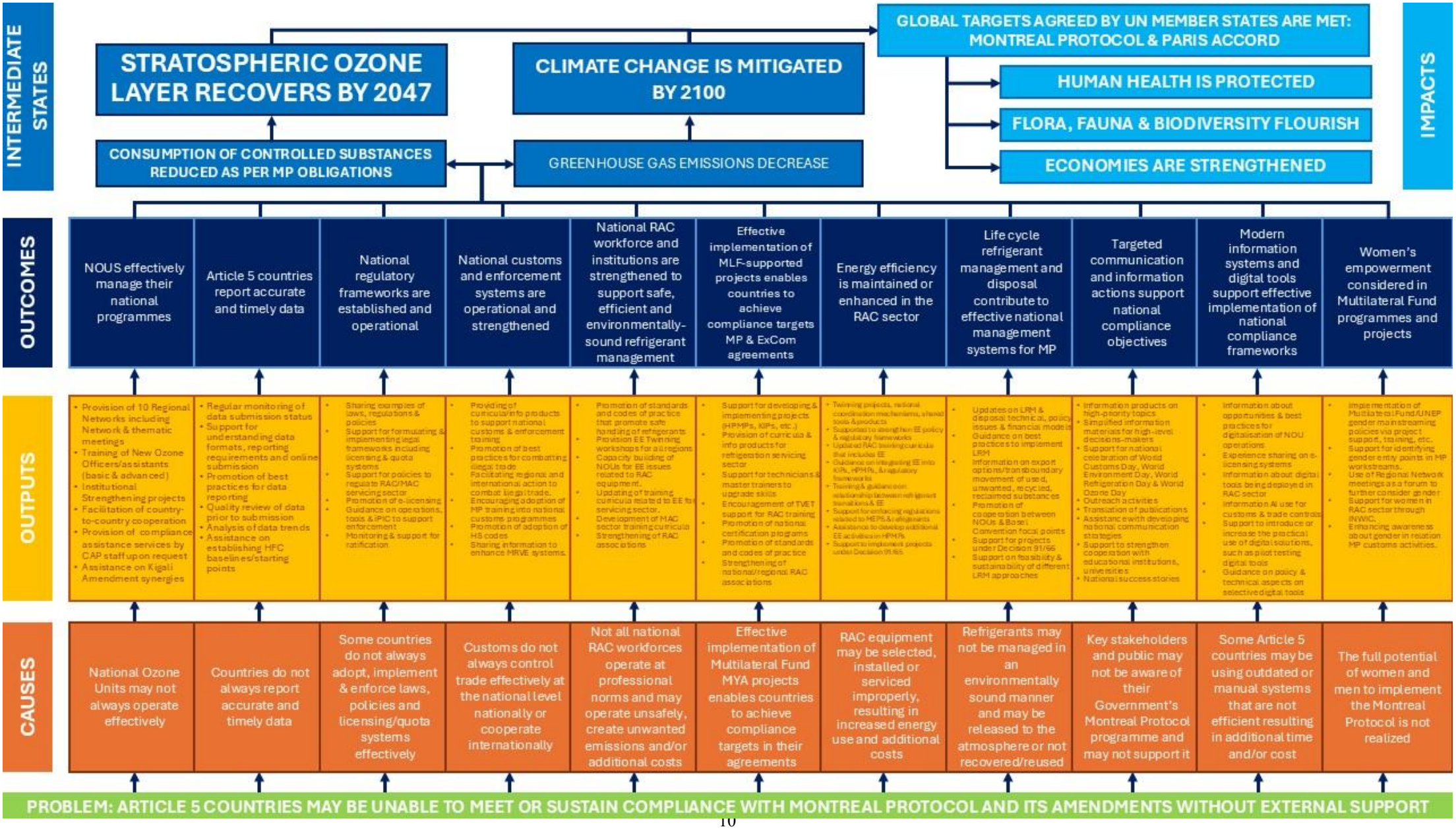
18. These outputs enable countries to meet and sustain their Montreal Protocol obligations, resulting in reduced consumption and production of ODS and lower emissions of high-GWP

refrigerants. In turn, the recovery of the stratospheric ozone layer, combined with mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions and improved energy efficiency, contributes to the protection of human health, the preservation of biodiversity and ecosystems, and stronger, more sustainable economies. The achievement of these impacts depends on key assumptions, including continued political commitment, stakeholder engagement, availability of Multilateral Fund support, access to affordable alternative technologies, and a supportive international policy and market environment.

19. In terms of implementation risks and assumptions the effective implementation of the 2027-2029 CAP Strategy depends on several key assumptions, including continued political commitment by Article 5 countries to meet their Montreal Protocol obligations, sustained stakeholder engagement, availability of Multilateral Fund resources, access to affordable and suitable alternative technologies, and enabling policy and market environment. The strategy also assumes that Article 5 countries will implement their licensing, quota, reporting, and enforcement systems.

20. Several factors could affect achievement of the strategy's objectives. These include limited institutional and human resources, particularly in LVCs, LDCs and SIDS; staff turnover within National Ozone Units and partner institutions; delays in establishing or strengthening HFC control systems; data reporting challenges; insufficient availability or affordability of alternative technologies; and continued risks associated with illegal trade in controlled substances and equipment. To mitigate these risks, CAP will continue to provide targeted compliance assistance, provide specialized training to Ozone Officers, strengthen institutional capacities, support knowledge management and business continuity, promote regional cooperation through its Regional Network and exchange of experiences, and maintain a flexible, needs-based approach that allows UNEP to respond to emerging challenges and country-specific circumstances throughout the triennium.

Diagram 1: Theory of Change diagram



COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE: UNEP'S VALUE ADDITION

21. ***Value addition.*** The following aspects of UNEP's programme, amongst others, make it particularly well-suited to achieve the vision outlined above:

- Compliance focus. Compliance with the Protocol is the key overall indicator of success for UNEP and the other members of the Montreal Protocol family of institutions. UNEP's focus on "compliance assistance " addresses both the "prevention" and "solution" stages. UNEP regularly reviews the compliance status of Article 5 countries, identifies potential risk of non-compliance, and provides advice and support accordingly. When an Article 5 country is at risk of not meeting a specific obligation under this treaty, UNEP provides proactive support to enable the country to avoid being in actual non-compliance or quickly return to compliance. UNEP also provides specific, tailored assistance to countries to help them sustain compliance through ongoing direct support for the development and enforcement of legislation and policy, assistance with technology issues, data reporting guidance and capacity building activities. This compliance focus and structure is unique amongst Implementing Agencies.
- Ozone Officer focus. The Ozone Officer is the single most important element in a national strategy to comply with the Montreal Protocol. How well the officer and her/his team do in their work – developing projects, managing national strategies, reporting data, developing and enforcing policies, working with national and international institutions, communicating with stakeholders – directly or indirectly affects the status of their country's compliance with its obligations under this treaty. National Ozone Units are UNEP's primary "clients", and our major mission is to strengthen and support these operational focal points. Although CAP services are provided to all NOUs, UNEP is fully aware of the specific challenges that LVCs are facing. CAP provides them with prioritized and focused attention and additional support to help them in achieving their commitments under the Protocol.
- Regional delivery. In 2002, OzonAction strategically reoriented its approaches and delivery mechanisms by creating CAP to help Article 5 countries better address the demands of the Protocol's compliance period. Most CAP staff are located in UNEP's Regional Offices (Bangkok, Beirut, Nairobi, Panama City) and Paris, where they closely interact with NOUs on a day-to-day basis to help them reach their compliance objectives. This unique regional presence enables the CAP team to be accessible to NOUs and to interact with them on a regular basis.
- Clearinghouse mandate. UNEP is the sole agency under the Multilateral Fund that has a mandate to provide Clearinghouse functions as per Article 10 (3)(b) of the Montreal Protocol. It has extensive expertise in information, communication and capacity building that spans three decades that are devoted to supporting Article 5 countries.
- Inter-connectedness. The CAP comprises Regional Networks of Ozone Officers, Information and outreach, Capacity building, Compliance assistance services, and Country-to-country cooperation. Along with project support provided by CAP, these components are interconnected and mutually supportive: lessons learned, information, and products developed, in a virtuous cycle of continuous improvement that benefits Article 5 countries.
- Diversity of countries. OzonAction has 147 developing country partners that cover a broad spectrum in terms of population, geographic size, location, and level of ODS consumption and production, ranging from Niue, the smallest consuming country, to China, the largest. This varied group of partners includes all 44 countries classified by the UN system as Least Developed Countries, all 39 countries

classified as Small Island Developing States, as well as countries in post-conflict situations or recovery from natural disasters.[8] This wide diversity enables UNEP to easily cross-fertilise ideas and information between countries and between regions.

- Ability to work outside of projects. Of all the Implementing Agencies, UNEP has both the mandate and the structure that allows it to assist countries with their compliance efforts outside of individual projects, and for the long-term. In cases where other agencies are no longer active in a particular country, UNEP can provide a degree of CAP support to help the countries overcome certain challenges.
- Skills and knowledge of the CAP team. The Regional and Global CAP teams' deep knowledge of Montreal Protocol issues as well as the NOUs, institutions, programmes, and projects in Article 5 countries, past and present, is unparalleled thanks to their long-term and regular interactions with Ozone Officers and their teams.
- Partnerships. UNEP has an excellent convening power that enables it to bring diverse public, private, regional, and international stakeholders together within and across regions to address specific issues. UNEP has a thriving portfolio of partnerships, notably in the refrigeration sector and customs/enforcement, that continues to bring best practices, support, and expertise to Article 5 countries. Collaboration with major players with the mandate and in-depth in these areas, for example, the European Association of Refrigeration, Air Conditioning and Heat Pump contractors (AREA), ASHRAE, International Institute of Refrigeration (IIR), and the World Customs Organization (WCO) brings not only information exchange but also lead to the development of joint initiatives, tools and outputs directly benefiting the Article 5 countries.
- Networks. CAP assists all 147 developing countries through its Regional Networks, a highly successful and cost-effective capacity building mechanism that promotes the exchange of information, experience and know-how between countries on how to meet the Montreal Protocol commitments, report data, set and enforce policies, adopt technologies and effectively manage their national programmes. CAP manages 10 Networks covering: Anglophone Africa, Francophone Africa, the Caribbean, Central America, Europe and Central Asia, Pacific Island Countries, South America, South Asia, Southeast Asia, and West Asia
- UNEP. As an Implementing Agency, UNEP draws on the expertise and experience of the entire organization to inform and assist its activities. This includes notably OzonAction's home in the Law Division, which has expertise in laws, regulations and multilateral environmental agreements and extensive experience in assisting countries in the review, development, implementation, and enforcement of these legal instruments, as well as the UNEP Regional Offices where the CAP teams are based, including the high-level support of the respective Regional Directors.

PLANNED OUTCOMES FOR 2027-2029

22. Within the strategic context described above, and as its top priority, UNEP will use its comparative advantages to assist Article 5 countries to meet and sustain compliance with their HCFC and HFC commitments under the Montreal Protocol and its Amendments. It will do so through services and projects that directly contribute to achieving and sustaining compliance, as well as through cross-cutting services. Additionally, UNEP will assist Article 5 countries with certain activities that enable and support compliance

[8] https://www.un.org/ohrlls/content/list-ldcs; https://www.un.org/ohrlls/content/list-sids.

indirectly. Together, these are presented in eleven major desired outcomes that will be achieved by delivering the outputs indicated below over the next three years.

ACHIEVING AND SUSTAINING COMPLIANCE

OUTCOME 1
National Ozone Units effectively manage their national programmes

23. Since Article 5 countries are in the driver's seat of Montreal Protocol implementation, then the NOUs are the drivers. They are responsible for managing their national Montreal Protocol compliance strategies and programmes, engaging with stakeholders, and providing inputs, strategic information dissemination, and advice to inform their countries' senior decision-makers and policymakers. The roles and responsibilities of these units continue to evolve quickly. The NOUs must manage a challenging workload of the parallel HCFC phase-out and HFC phase-down, address multiple sectoral challenges, and sustain the phaseout of substances that have already been achieved. The nature of the work increasingly requires strengthened collaboration with other government bodies during this period, including with authorities responsible for energy efficiency, standards, and technical and vocational education and training (TVET), communication and women's empowerment. Additionally, the design of regulations, allocation quotas, and licensing systems will need to ensure that while there is flexibility in the marketplace for the variety of substances, the overall control measures are met. Staff turnover in some regions continues to be an important factor and there is a need to ensure business continuity and handover protocols within NOUs. Some may require specific assistance to strengthen their daily operations related to planning, information/file management, administration, and finance. Continued capacity building of the NOU staff – existing Ozone Officers, new Ozone Officers, and their assistants who handle the second line of operations – will further strengthen their knowledge and skills and help to further professionalize the role of these different actors (including in terms of operational issues as well as negotiation skills). Although CAP services are provided to all NOUs, UNEP is fully aware of the specific challenges that LVCs are facing, and CAP will provide them with prioritised and focused attention and additional support to help them in achieving their commitments under the Protocol.

24. For this outcome to be achieved, UNEP will deliver the following outputs during this period:

- NOUs in Article 5 countries with Institutional Strengthening (IS) projects approved for UNEP implementation function effectively and deliver the outputs described in the IS renewals.
- All Ozone Officers are informed about the need for institutional knowledge management systems, succession planning mechanisms, and business continuity procedures to ensure sustained programme effectiveness and resilience in the face of staff turnover and organizational changes.
- Any NOU requesting region- or country-specific compliance assistance to address specific technical, policy, or operational issues is provided with that support.
- All Ozone Officers and/or their assistants learn from peer-to-peer interaction and strengthen cooperation at the regional and international levels through participation in Regional Networks

of Ozone Officers, which may include physical and/or online regional, sub-regional, inter-regional, and/or thematic meetings.[9]

- All new Ozone Officers and/or their assistants acquire the basic skills, competencies and understanding of the Montreal Protocol and Multilateral Fund through dedicated training sessions and through a standardized handbook based on that training.
- Any Ozone Officer who wishes to further enhance her/his management of their NOUs acquires those advanced skills (including project management skills) through dedicated training sessions.
- Interested Ozone Officers enhance their participation in Montreal Protocol and Multilateral Fund meetings through a dedicated training session on understanding the procedural and governance matters of those meetings.
- Any NOU requesting specific support is assisted through country-to-country cooperation facilitated by CAP, e.g., NOU-NOU meetings, study tours, technology roundtables.
- All NOUs are informed about decisions, reviews, and outcomes of Executive Committee meetings, MOPs and Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG) meetings through Regional Network meetings and information dissemination.
- All NOUs are informed about how to assess the future need for HCFCs and plan for the servicing tail post-2030, including a simplified version for LVCs.

OUTCOME 2
Article 5 countries report accurate and timely data

25. Data are the cornerstone of the Montreal Protocol system. Incomplete, missing, or late data submissions can create multiple problems ranging from difficulties in assessing compliance to project submission delays. It is therefore critical that countries report accurate and timely data under Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol for compliance reasons, and Country Programme data reports for any project consideration under the Multilateral Fund. NOUs will require ongoing support for use of the updated Article 7 and Country Programme data reporting formats, the online data reporting systems of the two Secretariats, and new HFC data reporting requirements for those countries that recently ratified the Kigali Amendment. Additionally, NOUs will face data reporting complexities related to HFC blends, and conversion from MT to CO_2-equivalent tonnes, and new sectors such as beauty and aesthetic services. It is increasingly important that data are cross-checked, discrepancies are identified and reconciled, and project proposals are consistent with those reconciled data. Article 5 Group 2 countries will require support for accurate HFC baseline consumption reporting to the Ozone Secretariat. Beyond the reporting requirements, countries also have an opportunity to go beyond simple reporting to performing data analysis to help inform their future Montreal Protocol strategies.

26. For this outcome to be achieved, UNEP will deliver the following outputs during this period:

- The status of Article 7 and Country Programme data submissions is regularly monitored, and follow-up support is offered to countries.

[9] UNEP will consider on a Network by Network basis how the network meetings are organized, including whether two meetings per year are necessary. UNEP will also continue organizing cross-regional meetings where needed/appropriate.

- Any NOU requesting support or experiencing challenges or delays receives tailored compliance-focused support and follow-up with collecting, reviewing and reporting accurate and complete Article 7 and/or Country Programme data, so that they report correctly by (or in advance of) the reporting deadlines.
- All NOUs are made aware of best practices and methodologies for data collection, cross-checking, validation and reporting requirements for all controlled substances.
- All NOUs are assisted in using the revised online Article 7 and CP data reporting formats.
- Any NOU requesting support with reconciling their country's Article 7 data with those received from importing/exporting Parties is assisted to do so.
- Any NOUs needing assistance to establish their HFC baseline and (where applicable) the starting points for sustained aggregate reductions in HFC consumption are provided with assistance and information.
- All NOUs are provided with guidance and tools to improve reporting of HFC blends, CO_2-equivalent values, and other emerging data reporting requirements under the Kigali Amendment, including a simplified version for LVCs.
- All NOUs are assisted to consider non-traditional HFC consumption, such as beauty and aesthetic services sectors (laser treatments), so that any consumption is identified, assessed and reported with assistance from UNEP.

OUTCOME 3
National regulatory frameworks are established and operational

27. The Montreal Protocol continues to be an outstanding example of a multilateral environmental agreement where international obligations have been successfully transposed into comprehensive national legal and regulatory frameworks and have operated effectively for decades. However, this work is not static and adjustments to laws, regulations and policies are needed during this period for matters as diverse as the control of HFCs, promotion of low-GWP alternatives, professionalization and certification of the servicing sector, refrigerant leak management, energy efficiency, and regulating the informal servicing sector, to name a few. Article 5 countries will benefit from examples of such regulations and policies from other countries, sharing of best practices and success stories. Some countries require specialized assistance to draft or modify specific legislation or regulations relating to the Montreal Protocol or Kigali Amendment. Also, in some cases, the investment projects implemented by other Implementing Agencies require certain regulations or policies to provide the enabling conditions and the regulatory environment for those projects to achieve their goals. Activities related to laws, regulations and policies will therefore be essential throughout this period.

28. For this outcome to be achieved, UNEP will deliver the following outputs during this period:

- All NOUs are offered support to develop or enhance HCFC and HFC legislation based on good practices and examples of existing HFC legislation from Article 5 and non-Article 5 countries.[10]
- NOUs of Article 5 Parties to the Kigali Amendment which request support to develop, operationalize and/or enhance their HFC licensing and quota systems are assisted.
- All NOUs in countries that have not yet ratified the Kigali Amendment are encouraged to consider introducing voluntary HFC licensing systems.
- All NOUs are offered support in establishing the regulatory and policy framework for managing the HCFC servicing tail post-2030, including restricting or banning the import of used and obsolete equipment and measures related to recovery and recycling.
- All NOUs in Article 5 countries that have not yet ratified the Kigali Amendment are assisted to ratify through support provided by CAP in collaboration with the Ozone Secretariat, in support of universal ratification.

OUTCOME 4
National customs and enforcement systems are operational and strengthened

29. Customs plays a central role in ensuring accurate data reporting and enforcement of the national licensing and quota systems, in combatting illegal trade in controlled substances as well as enforcing controls on imports of used and energy-inefficient equipment that are already in place or intended to be place by national legislation. Emerging challenges including growing illegal trade, the complexity of refrigerants that need to be controlled, inspection/handling of flammable refrigerants, and new data reporting requirements. Some countries will need support to adopt the Harmonized System (HS) codes for HFCs and in some cases develop and adopt further national HS codes. NOUs will need to continue engaging with Customs to integrate Montreal Protocol-related work into various operations -- notably in risk profiling, screening of declarations, on-site inspections, and post-clearance auditing -- and to connect with other regional and international enforcement organizations including the World Customs Organisation (WCO). Capacity building of Customs for effective control of trade of controlled substances and for improving and enhancing data quality continues to be needed, and it should be extended beyond frontline officers to other officers who are responsible for other Montreal Protocol enforcement areas. Awareness raising and engagement of other national authorities with the mandate on illegal trade and enforcement, including environmental inspectors, police forces, prosecutors and judges need to be expended to effectively detect and combat illegal activities. Border dialogues, cooperation with key partners (brokers, dealers, shippers, chemical producers, etc.), and institutionalization of Montreal Protocol training in Customs training academies continued to be useful approaches. The need for both formal and informal approaches to promote compliance will continue, including for the latter the informal Prior Informed Consent (iPIC) mechanism.

30. For this outcome to be achieved, UNEP will deliver the following outputs during this period:

[10] In light of the upcoming freeze of HFC consumption, UNEP would prioritize support in this area for Group 2 countries to help them introduce legal and policy options into the national regulatory framework to curb consumption and emissions, for example mandatory recovery and bans on venting, servicing logbooks to reduce leakage rates and improve accountability across the servicing sector.

- All NOUs are encouraged to update, monitor or enforce their national laws, regulations and policies to facilitate and monitor legal trade in controlled substances and to combat illegal trade.
- All NOUs are provided with tools developed by UNEP and its partners for use in the delivery of their national Customs training, and, as appropriate, training of environmental inspectors, police, prosecutors and other law enforcement officers.
- All NOUs have increased awareness and understanding about Montreal Protocol customs and enforcement issues, including best practices, innovative approaches and ways to prevent and combat illegal trade in controlled substances.
- All NOUs are made aware of innovative methods that support enforcement of national licensing systems, both at and beyond the Customs check point in domestic markets.
- Interested NOUs are provided with guidance for their customs authorities to adopt or develop standard operating procedures (SOPs) for shipments on controlled substances and/or environmental inspections based on WCO guidance materials.
- All NOUs are encouraged to interact more closely with Customs agencies to promote regional and international enforcement action and other activities to combat illegal trade.
- All NOUs are provided with an e-learning course based on the UNEP-WCO Customs Training Manual for use in their national customs training.
- Interested national Customs training academies are encouraged and assisted to adopt the UNEP-WCO Customs Training Manual into their national curricula.
- All NOUs are assisted to work with Customs to enhance data quality and promote adoption of the 2028 Harmonized System codes.
- All NOUs participating in the informal Prior Informed Consent (iPIC) mechanism use that system to support enforcement of their licensing and quota systems, more countries are encouraged to join, and the system is modified to reflect emerging needs, including through a mobile application.
- All NOUs are assisted to develop and maintain up-to-date national inter-agency contact directories for enforcement focal points across customs, environmental inspection, police, and market surveillance authorities for rapid communication during enforcement operations.
- All NOUs are provided with the UNEP environmental inspector training package, covering shipment and storage checks, equipment and system inspections, workshop audits, refrigerant identification, logbook verification, and recovery verification.
- Interested NOUs are assisted to design and pilot post-Customs domestic supply chain enforcement programmes covering wholesalers, importers, and servicing companies, and findings are shared through the regional network.

OUTCOME 5
National RAC workforce and institutions are strengthened to support safe, efficient and environmentally-sound refrigerant management

31. Refrigerant management in the servicing sector is critical because installation, maintenance, and end-of-life practices directly influence refrigerant consumption and emissions. This sector accounts for up to 80–100% of controlled substance use in many Article 5 countries, making it central to HCFC phase-out, HFC phase-down, ozone protection, and climate mitigation. Improving performance requires integrated approaches: training and certifying technicians, promoting energy-efficient technologies, ensuring proper

installation and servicing, preventing leaks, enabling refrigerant recovery and recycling, and ensuring environmentally responsible disposal. With billions of RAC units globally and rapid growth in demand, countries face challenges such as safety risks from new refrigerants, limited technician skills, informal markets, inadequate tools, and issues like counterfeit or contaminated refrigerants. Addressing these requires sustained capacity-building, including expanded technician training and properly equipped training centres, alongside awareness initiatives to increase demand for qualified professionals. Certification systems are essential to verify competencies, especially with flammable or high-pressure refrigerants. Integrating training into national Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) systems can ensure long-term sustainability. Strengthening standards, codes of practice, and industry associations, which are long-term and complex processes, are vital to support safe adoption of new technologies and effective policy implementation.

32. For this outcome to be achieved, UNEP will deliver the following outputs during this period:

- All NOUs and the main servicing sector stakeholders are provided with key information needed to make informed choices related to the refrigeration servicing sector, including up-to-date information about alternative refrigerants, technologies, and best servicing practices to support the safe uptake of low-GWP alternatives.
- All NOUs are offered standardized training guidelines and certification frameworks and tools for the refrigeration servicing sector developed by UNEP and its partners.
- All NOUs are provided with simplified technical materials on HFC alternatives, their use sectors, availability, and safety issues.
- All NOUs are encouraged to adopt or update their national code of practice for RAC servicing to incorporate flammable refrigerants through a model code developed by UNEP that is practical and understandable by technicians.
- All servicing technicians, master trainers, and other practitioners involved in UNEP-assisted capacity-building activities are assisted to acquire new or updated skills and practical competencies required for the safe installation, commissioning, servicing, and decommissioning of systems using alternative refrigerants, minimizing leakages, the sound and safe handling of refrigerants of RAC appliances.
- All NOUs are encouraged and assisted to increase their cooperation with their TVET authorities with respect to RAC servicing sector training and certification programmes.
- All NOUs are provided with information and offered technical and policy assistance for developing national RAC certification programmes.
- All NOUs have increased awareness about relevant standards and codes of practice that promote safe handling of flammable, high-pressure and toxic refrigerants, facilitate the introduction of lower-GWP technologies into the market, and promote sound refrigerant management.
- All NOUs are encouraged to cooperate with their standards organizations to consider Montreal Protocol issues.
- National/regional RAC associations are strengthened, interact regularly with NOUs, and exchange best practices so that they have increased engagement in their countries' national Montreal Protocol activities.
- All NOUs are encouraged and assisted to provide increased attention to the food cold chain sector and to strengthen their cooperation with stakeholders in that sector.

- All NOUs have increased understanding of the technical and regulatory issues related to HFCs and alternatives used in mobile air conditioning (MAC) including in electric vehicles.
- All NOUs are offered the MAC servicing sector training products and tools developed by UNEP and its partners, and an increasing number incorporate them into their national Montreal Protocol activities.

OUTCOME 6
Effective implementation of Multilateral Fund-supported- projects enables countries to achieve compliance targets under the Montreal Protocol and in their agreements with the Fund Executive Committee

33. Multilateral Fund HPMP and KIP projects contribute to compliance, hence the importance of CAP supporting Article 5 countries with their project-related work. UNEP will also support countries in identifying and implementing synergistic approaches to project planning, monitoring, verification, and reporting, including the coordination of verification reports where HPMP and KIP requirements overlap, to reduce duplication, improve efficiency, and support timely compliance with agreed targets. UNEP will therefore assist countries to develop, submit, implement, and report on projects during this period. The successful delivery of these outputs, combined with CAP policy and technical assistance, will contribute to the outcome of sustained compliance with the reduction and phase-out commitments established under the Montreal Protocol and the respective agreements between countries and the Executive Committee. UNEP will consider and pursue ways to implement projects and verifications in coordinated and/or interconnected manners rather than project-by-project or country-by-country to enhance the outcomes and to use the resulting insights to help shape future projects, tranches or stages.

34. For this outcome to be achieved, UNEP will deliver the following outputs during this period:

HCFC phase out

- All Article 5 countries requesting UNEP assistance to prepare and submit new HPMP Stages or tranches are supported to do so.
- All Article 5 countries with ongoing HPMP Stages or tranches approved for UNEP implementation are assisted to implement them in a timely and effective manner.
- All Article 5 countries with HPMP verification projects approved for UNEP implementation have their HCFC consumption verified in a timely and effective manner, and UNEP helps them implement the recommendations in the verification reports.

HFC phase-down

- All Article 5 countries requesting UNEP assistance to prepare and submit KIPs are supported to do so.
- All Article 5 countries with KIP tranches approved for UNEP implementation are assisted to implement them in a timely and effective manner.
- All Article 5 countries with KIP verification projects approved for UNEP implementation have their HFC consumption verified in a timely and effective manner, and UNEP helps them implement the recommendations in the verification reports.

ENABLING AND SUPPORTING COMPLIANCE

OUTCOME 7
Energy efficiency is maintained or enhanced in the RAC sector

35. Maintaining and improving the energy efficiency of refrigeration and air conditioning (RAC) equipment is crucial to maximizing the climate benefits of the Kigali Amendment. While UNEP prioritizes CAP support for compliance-related obligations, energy efficiency activities are compliance-supportive in nature and contribute to implementation of specific Executive Committee decisions and funding windows. Effective installation and servicing practices can preserve efficiency in existing systems, while policies promoting high-efficiency new equipment can significantly enhance overall impact. Together, these measures could potentially double the Amendment's climate benefits during the transition to low-global-warming-potential (GWP) refrigerants. Achieving this requires coordinated efforts, including awareness-raising, technician training, and the development of standards, policies, and regulations that prioritize energy efficiency. Collaboration between National Ozone Officers and energy policymakers is key to driving national progress, supported by partnerships with initiatives such as the Cool Coalition. Low-volume-consuming countries (LVCs) may need assistance to design and implement activities that sustain energy efficiency, including pilot projects, updated training materials, and the promotion of Minimum Energy Performance Standards and labelling systems. Strengthening certification schemes and fostering collaboration between ozone and energy authorities are also important. Additionally, a dedicated US$20 million funding window supports pilot projects on energy efficiency in the context of HFC phase-down, enabling countries to implement targeted initiatives within this strategy period, with the submission window extended to the 100th Executive Committee Meeting for servicing-sector activities.

36. For this outcome to be achieved, UNEP will deliver the following outputs during this period:

- All NOUs are supported in working with energy authorities through twinning projects, national coordination mechanisms, and shared tools and products to identify practical areas of cooperation and promote energy efficiency during the HFC phase-down.
- All NOUs are supported to engage with energy authorities through structured mechanisms such as Twinning projects, national coordination mechanisms, shared tools and products where common needs exist to help identify concrete areas of cooperation and support the promotion of energy efficiency during the HFC phase-down.
- All NOUs are supported to develop and strengthen policy and regulatory frameworks aimed at maintaining and enhancing the energy efficiency of both existing and new RAC equipment, in coordination with relevant national authorities.
- All NOUs are supported to integrate updated training curricula that equip technicians to maintain and enhance the energy efficiency of RAC equipment through proper installation and servicing practices.
- All NOUs are provided with specific guidance on integrating energy efficiency into KIPs, HPMPs, and national regulatory frameworks, including country-differentiated recommendations based on ambient-temperature conditions and existing MEPS status.
- The capacity of all NOUs is strengthened through targeted training and guidance on the relationship between refrigerant transitions and energy efficiency performance.

- All NOUs, Customs Authority and Energy Authority are provided with knowledge and skills to enforce regulations related to MEPS and refrigerants in RAC appliances both at the check point and beyond.
- All Article 5 countries requesting UNEP assistance to prepare and submit additional activities in their HPMPs under the special funding window to maintain energy efficiency in the refrigeration servicing sector under Executive Committee decision 89/6(b) are supported to do so.
- All Article 5 countries with projects under Decision 91/65 approved for UNEP implementation are assisted to implement those projects.

OUTCOME 8
Life cycle refrigerant management and disposal contribute to effective national management systems for the Montreal Protocol

37. By strengthening the management of refrigerants throughout their entire life cycle, including import, use, recovery, recycling, reclamation and destruction, countries can reduce emissions of ozone-depleting substances and high-global warming potential refrigerants, reduce reliance on virgin refrigerants through improved recovery, recycling and reclamation practices, improve data accuracy, and reinforce national management systems required for meeting both phase-out and phase-down obligations. Over the next three years, many Article 5 countries will need to strengthen their recovery and recycling policies and infrastructure and establish disposal pathways for unwanted ODS banks and contaminated refrigerants. These actions will contribute to long-term environmental benefits, support Kigali Amendment implementation, and create more resilient and resource-efficient cooling sectors contributing to the overall circular approach of resource management.

38. For this outcome to be achieved, UNEP will deliver the following outputs during this period:

- NOUs will be updated on technical, policy issues, and long-term financial models related to LRM and disposal of controlled substances through Regional Network meetings, joint workshops, and information materials shared in cooperation with the Ozone Secretariat, CCAC and other partners.
- Guidance based on best practices to implement some of above issues is developed and made available to countries.
- Support provided to those Article 5 countries considering export options regarding the legal regime on transboundary movement of used, unwanted, recycled, reclaimed controlled substances.
- Article 5 countries are assisted with establishing national cooperation between NOUs and the Basel Convention focal points/competent authorities for coherent approach on trade control and the environmentally sound management of used, unwanted, recycled, reclaimed controlled substances, while complying with both the Montreal Protocol and the Basel Convention provisions.
- All Article 5 countries with projects under the funding window for an inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances and a plan for the collection, transport, and disposal of such substances under Executive Committee Decision 91/66 approved for UNEP implementation are assisted to implement those projects.
- Support provided to interested countries to assess feasibility and sustainability of different LRM approaches taken into account national circumstances, including SIDs, LDCs, and LVCs and draw recommendations for further steps.

CROSS CUTTING THEMES

OUTCOME 9
Targeted communication and information actions support national compliance objectives

39. As Article 5 countries enter the final stage of HPMP implementation, information and outreach activities should place particular emphasis on achieving and sustaining the complete phase-out of HCFCs. Awareness campaigns should highlight remaining compliance obligations, promote the adoption of HCFC-free alternatives, and communicate the environmental and economic benefits of the transition. These efforts should also support the ongoing implementation of KIPs. Stakeholders need clear information on HFC phase-down requirements, available low-GWP alternatives, and their role in achieving long-term compliance. Strong public support remains critical for achieving national objectives, requiring intensified campaigns through digital and print media to embed HFC phase-down measures across society. Updated information campaigns should focus on key stakeholders such as the RAC sector and customs authorities, reinforcing clear and consistent messages. Given the complexity of the HFC phase-down—covering multiple substances and subsectors—stakeholders need access to simplified technical materials. NOUs should also expand outreach to non-traditional audiences, including building managers, refrigeration engineers, architects, and large end users who influence equipment choices. Existing initiatives, such as Ozone2Climate roundtables and exhibitions, should be strengthened and linked with industry events. Engagement must also extend to new sectors like mobile air conditioning and fire-fighting, which were less involved in previous phase-outs but are now critical. Sustained public awareness efforts, including events like World Ozone Day and World Refrigeration Day, and outreach to youth and universities, are key to fostering long-term support and future leadership.

40. For this outcome to be achieved, UNEP will deliver the following outputs during this period:

- All NOUs and specific stakeholders are well-informed about specific high-priority topics through printed, online, and/or audio-visual information products through digital and print media, with an emphasis on simplified and more accessible communication materials and the provision of further support on public awareness.
- All NOUs are provided with simplified information materials that make technical Montreal Protocol priority issues understandable by their countries' high-level decisions-makers, to encourage them to further support the national compliance strategy and understand the NOUs' roles and responsibilities.
- Interested NOUs are assisted to celebrate World Customs Day (January 26), World Environment Day (5 June), World Refrigeration Day (26 June) and World Ozone Day (16 September) at the national level to increase public awareness of, and support for, the Montreal Protocol.
- All NOUs as well as key members of the Montreal Protocol community are kept informed about the activities of UNEP and its partners through outreach activities.
- NOUs speaking UN languages other than English are provided with information in their languages.
- All NOUs are offered support for national-level implementation through assistance with developing national communication strategies to support compliance with the Montreal Protocol and Kigali Amendment.

- All NOUs are encouraged to strengthen cooperation with educational institutions, universities, research centres, and youth organizations to increase awareness and build future capacity in sustainable cooling and refrigerant management.
- All NOUs are supported in highlighting national success stories, lessons learned, and good practices that demonstrate the benefits of Montreal Protocol implementation.

OUTCOME 10
Modern information systems and digital tools support effective implementation of national compliance frameworks

41. The use of modern information systems and digital tools will enable Ozone Officers and cooperating authorities to manage licensing, quota allocation, reporting, and enforcement processes more efficiently and transparently. Digital solutions can improve the monitoring of controlled substances and alternative refrigerants, facilitate information sharing among customs and enforcement agencies, reduce administrative burdens, and increase the accuracy and timeliness of compliance reporting. Over the next three years, UNEP OzonAction will support countries in adapting good practices and exploring practical digital solutions to improve record-keeping, build NOU institutional capacities, promote knowledge retention, strengthen evidence-based decision-making, improve the detection of illegal trade, and support the implementation of HCFC phase-out and HFC phase-down obligations, contributing to more robust, responsive, and sustainable national compliance systems.

42. For this outcome to be achieved, UNEP will deliver the following outputs during this period:

- All NOUs are informed about opportunities and best practices for modernization of NOU internal operations, including those related to data collection, record keeping, files storage, to further enhance their internal processes.
- All NOUs are aware of how other countries have established and operate electronic licensing systems and understand their benefits, such as access to real-time data, improved quota management, and reduced data discrepancies.
- All NOUs are aware of approaches taken by other countries to establish and operate electronic licensing systems and are aware of their benefits, including the availability of real time data, use of licensing systems to monitor in CO_2-eq tonnes to facilitate quota management, reducing data discrepancies, etc.
- All NOUs are informed about the latest digital tools being deployed in the RAC sector including virtual training and AI-based tools.
- All NOUs are informed about how the latest digital tools such as AI can be used for customs and trade related issues, including customs single window systems, monitoring of sales of controlled substances on online platforms.
- Support is provided to interested NOUs to introduce or increase the practical use of digital solutions, such as pilot testing digital tools, such as electronic licensing systems.
- Guidance on policy and technical aspects is prepared on selective digital tools, such as electronic licensing systems, using AI-supported analysis, improving digital record management, and implementing quota reconciliation tools.

OUTCOME 11
Women's empowerment considered in Multilateral Fund programmes and projects

43. Empowering women and supporting their full participation are crucial to accelerating sustainable development, of which the Montreal Protocol is a part. The Multilateral Fund's gender policy affirms the importance of those considerations in Multilateral Fund-supported projects and activities. The gender policy of the UN, including that of UNEP, and the Multilateral Fund's policy are being applied to projects, meetings, and activities. Relevant information, communication and education about initiatives, materials, case studies and inspiring examples will continue to be collected and shared through Regional Network meetings and publications. CAP will design and deliver its services with due consideration of the challenges faced by women in Customs and the RAC sector, including under-representation, limited recognition of technical expertise, barriers to career advancement and leadership positions, restricted access to training and certification, a shortage of women master trainers, and inadequate access to specialized tools, equipment, and personal protective equipment (PPE). Consequently, there is a need to promote more participation of women in Montreal Protocol activities, highlight role models, and encourage young women to go into those professions.

44. For this outcome to be achieved, UNEP will deliver the following outputs during this period:

- All UNEP-implemented Multilateral Fund projects include women empowering activities as per the Multilateral Fund gender policy.
- All NOUs with UNEP- implemented IS projects and HPMP/KIP activities are assisted to apply a standardised reporting approach that captures sex-disaggregated data on training participation, technician certification, and RACHP sector employment.
- All NOUs receive support to identify the entry point to integrate women into implementation workstreams of the Montreal Protocol.
- All NOUs use Regional Network meetings as a forum to further promote and consider participation of both women and men in the planning and implementation of their national Montreal Protocol programmes, projects and activities.
- Interested women working in the RAC sector in Article 5 countries are offered networking and mentorship opportunities through the International Network of Women in Cooling (INWIC), and interested countries incorporate those activities into HPMP and KIP projects.
- More women in Article 5 countries are attracted to work in the RAC sector as a result of awareness, information and opportunities provided by NOUs and INWIC.
- Role models, success stories, and achievements of women working in the RAC sector are documented and promoted through UNEP communication and outreach activities.
- NOUs engage with Customs authorities to actively promote the meaningful participation, leadership, and professional development of women within Customs authorities.

PART II: 2027 CAP WORKPLAN AND BUDGET

WORKPLAN

45. As this is the first year of the three-year CAP strategy, in the interest of avoiding duplication and reducing length, the workplan elements are presented in Annex 1, Logical Framework Analysis for 2027.

OVERVIEW OF PROPOSED 2027 BUDGET

SUMMARY

46. While developing this budget proposal, UNEP considered feedback received from Article 5 countries about their needs related to early preparation for the total phase out target for HCFCs in 2030, maintaining the HFC freeze and preparing for the upcoming reduction targets (Group 1 countries), preparing for the upcoming HFC freeze (Group 2 countries), new Kigali Amendment responsibilities, and recent developments under the Montreal Protocol. The proposal also reflects UNEP's internal analysis of the CAP structure, staff roles and responsibilities, and the distribution of resources within CAP. It also considers the funds returned to the previous Executive Committee as an indication of actual expenditure. UNEP continues to exercise due diligence and optimise activities and costs to ensure the most efficient use of funds.

47. UNEP undertook an in-depth review of the actual annual expenditures for CAP for the period of 2025-2026 and this was compared with the partial expenditures for the current year up to 15 September 2026 to make projections for 2027. In accordance with Decision 95/83(c)(iv), Table 1 presents a proposed budget for 2027 and a report on the costs incurred in the prior years.

48. To deliver the planned comprehensive compliance assistance services to Article 5 countries during 2027, UNEP requests Executive Committee approval of US$ 12,333,366, which consists of a project cost of US$ 11,419,783 and programme support costs (PSC) of US$ 913,583 (8%). For personnel lines, this request reflects a 3% increase in staff lines to cover inflationary costs for encumbered positions based on actual costs and UN standard costs for vacant positions. For activity lines, this request is based on a zero-growth scenario. For travel lines, an increase of 8.75% has been included to cover increased air travel costs. As per Decision 93/95 (d)(ii), the budget “Technical and policy support for low-volume consuming (LVC) countries to support KIP implementation” has been discontinued for 2027.

49. In total, this request represents an increase of 1.27% compared to the 2026 budget. The proposed budget is within the 3% threshold that is allowed under Executive Committee Decision 47/24 (a)(iii), which limits the increase in the CAP budget to that amount unless the Executive Committee is given evidence that inflationary pressures justify otherwise.

50. Based on the projected requirements, UNEP proposes a 2027 budget level that is realistic and sufficient to cover CAP operations, noting that UNEP continues to return all unspent balances from CAP to the Executive Committee in a timely manner in accordance with Decision 35/36(d).

PERSONNEL COMPONENT

51. UNEP has based the 2027 staff costs for encumbered positions on the projected actual costs for those positions, which reflect real costs that are being incurred during the current year (i.e., 2026), plus a % increase to account for inflation. It is important to note that staff entitlements and benefits change from year-to-year and from duty station to duty station, in accordance with the UN staff regulations and rules, and final costs incurred can vary depending on the number of dependents, education grant entitlement, home leave, etc. applicable in a particular year. For vacant positions, UNEP has used the official UN 2025 standard costs since the actual costs for those positions will only be known after they are encumbered. These two factors have resulted in slight adjustments to the costs of all staffing lines.

Changes to existing staff lines

52. UNEP is proposing changes to the staff lines for 2027 as follows:

- Downgrade position budget line 1109 from P5 to P4. Originally entitled "P5 Montreal Protocol Coordinator International Partnerships" this global CAP post based in Paris is proposed to be changed to "P4 Programme Management Officer (Refrigeration Servicing Sector)" to reflect a more operation-level and technically oriented position. This post will provide technical assistance and guidance to the Regional CAP teams to support their development and delivery of projects and services for Article 5 countries in the refrigeration servicing sector; guide, inform and promote cross-regional and cross-team sharing of experience related to RAC training, certification, refrigerant management and safety; collect, analyze critical areas in the RAC sector including low-GWP energy efficient technology and present information to Regional Network and thematic meetings; provide technical or policy guidance to NOUs and/or refrigeration sector stakeholders as requested by the Regional Coordinators.

- Create one new P2 position budget line 1110. Using savings from the above downgraded position as well as reallocation of existing budget, this new position "P2 Associate Programme Officer" in Paris would support the implementation of Global CAP projects, services and initiatives including but not limited to the refrigeration servicing sector, energy efficiency, and other priority areas. The post will be responsible for supporting *inter alia* project implementation, reporting requirements, document review, meeting and workshop organization support, follow up to cooperation agreements, etc.

53. All UNEP job openings for positions of one year or longer, including those covered by the CAP budget, are advertised as Fixed-Term Appointment (FTA)-limited and all appointments are renewed for a maximum of one year only subject to funding availability.

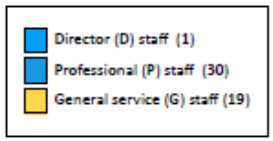
Structure

54. UNEP's continued high level of performance as an Implementing Agency of the Multilateral Fund, thanks to the expertise, dedication, and hard work of the Regional and Global CAP teams in five duty

stations. Over the years, these Montreal Protocol professionals have evolved both individually and collectively to meet the ever-changing needs of Article 5 countries and to adjust to the evolution of the Montreal Protocol, including the new Kigali Amendment developments. This flexibility and ability to adapt quickly to respond to country needs is one of the hallmarks of CAP. An organigram describing the structure of CAP for 2027 follows.

UNEP Law Division, OzonAction — ORGANIGRAM

24 September 2026



HEAD OF BRANCH (D1)
CAP BL 1101
PARIS

SEN. P. MGT ASST. (G7)
CAP BL 1301
PARIS

ANGLOPHONE AFRICA

SEN. PROG. OFF. (P5)
CAP BL 1142
NAIROBI

PROG. OFF. (P3)
BL 1143
NAIROBI

ASSOC. PRO. OFF. (P2)
BL 1145
NAIROBI

PROG. ASST. (G7)
BL 1341
NAIROBI

FRANCOPHONE AFRICA

SEN. PROG. OFF. (P5)
BL 1141
NAIROBI

PROG. OFF. (P3)
BL 1144
NAIROBI

ASST. PROG. OFF. (P2)
BL 1146
NAIROBI

PROG. ASST. (G6)
BL 1343
NAIROBI

PROG. ASST. (G7)
BL 1344
NAIROBI

WEST ASIA

PROG. OFF. (P4)
BL 1131
BEIRUT

PROG. OFF. (P3)
BL 1133
BEIRUT

PROG. ASST. (G6)
BL 1332
BEIRUT

EUROPE & CENTRAL ASIA

PROG. OFF. (P4)
BL 1108
PARIS

PROG. ASST. (G6)
BL 1304
PARIS

PROG. OFF. (P3)
BL 1102
PARIS

GLOBAL CLEARINGHOUSE & PROJECTS

SEN. PROG. OFF. (P5)
BL 1103
PARIS

PROG. OFF. (P4)
BL 1109
PARIS

PROG. OFF. (P4)
BL 1104
PARIS

SEN. PROG. OFF. (P5)
BL 1105
PARIS

PROG. ASST. (G6)
BL 1305
PARIS

ASSOC. PROG. OFF. (P2)
BL 1110
PARIS

PROG. ASST. (G6)
BL 1302
PARIS

PROG. OFF. (P3)
BL 1107
PARIS

PROG. ASST. (G6)
CAP BL 1303
PARIS

PROG. OFF. (P3)
BL 1106
PARIS

PROG. ASST. (G5)
BL 1306
PARIS

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC ISLANDS

PROG. OFF. (P4)
BL 1122
BANGKOK

PROG. OFF. (P3)
BL 1124
BANGKOK

ASSOC. PRO. OFF. (P2)
BL 1126
BANGKOK

PROG. ASST. (G5)
BL 1322
BANGKOK

PROG. ASST. (G7)
BL 1324
BANGKOK

SOUTH ASIA

PROG. OFF. (P4)
BL 1123
BANGKOK

PROG. OFF. (P3)
BL 1125
BANGKOK

ASSOC. PRO. OFF. (P2)
BL 1127
BANGKOK

PROG. ASST. (G6)
BL 1321
BANGKOK

CARIBBEAN

PROG. OFF. (P4)
BL 1152
PANAMA CITY

PROG. OFF. (P3)
BL 1154
PANAMA CITY

PROG. ASST. (G5)
BL 1351
PANAMA CITY

LATIN AMERICA

PROG. OFF. (P4)
BL 1151
PANAMA CITY

PROG. ASST. (G7)
BL 1352
PANAMA CITY

PROG. OFF. (P4)
BL 1153
PANAMA CITY

PROG. OFF. (P3)
BL 1155
PANAMA CITY

GLOBAL FINANCE & ADMINISTRATION

FIN. & BUDG. OFF. (P4)
BL 1147
NAIROBI

ASS. PROG. OFF. (P2)
OTA
NAIROBI

S. FIN. BUD. ASST. (G7)
BL 1307
PARIS

S. FIN. BUD. ASST. (G7)
OTA
PANAMA CITY

FIN. BUDG. ASST. (G7)
BL 1345
NAIROBI

PROG. ASST. (G6)
BL 1342
NAIROBI

Table 1 : 2025-2026 approved CAP budgets, actual expenditures and balances, and proposed 2027 budget (US$)

Budget item	2025			2026				2027
	Approved US$	Actual expenditures US$	Estimated balances as of 31-Dec-2026	Approved	Estimated expenditure as of 15-Sept-2026	Estimated expenditure as of 31-Dec-2026	Projected balance as of 31-Dec-2026	Proposed 2027 Budget US$
Staff and personnel	7,854,531	7,776,320	78,211	8,090,167	5,230,992	7,890,000	200,167	8,332,983
Travel	575,400	511,321	64,079	571,400	463,490	571,400	-	621,400
Regional activities and meetings	1,316,400	1,076,774	239,626	1,320,400	698,410	1,320,400	0	1,320,400
Global services	855,000	614,857	240,143	705,000	209,765	650,000	55,000	555,000
Space and equipment	590,000	475,019	114,981	590,000	439,238	550,000	40,000	590,000
Sub-total	**11,191,331**	**10,454,291**	**737,040**	**11,276,967**	**7,041,895**	**10,981,800**	**295,167**	**11,419,783**
PSC	895,306	836,343	58,963	902,157	563,352	878,544	23,613	913,583
Grand total	**12,086,637**	**11,290,634**	**796,003***	**12,179,124**	**7,605,247**	**11,860,344**	**318,780**	**12,333,366**

* Balances to be returned

2027 BUDGET PROPOSAL

Budget Line	Component	Location	w/m	Grade	Approved CAP 2026	Proposed CAP 2027
10	**PROJECT PERSONNEL COMPONENT**					
	Title/Description					
1101	Head of Branch	Paris	12	D-1	292,520	300,500
1102	Montreal Programme Officer – ECA/Global Capacity Building	Paris	12	P-3	180,868	185,300
1103	Montreal Protocol Senior Programme Management Officer - Capacity Building	Paris	12	P-5	295,610	305,500
1104	Montreal Protocol Programme Officer	Paris	12	P-4	228,660	233,500
1105	Montreal Protocol Senior Coordination Officer -ExCom	Paris	12	P-5	223,510	228,200
1106	Montreal Protocol Programme Officer	Paris	12	P-3	180,600	184,500
1107	Montreal Protocol Programme Officer – ExCom/Partnerships	Paris	12	P-3	199,820	203,500
1108	ECA Montreal Protocol Regional Coordinator	Paris	12	P-4	260,317	260,317
1109	Montreal Protocol International Partnerships	Paris	12	P-4	278,500	230,200
1110	Associate Programme Officer	Paris	12	P2	0	160,000
1121	Montreal Protocol Programme Officer – South East Asia & PICs	Bangkok	12	P-4	196,215	202,000
1122	Montreal Protocol Programme Officer – South Asia	Bangkok	12	P-4	201,880	201,880
1123	Montreal Protocol Programme Officer – South East Asia & PICs	Bangkok	12	P-3	201,880	205,000
1124	Montreal Protocol Programme Officer – South Asia	Bangkok	12	P-3	200,850	195,000
1125	Montreal Protocol Programme Officer – South East Asia & PICs	Bangkok	12	P2	164,800	164,800
1126	Montreal Protocol Programme Officer – South Asia	Bangkok	12	P2	164,800	164,800
1131	Montreal Protocol Regional Coordinator - West Asia	Lebanon	12	P-4	290,687	300,000
1132	Montreal Protocol Programme Officer - West Asia	Lebanon	12	P-3	194,145	198,000
1141	Montreal Protocol Regional Senior Coordinator - Francophone Africa	Nairobi	12	P-5	293,550	299,000
1142	Montreal Protocol Regional Senior Coordinator - Anglophone Africa	Nairobi	12	P-5	293,550	299,000
1143	Montreal Protocol Programme Officer - Anglophone Africa	Nairobi	12	P-3	257,500	261,500
1144	Montreal Protocol Programme Officer -Francophone Africa	Nairobi	12	P-3	206,465	210,500
1145	Montreal Protocol Associate Officer Anglophone Africa	Nairobi	12	P-2	173,761	176,500
1146	Montreal Protocol Associate Officer -Francophone Africa	Nairobi	12	P-2	176,130	181,000
1147	Montreal Protocol Programme Officer (Admin and Finance)	Nairobi	12	P-4	257,812	257,812
1151	Montreal Protocol Regional Coordinator - Latin America	Panama	12	P-4	249,769	257,250
1152	Montreal Protocol Regional Coordinator - Caribbean	Panama	12	P-4	199,575	205,000
1153	Montreal Protocol Information Manager	Panama	12	P-4	234,840	238,500
1154	Montreal Protocol Programme Officer - Caribbean	Panama	12	P-3	181,280	184,700
1155	Montreal Protocol Programme Officer - Latin America	Panama	12	P-3	195,790	199,700
1301	Principal Assistant HOB	Paris	12	G-7	127,000	127,500
1302	Programme Assistant - Regional Networks	Paris	12	G-6	112,270	113,000
1303	Programme Assistant - Clearinghouse	Paris	12	G-6	114,330	117,750
1304	Programme Assistant – Europe & Central Asia	Paris	12	G-6	109,178	110,000
1305	Programme Assistant - Capacity Building/iPIC	Paris	12	G-6	106,000	109,200
1306	Programme Assistant	Paris	12	G-5	95,000	95,500
1307	Global Budget & Finance Assistant	Paris	12	G-7	132,870	135,500

1321	Programme Assistant - South Asia	Bangkok	12	G-6	95,790	95,790
1322	Programme Assistant – South East Asia & PICs	Bangkok	12	G-5	75,190	75,190
1323	Administrative Assistant – Asia-Pacific	Bangkok	12	G-7	104,294	104,294
1332	Programme Assistant – West Asia	Lebanon	12	G-6	107,724	110,000
1341	Administrative Assistant - Africa	Nairobi	12	G-7	69,077	71,200
1342	Global Administrative Assistant	Nairobi	12	G-6	49,500	50,000
1343	Programme Assistant - Africa	Nairobi	12	G-6	49,500	51,500
1344	Programme Assistant - Francophone Africa	Nairobi	12	G-7	65,920	67,500
1345	Global Administrative Assistant	Nairobi	12	G-7	65,000	66,000
1351	Administrative Assistant – Latin America & Caribbean	Panama	12	G-5	52,977	54,600
1352	Administrative Assistant – Latin America & Caribbean	Panama	12	G-7	82,863	85,000
	Subtotal Staff Personnel				**8,090,167**	**8,332,983**
16	**TRAVEL**					
1601	Staff travel - Global	Paris			179,550	184,550
1610	Staff travel – Europe & Central Asia	Paris / ECA			22,250	27,250
1620	Staff travel – South Asia	Bangkok			34,650	39,650
1621	Staff travel – South East Asia	Bangkok			34,650	39,650
1622	Staff travel - PIC	Bangkok			52,500	57,500
1630	Staff travel – West Asia	Lebanon			47,250	52,250
1640	Staff travel – Francophone Africa	Nairobi			63,525	68,525
1641	Staff travel - Anglophone Africa	Nairobi			63,525	68,525
1650	Staff travel - Caribbean	Panama			36,750	41,750
1651	Staff travel - Latin America	Panama			36,750	41,750
	Subtotal Travel				**571,400**	**621,400**
20	**REGIONAL ACTIVITIES**					
	CONTRACT SERVICE COMPONENT					
2210	Network and thematic meetings/Country to country cooperation/Regional awareness – Europe & Central Asia	Paris / ECA			160,000	160,000
	Subtotal Europe & Central Asia				**160,000**	**160,000**
2220	Network and thematic meetings/Country to country cooperation/Regional awareness - South Asia	Bangkok			110,400	110,400
2221	Network and thematic meetings/Country to country cooperation/Regional awareness - South East Asia	Bangkok			84,000	84,000
2222	Network and thematic meetings/Country to country cooperation/Regional awareness - PIC	Bangkok			126,000	126,000
	Subtotal Asia-Pacific				**320,400**	**320,400**
2230	Network and thematic meetings/Country to country cooperation/Regional awareness – West Asia	Lebanon			120,000	120,000
	Subtotal West Asia				**120,000**	**120,000**
2240	Network and thematic meetings/Country to country cooperation/Regional awareness – Francophone Africa	Nairobi			210,000	210,000
2241	Network and thematic meetings/Country to country cooperation/Regional awareness -Anglophone Africa	Nairobi			210,000	210,000
	Subtotal Africa				**420,000**	**420,000**
2250	Network and thematic meetings/Country to country cooperation/Regional awareness - Caribbean	Panama			156,000	156,000
2251	Network and thematic meetings/Country to country cooperation/Regional awareness - Latin America	Panama			144,000	144,000
	Subtotal Latin America & Caribbean				**300,000**	**300,000**
	Subtotal Regional activities				**1,320,400**	**1,320,400**
30	**GLOBAL SERVICES/ CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT PORTFOLIO**					
3210	NOO Training				50,000	50,000
3211	Policy & Technical Assistance				95,000	95,000
3212	Translation & Outreach				160,000	100,000
3213	Refrigeration Servicing Sector Assistance				160,000	160,000

3214	Enforcement & customs		85,000	85,000
3215	Technical and policy support LVC countries support KIP implem.		150,000	0
3216	Digitalization Support (digital tools)		0	60,000
	Subtotal Global Services		**700,000**	**550,000**
40	**MEETINGS/SUPPORT**			
4210	Advisory and Consultative Meetings and Stakeholders Workshops	Paris/ Regions	5,000	5,000
	Subtotal Meetings		5,000	5,000
	Subtotal Global Services/Meetings		**705,000**	**555,000**
50	**OFFICE OPERATIONS**			
5210	Office Operations/Communication (equipment, rental, supplies & maintenance)	Paris	290,000	290,000
5220	Office Operations/Communication (equipment, rental, supplies & maintenance)	Regions	300,000	300,000
	Subtotal Office Operations		**590,000**	**590,000**
90	**TOTAL DIRECT PROJECT COST**		**11,276,967**	**11,419,783**
PSC	***Programme support costs (8%)***		902,157	913,583
99	**GRAND TOTAL**		**12,179,124**	**12,333,366**

ANNEXES RELATED TO THE 2027 WORKPLAN

ANNEX 1: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK ANALYSIS FOR 2027

Overarching Desired Outcome: ARTICLE 5 COUNTRIES MEET AND SUSTAIN COMPLIANCE WITH MONTREAL PROTOCOL AND AMENDMENTS		
Outcomes	**Outputs**	
OUTCOME 1 National Ozone Units effectively manage their national programmes	• NOUs in Article 5 countries with Institutional Strengthening (IS) projects approved for UNEP implementation function effectively and deliver the outputs described in the IS renewals. • All Ozone Officers are informed about the need for institutional knowledge management systems, planning mechanisms, and business continuity procedures to ensure sustained programme effectiveness and resilience in the face of staff turnover and organizational changes. • Any NOU requesting region- or country-specific compliance assistance to address specific technical, policy, or operational issues is provided with that support. • All Ozone Officers and/or their assistants learn from peer-to-peer interaction and strengthen cooperation at the regional and international levels through participation in Regional Networks of Ozone Officers, which may include physical and/or online regional, sub-regional, inter-regional, and/or thematic meetings. • All new Ozone Officers and/or their assistants acquire the basic skills, competencies and understanding of the Montreal Protocol and Multilateral Fund through dedicated training sessions and through a standardized handbook based on that training. • Any Ozone Officer who wishes to further enhance her/his management of their NOUs acquires those advanced skills (including project management skills) through dedicated training sessions. • Interested Ozone Officers enhance their participation in Montreal Protocol and Multilateral Fund meetings through a dedicated training session on understanding the procedural and governance matters of those meetings. • Any NOU requesting specific support is assisted through country-to-country cooperation facilitated by CAP, e.g., NOU-NOU meetings, study tours, technology roundtables. • All NOUs are informed about decisions, reviews, and outcomes of Executive Committee meetings, MOPs and the Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG) through Regional Network meetings and information dissemination. • All NOUs are informed about how to assess the future need for HCFCs and plan for the servicing tail post-2030, including a simplified version for LVCs.	

2027 Activities		**Indicators**
Provide implementation support and technical guidance to NOUs for the delivery of approved IS project outputs.		Number of IS phases successfully implemented and monitored
Conduct awareness and capacity-building sessions on knowledge management, succession planning and business continuity planning for National Ozone Units.		Number and type of services delivered
Provide targeted compliance assistance upon request to NOUs to address country-specific and regional implementation and compliance challenges.		Number and type of services delivered
Organize Regional Network meetings to facilitate peer-to-peer learning, knowledge exchange and cooperation among NOUs.		Number of meetings successfully organized (2 per region target)
Deliver induction training programmes for newly appointed Ozone Officers and NOU staff on the Montreal Protocol and Multilateral Fund.		Number of Ozone Officers/assistants trained (all new Ozone Officers
Deliver advanced management and project management training for Ozone Officers to strengthen NOU performance and leadership.		Number of Ozone Officers trained
Conduct training on Montreal Protocol and Multilateral Fund governance, procedures and meeting processes to enhance effective participation in international meetings.		Training materials developed and the training delivered
Facilitate country-to-country cooperation activities, including study tours, technical exchanges, twinning arrangements and technology roundtables.		Number and type of country-to-country cooperation activities
Disseminate information and briefing materials on the outcomes of Executive Committee, OEWG and MOP meetings to all NOUs.		Number and type of services delivered
Provide training and guidance on assessing future HCFC servicing needs and planning for the post-2030 HCFC servicing tail, including approaches tailored for LVC countries.		Number and type of country-to-country cooperation activities
Outcomes	**Outputs**	
OUTCOME 2 Article 5 countries report accurate and timely data	• The status of Article 7 and Country Programme data submissions is regularly monitored, and follow-up support is offered to countries. • Any NOU requesting support or experiencing challenges or delays receives tailored compliance-focused support and follow-up with collecting, reviewing and reporting accurate and complete Article 7 and/or Country Programme data, so that they report correctly by (or in advance of) the reporting deadlines. • All NOUs are made aware of best practices and methodologies for data collection, cross-checking, validation and reporting requirements for all controlled substances.	

	• All NOUs are assisted in using the revised online Article 7 and CP data reporting formats. • Any NOU requesting support with reconciling their country's Article 7 data with those received from importing/exporting Parties is assisted to do so. • Any NOUs needing assistance to establish their HFC baseline and (where applicable) the starting points for sustained aggregate reductions in HFC consumption are provided with assistance and information. • All NOUs are provided with guidance and tools to improve reporting of HFC blends, CO_2-equivalent values, and other emerging data reporting requirements under the Kigali Amendment, including a simplified version for LVCs. • All NOUs are assisted to consider non-traditional HFC consumption, such as beauty and aesthetic services sector (laser treatments), so that any consumption is identified, assessed and reported with assistance from UNEP.	
2027 Activities		**Indicators**
Monitor the status of Article 7 and Country Programme data submissions and undertake follow-up with countries as required.		Status report on data submission. Type of support provided
Provide tailored support to NOUs requesting support or experiencing challenges or delays for the collection, review, validation and timely submission of Article 7 and Country Programme data.		Number of countries supported. Type of support provided
Conduct information-sharing activities on best practices and methodologies for ozone and HFC data collection, verification and reporting.		Number and type of support provided
Provide support to NOUs in using the revised online Article 7 and Country Programme data reporting systems and formats.		Type of support provided
Assist NOUs in reconciling Article 7 data with corresponding import and export data reported by other countries.		Type of support provided
Provide assistance to countries in establishing HFC baselines and, where applicable, determining starting points for sustained aggregate reductions in HFC consumption.		Type of support provided
Develop and disseminate guidance and tools to improve reporting of HFC blends, CO_2-equivalent values and other Kigali Amendment reporting requirements, including a simplified version for LVCs.		Number and type of support provided
Support NOUs in identifying, assessing and reporting non-traditional HFC consumption sectors, including beauty and aesthetic services applications.		Type of support provided

Outcomes	Outputs	
OUTCOME 3 National regulatory frameworks are established and operational	• All NOUs are offered support to develop or enhance HCFC and HFC legislation based on good practices and examples of existing HFC legislation from Article 5 and non-Article 5 countries.[11] • NOUs of Article 5 Parties to the Kigali Amendment which request support to develop, operationalize and/or enhance their HFC licensing and quota systems are assisted. • All NOUs in countries that have not yet ratified the Kigali Amendment are encouraged to consider introducing voluntary HFC licensing systems. • All NOUs are offered support in establishing the regulatory and policy framework for managing the HCFC servicing tail post-2030, including restricting or banning the import of used and obsolete equipment and measures related to recovery and recycling. • All NOUs in Article 5 countries that have not yet ratified the Kigali Amendment are assisted to ratify through support provided by CAP in collaboration with the Ozone Secretariat, in support of universal ratification.	

2027 Activities	Indicators
Provide policy and legislative assistance to NOUs to develop, update or strengthen HCFC and HFC regulatory frameworks based on good practices.	Type of assistance provided
Provide technical support to Kigali Amendment Parties to develop, operationalize and strengthen HFC licensing and quota systems.	Number and type of support provided
Promote the adoption of voluntary HFC licensing systems in Article 5 countries that have not yet ratified the Kigali Amendment.	Number of countries with voluntary HFC quota system. Type of support provided.
Support NOUs in developing regulatory and policy measures for management of the HCFC servicing tail post-2030, including measures related to used equipment, recovery and recycling.	Number of countries and type of support provided
Provide technical and awareness-raising support, in collaboration with the Ozone Secretariat, to facilitate ratification of the Kigali Amendment by remaining Article 5 countries.	Number of countries assisted that ratified the Kigali Amendment. Type of support provided

Outcomes	Outputs	
OUTCOME 4 National customs	• All NOUs are encouraged to update, monitor or enforce their national laws, regulations and policies to facilitate and monitor legal trade in controlled substances and to combat	

[11] In light of the upcoming freeze of HFC consumption, UNEP would prioritize support in this area for Group 2 countries to help them introduce legal and policy options into the national regulatory framework to curb consumption and emissions, for example mandatory recovery and bans on venting, servicing logbooks to reduce leakage rates and improve accountability across the servicing sector.

and enforcement systems are operational and strengthened	illegal trade. • All NOUs are provided with tools developed by UNEP and its partners for use in the delivery of their national Customs training, and, as appropriate, training of environmental inspectors, police, prosecutors and other law enforcement officers. • All NOUs have increased awareness and understanding about Montreal Protocol customs and enforcement issues, including best practices, innovative approaches and ways to prevent and combat illegal trade in controlled substances. • All NOUs are made aware of innovative methods that support enforcement of national licensing systems, both at and beyond the Customs check point in domestic markets. • Interested NOUs are provided with guidance for their customs authorities to adopt or develop standard operating procedures (SOPs) for shipments on controlled substances and/or environmental inspections based on WCO guidance materials. • All NOUs are encouraged to interact more closely with Customs agencies to promote regional and international enforcement action and other activities to combat illegal trade. • All NOUs are provided with an e-learning course based on the UNEP-WCO Customs Training Manual for use in their national customs training. • Interested national Customs training academies are encouraged and assisted to adopt the UNEP-WCO Customs Training Manual into their national curricula. • All NOUs are assisted to work with Customs to enhance data quality and promote adoption of the 2028 Harmonized System codes. • All NOUs participating in the informal Prior Informed Consent (iPIC) mechanism use that system to support enforcement of their licensing and quota systems, more countries are encouraged to join, and the system is modified to reflect emerging needs, including through a mobile application. • All NOUs are assisted to develop and maintain up-to-date national inter-agency contact directories for enforcement focal points across customs, environmental inspection, police, and market surveillance authorities for rapid communication during enforcement operations. • All NOUs are provided with the UNEP environmental inspector training package, covering shipment and storage checks, equipment and system inspections, workshop audits, refrigerant identification, logbook verification, and recovery verification. • Interested NOUs are assisted in designing and piloting post-Customs domestic supply chain enforcement programmes covering wholesalers, importers, and servicing companies, and findings are shared through the regional network.	
2027 Activities		**Indicators**
Support NOUs in strengthening the implementation, monitoring and enforcement of national legislation, regulations and policies governing trade in controlled substances.		Number of NOUs supported. Type of support provided

Disseminate UNEP and partner-developed customs and enforcement training tools to support national training programmes for Customs and other enforcement authorities.		Number and type of tools provided
Conduct awareness-raising and capacity-building activities on customs and enforcement issues, including prevention and detection of illegal trade in controlled substances.		Number of sessions on customs issues in the regional network/thematic meetings
Promote innovative approaches and tools for strengthening enforcement of licensing and quota systems at border and domestic market levels.		Number of sessions in the regional network/thematic and/or other meetings
Provide guidance to interested countries on adopting or developing standard operating procedures (SOPs) for customs inspections and environmental enforcement activities.		Type of support provided
Facilitate collaboration between NOUs and Customs authorities to strengthen regional and international cooperation against illegal trade.		Type of support provided
Provide access to and promote use of the UNEP-WCO e-learning course for customs officers and enforcement authorities.		Number of countries assisted
Support national Customs training academies in integrating the UNEP-WCO Customs Training Manual into their training curricula.		Number of countries assisted. Type of support provided.
Assist NOUs and Customs authorities in improving trade data quality and preparing for implementation of the 2028 Harmonized System codes.		Number of countries assisted. Type of support provided
Promote and strengthen participation in the Informal Prior Informed Consent (iPIC) mechanism to support enforcement of licensing and quota systems.		Report developed and available on the OzonAction website
All NOUs are assisted to develop and maintain up-to-date national inter-agency contact directories for enforcement focal points across customs, environmental inspection, police, and market surveillance authorities for rapid communication during enforcement operations.		Number of countries assisted. Type of support provided.
All NOUs are provided with the UNEP environmental inspector training package, covering shipment and storage checks, equipment and system inspections, workshop audits, refrigerant identification, logbook verification, and recovery verification.		Training package provided
Interested NOUs are assisted to design and pilot post-Customs domestic supply chain enforcement programmes covering wholesalers, importers, and servicing companies, and findings are shared through the regional network		Number of activities implemented.
Outcomes	**Outputs**	
OUTCOME 5	• All NOUs and the main servicing sector stakeholders are provided with key information	

National RAC workforce and institutions are strengthened to support safe, efficient and environmentally-sound refrigerant management	needed to make informed choices related to the refrigeration servicing sector, including up-to-date information about alternative refrigerants, technologies, and best servicing practices to support the safe uptake of low-GWP alternatives. • All NOUs are offered standardized training guidelines and certification frameworks and tools for the refrigeration servicing sector developed by UNEP and its partners. • All NOUs are provided with simplified technical materials on HFC alternatives, their use sectors, availability, and safety issues. • All NOUs are encouraged to adopt or update their national code of practice for RAC servicing to incorporate flammable refrigerants through a model code developed by UNEP that is practical and understandable by technicians. • All servicing technicians, master trainers, and other practitioners involved in UNEP-assisted capacity-building activities are assisted to acquire new or updated skills and practical competencies required for the safe installation, commissioning, servicing, and decommissioning of systems using alternative refrigerants, minimizing leakages, the sound and safe handling of refrigerants of RAC appliances. • All NOUs are encouraged and assisted to increase their cooperation with their TVET authorities with respect to RAC servicing sector training and certification programmes. • All NOUs are provided with information and offered technical and policy assistance for developing national RAC certification programmes. • All NOUs have increased awareness about relevant standards and codes of practice that promote safe handling of flammable, high-pressure and toxic refrigerants, facilitate the introduction of lower-GWP technologies into the market, and promote sound refrigerant management. • All NOUs are encouraged to cooperate with their standards organizations to consider Montreal Protocol issues. • National/regional RAC associations are strengthened, interact regularly with NOUs, and exchange best practices so that they have increased engagement in their countries' national Montreal Protocol activities. • All NOUs are encouraged and assisted to provide increased attention to the food cold chain sector and to strengthen their cooperation with stakeholders in that sector. • All NOUs have increased understanding of the technical and regulatory issues related to HFCs and alternatives used in mobile air conditioning (MAC) including in electric vehicles. • All NOUs are offered the MAC servicing sector training products and tools developed by UNEP and its partners, and an increasing number incorporate them into their national Montreal Protocol activities.	
2027Activities		**Indicators**

Provide NOUs and key RAC servicing sector stakeholders with technical information on alternative refrigerants, emerging technologies and best servicing practices to support the safe transition to low-GWP alternatives.		Type and number of materials provided.
Disseminate standardized RAC servicing training guidelines, certification frameworks and competency-based tools developed by UNEP and its partners.		Type of training products provided
Develop and distribute simplified technical materials on HFC alternatives, their applications, availability and safety requirements.		Type and number of materials provided.
Support countries in adopting or updating national RAC servicing codes of practice to address the safe use of flammable refrigerants.		Number of NOUs assisted, and type of support provided.
Deliver training and capacity-building programmes to strengthen the skills of RAC technicians, trainers and practitioners in the safe installation, servicing, maintenance and decommissioning of systems using alternative refrigerants.		Number and type of activities implemented
Promote collaboration between NOUs and Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) institutions to strengthen RAC training and certification systems.		Number of NOUs cooperating with their TVET authorities. Type of support provided.
Provide technical and policy assistance for the development and implementation of national RAC technician certification programmes.		Number and type of activities implemented
Conduct awareness-raising and technical guidance activities on standards, safety requirements and codes of practice related to low-GWP refrigerants and sound refrigerant management.		Number of NOUs assisted.
Outcomes	**Outputs**	

OUTCOME 6 Effective implementation of Multilateral Fund-supported projects enables countries to achieve compliance targets under the Montreal Protocol and in their agreements with the Fund Executive Committee	*HCFC phase out* • All Article 5 countries with ongoing HPMP Stages or tranches approved for UNEP implementation are assisted to implement them in a timely and effective manner. • All Article 5 countries with HPMP verification projects approved for UNEP implementation have their HCFC consumption verified in a timely and effective manner, and UNEP helps them implement the recommendations in the verification reports. • All Article 5 countries requesting UNEP assistance to prepare and submit new HPMP Stages or tranches are supported to do so. *HFC phase-down* • All Article 5 countries requesting UNEP assistance to prepare and submit KIPs are supported to do so. • All Article 5 countries with KIP tranches approved for UNEP implementation are assisted to implement them in a timely and effective manner. • All Article 5 countries with KIP verification projects approved for UNEP implementation have their HFC consumption verified in a timely and effective manner, and UNEP helps them implement the recommendations in the verification reports.	
2027 Activities		**Indicators**
HCFC phase out		
Provide implementation support and monitoring assistance to Article 5 countries with approved HPMP stages and tranches under UNEP implementation.		Number of HPMP Stages/tranches implemented
Support the timely completion of HCFC consumption verification activities and follow-up on implementation of verification recommendations.		Number of HPMP verification projects implemented
Assist Article 5 countries in the preparation and submission of HPMP stages, tranches and related project documentation.		Number of HPMP Stages/tranches approved
HFC phase-down		
Assist Article 5 countries in the preparation and submission of Kigali Implementation Plans (KIPs).		Number of KIP projects approved
Provide implementation support and monitoring assistance to Article 5 countries with approved KIP tranches under UNEP implementation.		Number of KIP tranches implemented
Support the timely completion of HFC consumption verification activities and follow-up on implementation of verification recommendations.		Number of HFC consumption verification activities implemented

ENABLING AND SUPPORTING COMPLIANCE		
Outcomes	**Outputs**	
OUTCOME 7 Energy efficiency is maintained or enhanced in the RAC sector	• All NOUs are supported in working with energy authorities through twinning projects, national coordination mechanisms, and shared tools and products to identify practical areas of cooperation and promote energy efficiency during the HFC phase-down. All NOUs are supported to develop and strengthen policy and regulatory frameworks aimed at maintaining and enhancing the energy efficiency of both existing and new RAC equipment, in coordination with relevant national authorities. • All NOUs are supported to integrate updated training curricula that equip technicians to maintain and enhance the energy efficiency of RAC equipment through proper installation and servicing practices. • All NOUs are provided with specific guidance on integrating energy efficiency into KIPs, HPMPs, and national regulatory frameworks, including country-differentiated recommendations based on ambient-temperature conditions and existing MEPS status. • The capacity of all NOUs is strengthened through targeted training and guidance on the relationship between refrigerant transitions and energy efficiency performance. • All NOUs are provided with information and assistance to enhance or establish policies or regulations aimed at maintaining and enhancing energy efficiency of existing and new RAC equipment. • All NOUs, Customs Authority and Energy Authority are provided with knowledge and skills to enforce regulations related to MEPS and refrigerants in RAC appliances both at the check point and beyond. • All Article 5 countries requesting UNEP assistance to prepare and submit additional activities in their HPMPs under the special funding window to maintain energy efficiency in the refrigeration servicing sector under Executive Committee decision 89/6(b) are supported to do so. • All Article 5 countries with projects under Decision 91/65 approved for UNEP implementation are assisted to implement those projects.	
2027 Activities		**Indicators**
Support NOUs in strengthening collaboration with energy authorities and developing policy and regulatory frameworks that maintain and enhance the energy efficiency of RAC equipment during HCFC phase-out and HFC phase-down.		Number of NOUs assisted. Type of support provided
Support the integration of energy efficiency modules and good servicing practices into national RAC technician training curricula and certification programmes.		Number of countries where energy efficiency modules and good servicing practices into integrated

Develop and disseminate guidance on integrating energy efficiency considerations into KIPs, HPMPs and national regulatory frameworks.	Type of support provided
Deliver training and capacity-building activities on the linkages between refrigerant transitions and energy efficiency performance.	Number of training and capacity-building activities organized
Strengthen the capacity of NOUs, Customs authorities and Energy authorities to enforce regulations related to refrigerants, energy efficiency and minimum energy performance standards (MEPS).	Number of NOUs assisted. Type of support provided
Assist Article 5 countries in preparing and submitting energy-efficiency activities under HPMPs in line with Executive Committee decision 89/6(b).	Number of NOUs assisted. Type of support provided
Provide implementation support to countries with approved energy-efficiency projects under Executive Committee decision 91/65.	Number and type of support developed

Outcomes	**Outputs**	
OUTCOME 8 Life cycle refrigerant management and disposal contribute to effective national management systems for the Montreal Protocol	• NOUs will be updated on technical, policy issues and long-term financial models related to LRM and disposal of controlled substances through Regional Network meetings, joint workshops, and information materials shared in cooperation with the Ozone Secretariat, CCAC and other partners. • Guidance based on best practices to implement some of above issues is developed and made available to countries. • Support provided to those Article 5 countries considering export options regarding the legal regime on transboundary movement of used, unwanted, recycled, reclaimed controlled substances. • Article 5 countries are assisted with establishing national cooperation between NOUs and the Basel Convention focal points/competent authorities for coherent approach on trade control and the environmentally sound management of used, unwanted, recycled, reclaimed controlled substances, while complying with both the Montreal Protocol and the Basel Convention provisions. • All Article 5 countries with projects under the funding window for an inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances and a plan for the collection, transport, and disposal of such substances under Executive Committee Decision 91/66 approved for UNEP implementation are assisted to implement those projects. • Support provided to interested countries to assess feasibility and sustainability of different LRM approaches taken into account national circumstances, including SIDs, LDCs, and LVCs and draw recommendations for further steps.	
2027 Activities		**Indicators**

Organize regional knowledge-sharing activities and disseminate information on lifecycle refrigerant management (LRM), controlled substance disposal, policy developments and sustainable financing models in cooperation with relevant partners.	Number of regional activities organized
Develop and disseminate practical guidance and best-practice tools on lifecycle refrigerant management and disposal of controlled substances.	Practical guidance and best-practice tools provided to NOUs.
Provide technical assistance to countries considering export options for used, unwanted, recycled or reclaimed controlled substances, including advice on transboundary movement requirements.	Number of countries assisted. Type of support provided
Support coordination between National Ozone Units and Basel Convention focal points/competent authorities on trade controls and environmentally sound management of controlled substances.	Number of countries which undertook these activities
Provide implementation support to Article 5 countries with approved projects under Executive Committee Decision 91/66 on inventories, collection, transport and disposal of used or unwanted controlled substances.	Number of additional activities in line with decision 89/6 (b) implemented
Support interested countries in assessing the feasibility and sustainability of lifecycle refrigerant management approaches and developing recommendations based on national circumstances.	Number of countries received support

CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

Outcomes	Outputs	
Outcome 9 Targeted communication and information actions support national compliance objectives	• All NOUs and specific stakeholders are well-informed about specific high-priority topics through printed, online, and/or audio-visual information products through digital and print media, with an emphasis on simplified and more accessible communication materials and the provision of further support on public awareness. • All NOUs are provided with simplified information materials that make technical Montreal Protocol priority issues understandable by their countries' high-level decisions-makers, to encourage them to further support the national compliance strategy and understand the NOUs' roles and responsibilities. • Interested NOUs are assisted to celebrate World Customs Day (January 26), World Environment Day (5 June), World Refrigeration Day (26 June) and World Ozone Day (16 September) at the	

	national level to increase public awareness of, and support for, the Montreal Protocol. • All NOUs as well as key members of the Montreal Protocol community are kept informed about the activities of UNEP and its partners through outreach activities. • NOUs speaking UN languages other than English are provided with information in their languages. • All NOUs are offered support for national-level implementation through assistance with developing national communication strategies to support compliance with the Montreal Protocol and Kigali Amendment. • All NOUs are encouraged to strengthen cooperation with educational institutions, universities, research centres, and youth organizations to increase awareness and build future capacity in sustainable cooling and refrigerant management. • All NOUs are supported in highlighting national success stories, lessons learned, and good practices that demonstrate the benefits of Montreal Protocol implementation.	

2027 Activities	**Indicators**
Develop and disseminate targeted communication and awareness materials on priority Montreal Protocol and Kigali Amendment issues through digital, print and audiovisual channels.	Number and type of publications, products, tools and services produced
Produce and distribute simplified information materials for high-level decision-makers to support informed policy decisions and national compliance efforts.	Number and description of awareness activities
Support interested countries in organizing national awareness activities for World Customs Day, World Environment Day, World Refrigeration Day and World Ozone Day.	Number and description of outreach events conducted for worlds days
Conduct outreach and communication activities to keep NOUs and key Montreal Protocol stakeholders informed about UNEP and partner initiatives.	Web statistics confirming growth/activity
Translate and disseminate key information products in UN languages other than English to improve accessibility and outreach.	Number and type of publications and tools translated
Provide support to NOUs in developing and implementing national communication strategies that promote compliance with the Montreal Protocol and Kigali Amendment.	Number of NOUs received support
Promote cooperation between NOUs and educational institutions, universities, research centres and youth organizations to strengthen awareness and future capacity in sustainable cooling and refrigerant management.	Number of activities implemented

Outcomes	**Outputs**	
Outcome 10 Modern information systems and digital tools support	• All NOUs are informed about best practices and opportunities for modernization of NOU internal operations, including those related to data collection, record keeping, files storage, to further enhance their internal processes.	

Human health is p

effective implementation of national compliance frameworks	• All NOUs are aware of how other countries have established and operate electronic licensing systems and understand their benefits, such as access to real-time data, improved quota management, and reduced data discrepancies. • All NOUs are informed about the latest digital tools being deployed in the RAC sector including virtual training and AI-based tools. • All NOUs are informed about how the latest digital tools such as AI can be used for customs and trade related issues, including customs single window systems, monitoring of sales of controlled substances on online platforms. • Support is provided to interested NOUs to introduce or increase the practical use of digital solutions, such as pilot testing digital tools, such as electronic licensing systems. • Guidance on policy and technical aspects is prepared on selective digital tools, such as electronic licensing systems, using AI-supported analysis, improving digital record management, and implementing quota reconciliation tools.		Ecosystems are he Climate is protecte Food security is im Economic competi Sustainable techno More women enter Montreal Protocol o 17)
2027 Activities		**Indicators**	
84.	Promote awareness and sharing of best practices on the modernization of NOU operations, including data collection, record management and document storage systems.	Number of NOUs receiving information on digitalization	
85.	Disseminate information and facilitate knowledge exchange on electronic licensing systems and their application in licensing, quota management and trade monitoring.	Number of countries participating in activities	
86.	Provide information and awareness-raising on emerging digital technologies and tools for the RAC sector, including virtual training platforms and AI-enabled solutions.	Number of countries receiving information on digital tools	
87.	Build awareness of digital tools and AI applications that support customs, licensing, trade monitoring and enforcement activities related to controlled substances.	Number of countries receiving information on digital tools	
88.	Support interested countries in piloting and adopting digital solutions, including electronic licensing systems and other digital management tools.	Number of countries receiving support to pilot or adopt digital solutions.	
Outcomes	**Outputs**		
Outcome 11 Women's empowerment is is considered in Multilateral Fund programmes and projects	• All UNEP-implemented Multilateral Fund projects include women empowering activities as per the Multilateral Fund gender policy. • All NOUs with UNEP- implemented IS projects and HPMP/KIP activities are assisted to apply a standardized reporting approach that captures sex-disaggregated data on training participation, technician certification, and RACHP sector employment. • All NOUs receive support to identify the entry point to integrate women into implementation workstreams of the Montreal Protocol. • All NOUs use Regional Network meetings as a forum to further promote and consider participation of both women and men in the planning and implementation of their national Montreal Protocol programmes, projects and activities. • Interested women working in the RAC sector in Article 5 countries are offered networking and mentorship opportunities through the International Network of Women in Cooling (INWIC), and interested countries incorporate those activities into HPMP and KIP projects.		

	• More women in Article 5 countries are attracted to work in the RAC sector as a result of awareness, information and opportunities provided by NOUs and INWIC. • Role models, success stories, and achievements of women working in the RAC sector are documented and promoted through UNEP communication and outreach activities. • NOUs engage with Customs authorities to actively promote the meaningful participation, leadership, and professional development of women within Customs authorities.		
2027 Activities			
89.	All UNEP-implemented Multilateral Fund projects include women's empowerment activities as per the Multilateral Fund gender policy.	Compliance with MLF's Gender Policy is monitored	
90.	All NOUs with UNEP- implemented IS projects and HPMP/KIP activities are assisted to apply a standardized reporting approach that captures sex-disaggregated data on training participation, technician certification, and RACHP sector employment.	Type of assessment resources and tools provided.	
91.	All NOUs receive support to identify the entry point to integrate women into implementation workstreams of the Montreal Protocol.	Number of countries assisted. Type of support provided	
92.	All NOUs use Regional Network meetings as a forum to further consider women's empowerment in the context of their national Montreal Protocol programmes, projects and activities.	Number of meetings/sessions organized	
93.	Interested women working in the RAC sector in Article 5 countries are offered networking and mentorship opportunities through the International Network of Women in Cooling (INWIC), and interested countries incorporate those activities into HPMP and KIP projects.	Number of women participated in the networking and mentorship opportunities through INWIC. Number of countries incorporated activities related to women's empowerment	
94.	More women in Article 5 countries are attracted to work in the RAC sector as a result of awareness, information and opportunities provided by NOUs and INWIC.	Type of assistance provided	
95.	Role models, success stories, and achievements of women working in the RAC sector are documented and promoted through UNEP communication and outreach activities.	Number and type of activities implemented	
96.	NOUs enhanced awareness of women's empowerment dimensions in Customs-related Montreal Protocol activities and encouraged engagement with Customs authorities to promote equal participation.	Type of support provided.	

ASSUMPTIONS

- Continued high-level political commitment by all Montreal Protocol Parties
- Stable political and economic conditions in Article 5 countries
- Operational National Ozone Units with dedicated, skilled and empowered staff at appropriate level
- Government commitment in Article 5 countries to approve and enforce Montreal Protocol-related legislation, regulations and policies
- Political will in Article 5 countries to ratify Kigali Amendment
- Controls to monitor and control trade in controlled substances are in place and effective/can be implemented
- Constructive cross-border cooperation between Customs and enforcement agencies in neighboring countries
- Skilled workforce for the servicing of refrigeration and air conditioning equipment, particularly for 'longer term' alternatives
- Climate friendly and energy efficient alternatives are commercially available and affordable in Article 5 country markets
- Cooperation and active participation of other stakeholders
- Assistance and support provided by CAP is sufficient during the COVID-19 period, even when face to face support is not possible

RISKS
• stable political and economic situations • Natural/manmade disasters • Uncertainties in security situations • Frequent turn-over of Ozone Officers or changes in national administrations • Limited human and/organizational capacities of some NOUs • Delays due to administrative, financial, or legal procedures by Implementing Agency and/or country administrations • Delay or incomplete progress reporting by some countries due to the long process of data verification at national level (particularly in countries with political instability) • Unstable currency markets fluctuating during project implementation • Unreliability of information technology in some developing countries; access to email and prompt communication very limited in some countries • Increased trend of introducing high-GWP alternatives due to lower prices and commercial availability compared to low/lower GWP options particularly for RAC • Technology and economic related concerns for high-ambient operating conditions • Difficulties related to harmonizing standards and codes at the regional level • Weak infrastructure of the RAC servicing sector in most developing countries • RAC servicing sector and Customs not considered attractive professions for young people particularly young women

ANNEX 2: IMPLEMENTATION OF UNEP-ASSISTED ARTICLE 5 COUNTRY PROJECTS IN 2027

Key:
* = All UNEP's projects (both as lead and cooperating Agency) are included in the table
● – UNEP is lead agency
● – UNEP is cooperating agency
● – As planned in the 2026-2028 Business Plan
● – Energy Efficiency Twinning project
● – Energy Efficiency projects in the servicing sector (decision 89/6)
● – Pilot projects on energy efficiency (decision 91/65)
● – Regional projects for PICs
● – HPMP Verification
● – KIP Verification
● – HPMP and KIP Verification

Country	Project Services							
	IS project	HPMP PRP*	HPMP IMPL (Stage I, II, III)	VR	Energy* Efficiency	KIP PRP*	KIP IMPL*	Inventory of banks and disposal plans
Afghanistan								
Albania			●				●	●
Algeria	●		●					
Angola	●							
Antigua and Barbuda	●		●	●	●			●
Argentina								
Armenia			●		●		●	●
Bahamas	●		●	●	●	●	●	●
Bahrain	●		●				●	
Bangladesh			●			●	●	
Barbados	●		●	●		●	●	●
Belize	●		●	●	●	●	●	●
Benin	●		●	● ●			●	
Bhutan	●		●	●	● ●	●	●	●
Bolivia	●		●		●		●	●
Bosnia and Herzegovina								
Botswana	●		●		●		●	
Brazil								
Brunei Darussalam	●		●		●	●		●
Burkina Faso	●		●	●				
Burundi	●		●	●	●	●	●	
Cambodia	●		●		●		●	●
Cameroon	●							
Cape Verde	●		●	●	●	●	●	
Central	●	●	●		●			

Country	Project Services							
	IS project	HPMP PRP*	HPMP IMPL (Stage I, II, III)	VR	Energy* Efficiency	KIP PRP*	KIP IMPL*	Inventory of banks and disposal plans
African Republic								
Chad	●		●	●	●		●	●
Chile			●				●	
China			●					
Colombia							●	
Comoros	●		●		●	●	●	
Congo	●		●	●	●		●	
Congo DR	●		●	●	●			
Cook Islands	●		●	●	● ●		●	●
Costa Rica								●
Côte d'Ivoire	●		●			●	●	
Cuba								
Djibouti	●		●		●	●	●	
Dominica	●	●	●		●			●
Dominican Republic	●		●		●		●	●
Ecuador								
Egypt			●					
El Salvador	●		●		●			●
Equatorial Guinea	●	●	●		●	●		
Eritrea	●		●		●		●	●
Eswatini, Kingdom of	●		●	●	●		●	●
Ethiopia	●		●	●	●		●	●
Fiji	●		●	●	●		●	●
Gabon	●		●	●	●	●	●	
Gambia	●		●	●	●		●	●
Georgia					●		●	●
Ghana			●				●	●
Global					●			
Grenada	●		●	● ●			●	●
Guatemala	●		●		●		●	●
Guinea	●		●				●	
Guinea-Bissau	●		●	●	●		●	●
Guyana	●		●	●		●		●
Haiti								
Honduras	●		●		●		●	●
India			●			●		
Indonesia								
Iran, Islamic Republic of			●					
Iraq	●	●	●			●		●
Jamaica	●							
Jordan								●

Country	Project Services							
	IS project	HPMP PRP*	HPMP IMPL (Stage I, II, III)	VR	Energy* Efficiency	KIP PRP*	KIP IMPL*	Inventory of banks and disposal plans
Kenya	●					●	●	
Kiribati	●		●	●	● ●		●	●
Korea, DPR	(●)							
Kuwait	●	●	●			●		
Kyrgyzstan	●		(●) completed		●		●	●
Lao PDR	●		●	●	●		●	●
Lebanon								
Lesotho	●			●			●	●
Liberia	●		●					
Libya								
North Macedonia								
Madagascar	●		●		●	●		
Malawi	●		●	●			●	●
Malaysia								
Maldives	●		(●) completed		● ●	●	●	●
Mali	●		●	●	●	●	●	●
Marshall Islands	●		●	●	● ●		●	●
Mauritania	●	●	●			●		
Mauritius	●							
Mexico							●	
Micronesia, Federated States of	●		●	●	● ●		●	●
Moldova, Republic of	●		●	●	●		●	●
Mongolia	●		●	●	● ●		●	●
Montenegro								
Morocco	●							
Mozambique	●		●	● ●	●		●	
Myanmar	(●)		(●)		(●)	(●)		
Namibia	●						●	
Nauru	●		●	●	● ●		●	●
Nepal	●		●		●	●		●
Nicaragua	●		●				●	●
Niger	●		●				●	
Nigeria							●	●
Niue	●		●	●	● ●		●	●
Oman			●			●	●	●

Country	Project Services							
	IS project	HPMP PRP*	HPMP IMPL (Stage I, II, III)	VR	Energy* Efficiency	KIP PRP*	KIP IMPL*	Inventory of banks and disposal plans
Pakistan			●			●		
Palau	●		●	●	● ●		●	●
Panama								
Papua New Guinea								
Paraguay	●		●	●	●			●
Peru	●				●			
Philippines	●							
Qatar	●	●	●			●		
Rwanda	●		●	●	●		●	●
Saint Kitts and Nevis	●	●	●		●	●		●
Saint Lucia	●		●	● ●	●		●	●
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	●		●		●	●	●	●
Samoa	●		●	●	● ●		●	●
Sao Tome and Principe	●		●	●	●	●	●	
Saudi Arabia	●		●			●		
Senegal	●	●	●		●		●	
Serbia			●			●	●	●
Seychelles	●			●			●	
Sierra Leone	●		●	● ●			●	●
Singapore								
Solomon Islands	●		●	●	● ●		●	●
Somalia	●						●	●
South Africa								
South Sudan	●		●		●	●		
Sri Lanka			●				●	●
Sudan	●					●		
Suriname	●		●	●	●	●		●
Syrian Arab Republic		●	●			●	●	●
Tanzania, United Republic of	●		●	●	●		●	●
Thailand								
Timor-Leste	●	●	●	●	●	●		●
Togo	●		●	●	●		●	
Tonga	●		●	●	● ●		●	●
Trinidad and Tobago								

Country	Project Services							
	IS project	HPMP PRP*	HPMP IMPL (Stage I, II, III)	VR	Energy* Efficiency	KIP PRP*	KIP IMPL*	Inventory of banks and disposal plans
Tunisia			●				●	
Turkey			●					
Turkmenistan								
Tuvalu	●		●	●	● ●		●	●
Uganda	●		●	●	●		●	●
United Arab Emirates								
Uruguay								
Vanuatu	●		●	●	● ●		●	●
Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of								
Viet Nam	●						●	
Yemen	●		●					●
Zambia	●		●	●	●		●	●
Zimbabwe	●		●	● ●	●		●	●
Total:	101	11	101	58	85	37	81	70

ANNEX 3: COUNTRY-SPECIFIC CAP SERVICES PROPOSED FOR 2027

REGIONAL NETWORKS OF OZONE OFFICERS

NETWORK AND THEMATIC MEETINGS

The UN Environment Programme (UNEP) provides CAP support to enable all National Ozone Units (NOUs) to participate in the meetings of the Regional Networks of Ozone Officers, and to specific NOUs for thematic meetings, depending on the focus of those meetings. CAP also provides support for NOUs and specific stakeholders for workshops. In 2027, UNEP anticipates providing services in this category to the following Article 5 as well as the countries with economies in transition (CEIT) with an understanding that the topics of some thematic meetings will be defined at a later stage:

Africa – Anglophone

- Network meetings: At least one Regional Network meeting with expected participation of all 28 countries within the region.
- Other meetings:
  - Twinning of Ozone Officers and National Energy Efficiency Policymakers meeting, held back-to-back with the Network Meeting, as a follow-up to the Mozambique twinning meeting held in 2024.
  - Thematic meeting on Ozone-Depleting Substances (ODS) banks and certification schemes for the East Africa sub-region, expected in the first quarter of 2027. This is the third in a series of sub-regional thematic meetings on this topic.

Africa – Francophone

- Network meetings: At least one Regional Network meeting with the expected participation of all 26 countries in the region.
- Other meetings: Thematic workshop on the Kigali Implementation Plan (KIP) preparation and KIP implementation for all 15 countries in the region where UNEP is involved in their KIPs projects.

Caribbean

- Network meetings: Network/Thematic Meeting with National Ozone Officers (NOOs) focussing on a topic to be agreed, in coordination with Governments, with the expected participation of all 14 Countries in the region.
- Other meetings:
  - Twinning meeting with NOOs, Energy Efficiency Policy Makers held back-to-back with

South Asia

- Network meetings: At least one Regional Network meeting with the expected participation of all 13 countries in the region except for Afghanistan.
- Other meetings:
  - Thematic workshop on development of action plans for national inventory of banks of unwanted controlled substances based on NOUs needs following survey results for all 13 countries in the region except for Afghanistan.
  - Twinning of Ozone Officers and National Energy Efficiency Policymakers back-to-back with the Network Meeting.

South East Asia

- Network meetings: At least one Regional Network meeting with the expected participation of all 11 countries in the region.
- Other meetings:
  - Twinning of Ozone Officers and National Energy Efficiency Policymakers to Support Kigali Amendment Objectives Phase II back-to-back with the Network Meeting of South East Asia Network of all 11 countries in the region.
  - Thematic Workshop on Strategies and Policies for HFC-134a in Mobile Air-conditioning Sector for all 11 countries in the region.

Pacific Island Countries

- Network meetings: At least one Regional Network meeting with the expected participation of all 14 countries in the region.
- Other meetings:
  - Twinning of Ozone Officers and National Energy Efficiency Policymakers to Support Kigali back-

the Network Meeting with the expected participation of all 14 countries in the region. ○ Workshop on negotiations under the Montreal Protocol for NOUs with the expected participation of all 14 countries in the region. ○ Virtual Clinic on Country Programme (CP) and Article 7 Data Reporting with the expected participation of all 14 Countries in the region. *Europe and Central Asia* • Network meetings: Two Regional Network meetings on compliance matters, KIP implementation, energy efficiency, refrigerant life cycle management, and legislative and policy measures for 11 ECA countries. • Twinning of Ozone Officers and National Energy Efficiency Policymakers meeting to be convened back-to-back with the first Regional Network Meeting in 2027. • Operationalization of the country-to-country cooperation mechanism through thematic meetings, study tours, and workshops. • Other meetings: ○ Four quarterly online meetings/webinars on priority topics based on the survey on ECA needs and priorities with the expected participation of 11 ECA countries. *Latin America* • Network meetings: At least two Regional Network meetings to discuss compliance matters, to brief countries on the ExCom and MOP decisions, address challenges of HPMP and KIP implementation, and support the implementation of energy efficiency and ODS banks projects with the expected participation of all 19 countries in the region. • Other meetings: webinars on CP data reporting and Article 7 data reporting.	to-back with (i) the Network Meeting of Pacific Island Countries and (ii) Training Workshop on Review of Minimum Energy Performance Standards (MEPLS) and Proposal to Update Regional MEPS for all 14 Pacific Island Countries ○ Thematic Workshop on Finalization of Strategy, Recommendations and Action Plans on National Inventory of banks of Used/Unwanted Controlled Substances for all 14 Pacific Island Countries ○ Thematic Workshop on Assessment of Institutional and Regulation Frameworks to Support Banning on Import of HCFC-based and HFC-based RAC appliances for 12 Pacific Island Countries under Regional Project. *West Asia* • Network meetings: At least one Regional Network meeting for 11 regional countries and one observer to discuss compliance, brief on ExCom/MOP decisions, drive KIP development/implementation, review legislative and policy measures, and guide the preparation of controlled substance bank inventories. • Other meetings: ○ Twinning of Ozone Officers and National Energy Efficiency Policymakers to Support Kigali Amendment Objectives Phase II back-to-back with the Network Meeting of all 11 countries in the region. ○ Delivering a training workshop for new NOU staff. ○ Thematic Workshop on Finalization of Strategy, Recommendations and Action Plans of National Inventory of banks of Used/Unwanted Controlled Substances. ○ Thematic Workshop on Assessment of Institutional and Regulation Frameworks to Support Banning on Import of HCFC-based and HFC-based RAC appliances

COMPLIANCE ASSISTANCE SERVICES

COMPLIANCE

UNEP provides compliance monitoring through CAP to NOUs upon request or identified need to help the Ozone Officers ensure that national compliance commitments under the Montreal Protocol are met in a timely and efficient manner. In 2027, UNEP anticipates providing compliance related services in this category to the following Article 5 countries as well as CEIT countries as appropriate:

Africa – Anglophone	*Latin America*

- Compliance monitoring: Reviewing and verifying of CP and Article 7 data submissions to ensure accuracy, consistency, and timeliness in data reporting with the expected participation of all 28 countries in the region.
- Focused assistance:
  - Monitoring licensing and quota systems to ensure adherence to phase-out/phase-down schedules and the expected participation of all 28 countries in the region.
  - Supporting countries in operationalizing HFC licensing systems and establishing quota allocation mechanisms with expected participation of all 28 countries in the region.
  - Assistance to be provided to Libya, South Sudan, and Sudan to ratify the Kigali Amendment.

Africa – Francophone

- Compliance monitoring: Reviewing and verifying of CP and Article 7 data submissions to ensure accuracy, consistency, and timeliness in data reporting with the expected participation of all 26 countries in the region.
- Focused assistance:
  - Monitoring licensing and quota systems to ensure adherence to phase-out/phase-down schedules and the expected participation of all 26 countries in the region.
  - Assistance to be provided to Central African Republic, Mauritania, Madagascar, Equatorial Guinea and Algeria to ratify the Kigali Amendment.

Caribbean

- Compliance monitoring: Supporting all 14 countries in the region.
- Focused assistance:
  - Monitoring and follow-up on actions regarding HPMP implementation and compliance matters for relevant countries
  - HFC licensing and quota system monitoring for countries that have ratified the Kigali Amendment and monitoring and follow-up with six countries that have not yet ratified, namely Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica and Suriname.

- Compliance monitoring: Monitoring CP and Article 7 data reporting, as well as compliance consumption targets of all 19 countries in the region.
- Focused Assistance: Assistance will be provided to Bolivia and El Salvador.

South Asia

- Compliance monitoring: Supporting all 13 countries in the region excluding for Afghanistan.
- Focused assistance:
  - Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) compliance with plan of action and A7 reporting.
  - Follow up on cases of delayed data reporting, Nepal
  - Follow up on timely data reporting and preparation for HFC baseline and freeze for group 2 countries, namely India, Iran, and Pakistan.

South East Asia

- Compliance monitoring: Supporting all 11 countries in the region
- Focused assistance:
  - Allocation and monitoring of 2027 HFC quota in tonnes CO2 equivalent for all 11 countries in the region.
  - Monitoring HCFC consumption trends for preparation for assessment of the need for servicing tails as well as HFC consumption trends against HFC baseline for all 11 countries in the region.

Pacific Island Countries

- Compliance monitoring: Supporting 14 countries in the network.
- Focused assistance:
  - Allocation and monitoring of 2027 HFC quota in tonnes CO2 equivalent for all 14 countries in the region
  - Monitoring HCFC consumption trends for preparation of needs assessment for servicing tails as well as HFC consumption trends against HFC baseline for all 14 countries in the region.

West Asia

- Compliance monitoring:
  - Close monitoring and follow-up on timely data reporting for all 11 countries as well as one observer country in the region.

○ Monitoring HFC consumption in new HFC-Using Sectors, such as the beauty sector for Trinidad and Tobago. ○ Monitoring and follow-up on actions regarding Saint Vincent and the Grenadines Plan of Action to Return to Compliance *Europe and Central Asia* • Compliance monitoring: Close monitoring and follow-up on timely data reporting, and operational licensing and quota systems, including for HFCs across 11 ECA countries. • Focused assistance: Provide targeted support and deliver hands-on technical assistance for timely data reporting, analysis of discrepancies between reported trade data, active use of informal Prior Informed Consent (iPIC) system, licensing and quota systems and meeting the phase-out / phase-down targets of the Montreal Protocol as needed and upon request for 11 ECA countries.	○ Analyze regional HCFC consumption trends from recent years to assess servicing tail requirements. Based on this data, provide countries with the necessary guidance to ensure sustained compliance, prevent the unnecessary growth of high-Global Warming Potential (GWP) alternatives. ○ Support the implementation and operation of comprehensive licensing and quota systems, including for HFCs, across all 11 regional countries as well as one observer country. • Focused assistance ○ Supporting the remaining countries (Qatar, Iraq and Yemen) in the region to complete the ratification process of the Kigali Amendment. ○ Supporting enforcement of HFCs licensing and quota systems (in tonnes CO2 equivalent) and provide assistance for the preparation of HFCs freeze and subsequent phase-down obligations. ○ Assist post-conflict countries (Iraq, Yemen, Syria, and the State of Palestine) in strengthening NOUs functioning, where feasible.

POLICY SUPPORT

UNEP provides CAP support to NOUs upon request or identified need to help the Ozone Officers design, review, modify and/or enforce national legislation and policies needed to comply with the Montreal Protocol. UNEP will keep monitoring the status of ratification of the Kigali Amendment and supporting the ratification process for those countries that have not ratified it. In 2027, UNEP anticipates providing services in this category to the following Article 5 countries as well as CEIT countries as appropriate:

Africa – Anglophone • Policy support: Strengthening the legal and policy framework through the HPMPs, KIPs and the Network meetings to assist countries sustain and/or achieve upcoming HCFC phase-out and HFC phase-down targets in all 28 countries in the region. • Focused assistance: Delivering targeted capacity-building workshops to equip policymakers and regulators with the technical and legislative tools needed to address emerging compliance issues and help countries to close gaps in progress toward upcoming HCFC phase-out and HFC phase-down targets. Available to all 28 countries in the region. • Continuing to enhance gender in the implementation of the Montreal Protocol. Assistance will be available to all 28 countries in the region. *Africa – Francophone*	*Latin America* • Policy support: Strengthening the legal and policy framework through the HPMPs, KIPs and the Network meetings to assist countries sustain and/or achieve upcoming HCFC phase-out and HFC phase-down targets in all 19 countries in the region. • Focused assistance: Assistance will be provided to Bolivia and El Salvador. *South Asia* • Policy support: Strengthening the legal and policy framework through technical assistance in the context of the HPMPs, KIPs implementation and network meetings to assist countries sustain and/or achieve upcoming HCFC phase-out and HFC phase-down targets in all 13 countries in the region except for Afghanistan, DPRK, and the Republic of Korea. • Focused assistance:

- Policy support: Strengthening the legal and policy framework through the HPMPs, KIPs and the Network meetings to assist countries sustain and/or achieve upcoming HCFC phase-out and HFC phase-down targets in all 26 countries in the region.
- Focused assistance: Assistance will be provided to Central African Republic and Equatorial Guinea.

Caribbean

- Policy support:
  - Continuing to promote gender in the implementation of the Montreal Protocol to all 14 countries in the region.
  - Continuing to promote participation of youth in the RSS.
  - Developing comprehensive HFC licensing and quota systems and supporting measures for the HFC phase down in the following nine countries in the region: the Bahamas, Belize, Barbados, Grenada, Haiti, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Trinidad and Tobago.
- Focused assistance: Developing of or contributing to policy guidance on new HFC using sectors, such as the beauty sector.

Europe and Central Asia

- Policy Support: Monitoring and tracking the development and adoption of legislative and policy measures, including HFC-related regulations and energy efficiency-related policies across 11 ECA countries.
- Focused assistance:
  - Providing targeted support on legislative and policy measures as part of HPMPs, KIPs and/or energy efficiency (EE) projects where UNEP serves as lead or cooperating agency, covering six ECA countries: Albania, Armenia, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, and Serbia.
  - Integrating gender into all aspects of Montreal Protocol implementation, ensuring that the differentiated needs, roles, and contributions of women and men are reflected in project design, execution, and reporting.

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  - Assistance with the ratification of the Kigali Amendment and compliance with initial obligations after ratification in Iran.
  - Assistance with initial obligations after Kigali Amendment ratification in Nepal and Pakistan.
  - Support will be provided to Bhutan, Maldives, Mongolia for the introduction of equipment bans.
  - Support to the strengthening of MEPS in countries which implement energy efficiency projects (Bhutan, Maldives, Mongolia).

South East Asia

- Policy support: Strengthening the legal and policy framework of HPMP, KIP, energy efficiency and national inventory projects to assist countries to sustain and/or achieve upcoming HCFC phase-out and HFC phase-down targets, while enhancing energy efficiency of RAC appliance and ensuring sound management of controlled substances in all 11 countries in the region.
- Focused assistance:
  - Reviewing provisions related to import of HCFCs related to servicing tail post-2030 of all 11 countries in the region
  - Continuing to support review of national legislative frameworks and providing support to countries in exploring timeline and options to include provisions to ban the import of R-410A air-conditioner in two countries, namely Cambodia and Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR).
  - Continuing to assist Lao PDR to include consideration of refrigerant with GWP limit as part of Initial Environmental Evaluation (IEE) and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA).
  - Assisting countries to streamline. framework/procedures for approval of import of RAC equipment for both energy performance and refrigerant perspective in Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Lao PDR and Timor Leste.
  - Ratification of the Kigali Amendment and compliance with initial obligations on HFC licensing system after ratification to the Kigali Amendment by Timor Leste.

Pacific Island Countries

	• Policy Support: Strengthening the legal and policy framework of HPMP, KIP, energy efficiency and national inventory projects to assist countries to sustain and/or achieve upcoming HCFC phase-out and HFC phase-down targets, while enhancing energy efficiency of RAC appliance and ensuring sound management of controlled substances in all 14 countries in the region. • Focused Assistance: o Reviewing provisions related to import of HCFCs related to servicing tail post-2030 of all 14 countries in the region. o Reviewing national legislative framework and providing support to countries in exploring timelines and options to include provisions to ban the import of R-410A air-conditioners and R-134a domestic refrigerators in 13 countries, namely Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu. o Assisting countries to streamline framework/ procedures for approval of import of RAC equipment for both energy performance and refrigerant perspective through enhancing of product registration system. *West Asia* • Policy Support: Continuing to strengthen the legal and policy framework for HFC phase-down, while also sustaining HCFC phase-out to ensure all 11 countries as well as one observer in the region for upcoming phase-out/down targets. • Focused Assistance: o Supporting the development and adoption of legislative and policy measures as integral parts of HPMPs, National inventory projects and KIPs where UNEP is the lead or cooperating agency. o Supporting regional network countries in reviewing national institutional and legislative frameworks to evaluate timelines and pathways for incorporating refrigerant lifecycle management provisions. o Enhancing gender in the implementation of the Montreal Protocol. o Providing targeted support to enhance collaboration between NOUs and National Energy Efficiency bodies across all 11 countries in the region.

UNEP provides CAP support to NOUs, the refrigeration and air conditioning sector, customs, and other government and industry stakeholders with technical support upon request for specific issues, such as technology, refrigerant management, standards, certification, safety, energy efficiency, new sectors such as the Mobile Air Conditioning (MAC) and firefighting, used or unwanted controlled substances. In 2027, UNEP anticipates providing services in this category to Article 5 countries as well as CEIT countries as appropriate:

Africa – Anglophone

- Technical assistance: Providing technical assistance on technology, refrigerant management, standards, certification, safety, energy efficiency, and ODS banks for the management of unwanted controlled substances to all 28 countries in the region.

- Focused assistance: Supporting certification of female technicians and promoting gender in all 28 countries in the region.

Africa – Francophone

- Technical assistance:
  - Supporting certification of technicians in the region with a specific focus on female technicians to promote gender inclusion in the RAC sector, across all 28 countries in the region.
  - Providing technical input into the East Africa sub-regional thematic meeting on ODS banks and certification schemes (Q1 2027), building on outcomes from the North and West Africa (June 2026) and Southern African Development Community (SADC) (November 2026) sessions.
  - Supporting South Sudan and Sudan in establishing HFC licensing systems as a technical foundation for post-Kigali-ratification compliance, in coordination with the policy support activities above.
- Focused assistance: Supporting certification of technicians and promoting gender in all 26 countries in the region.

Caribbean

- Technical assistance:
  - Analyzing the systems for compliance with the 2024 freeze control measure in all countries that have ratified the Kigali Amendment.
  - Developing and/or identifying and disseminating appropriate low GWP, MEPS, Energy Labelling standards and other measures for the refrigeration and air conditioning sector in all 14 countries in the region.
  - Supporting countries with implementation of projects under the MLFS' additional funding

South Asia

- Technical assistance:
  - Continuing support on adoption of standards, new technology awareness, safety, refrigerant management, technician training and certification, energy efficiency awareness and banks of unwanted controlled substances to be provided to all 13 countries in the region except Afghanistan and DPRK.
  - Enhancing understanding and linkage between the Montreal Protocol and Basel Convention on transboundary movement of used/unwanted controlled substances.
- Focused assistance:
  - Strengthening EE framework in Bhutan, Maldives, and Mongolia.
  - Strengthening servicing data collection and logbook initiatives in Sri Lanka and Iran.
  - Capacity building in RAC sector offered to all countries, except Afghanistan.
  - Capacity building in MAC sector in Bhutan and Sri Lanka.

South East Asia

- Technical assistance:
  - Enhancing technical capacity for sector under KIP that has not been addressed under HPMP e.g. MAC sector for all 11 countries in the region.
  - Enhancing understanding and linkage between the Montreal Protocol and Basel Convention on transboundary movement of used/unwanted controlled substances
- Focused assistance:
  - Continuing to enhance National Minimum Energy Performance Standard and Labelling and Product Registration System to include information on type of refrigerant and conducting market assessment in four countries, namely Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Timor Leste.
  - Integrating energy efficiency module in the existing good servicing practices training and

windows (Energy Efficiency and ODS Waste Disposal) for 10 and 11 countries respectively in the region.

- Focused assistance: Supporting countries, namely Grenada, Trinidad and Tobago and Belize (tbc) to participate in UNEP-ASHRE Connect following Pilot Phase.

Europe and Central Asia

- Technical Assistance:
  - Facilitating sharing and dissemination of technical and technology updates across 11 ECA countries through targeted technical webinars and international conferences, and organization of technology roundtable and exhibition as part of Union of Mechanical and Electrical Engineers and Technicians of Serbia (SMEITS)/ Serbian HVAC&R Society (KGH) congress in Belgrade, complemented by training activities promoting the safe use of alternative low-GWP technologies in the refrigeration and air-conditioning sectors.
  - Providing targeted technical assistance to strengthen national certification systems for the refrigeration and air-conditioning sector, including the development of competency-based training curricula, certification schemes for technicians, and institutional frameworks to ensure the safe handling of refrigerants and the adoption of low-GWP alternatives.
- Focused assistance: Strengthen women participation and role in the RAC sector through dedicated sessions within network meetings and project implementation activities in 11 ECA countries.

Latin America

- Technical assistance: Technical assistance in technology, refrigerant management, standards, certification, safety, energy efficiency, and banks of unwanted controlled substances.
- Focused Assistance: Assistance will be provided to Bolivia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Paraguay, and Peru.

assessment in Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia and Lao PDR.
  - Developing safety standards on flammable refrigerant in Cambodia and Lao PDR.

Pacific Island Countries

- Technical assistance:
  - Assisting countries to identify suitable options for life-cycle refrigerant management in the Pacific context of 13 countries in the region; Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu
  - Enhancing Regional Minimum Energy Performance Standard and Labelling and Product Registration System with information on types of refrigerant and sharing results of market assessment surveys of all 14 countries in the region
  - Enhancing understanding and linkage between the Montreal Protocol and Basel Convention on transboundary movement of used/unwanted controlled substances of all 14 countries in the region
- Focused assistance: Implementation of competency-based assessment with integration of energy efficiency and RAC servicing equipment/tools for 13 countries: Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.

West Asia

- Technical Assistance:
  - Continuing technical support to all 11 countries as well as plus one observer country in areas vital for Montreal Protocol compliance. This includes expertise on technology solutions, particularly relevant for High Ambient Temperature (HAT) countries, life cycle refrigerant management, and the development and update of standards.
  - Providing targeted technical assistance across all 11 countries to strengthen national RAC licensing, certification, and workshop standards. This includes updating competency-based curricula and institutional frameworks to ensure the safe handling of flammable and low-GWP refrigerants, while promoting energy-efficient appliances aligned with HCFC phase-out and HFC phase-down goals.

	• Focused assistance: Enhancing national capacities in two key areas: life-cycle refrigerant management and combating illegal trade of controlled substances.

DATA REPORTING

UNEP provides CAP assistance to Ozone Officers to help them comply with data reporting requirements under Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol and Country Programme data under the Multilateral Fund for all substances controlled under the Protocol. CAP also provides support to NOUs upon request for support with responding to Implementation Committee requests. In 2027, UNEP anticipates providing services in this category to the following Article 5 countries as well as CEIT countries as appropriate:

Africa – Anglophone

- Data reporting assistance: Ensuring timely CP and Article 7 data submission using the online reporting tool with assistance to be provided to all 28 countries in the region.
- Focused assistance: Providing enhanced, hands-on support for CP and Article 7 data reporting to countries experiencing conflict or political instability, where institutional capacity and continuity of NOU operations may be disrupted: Somalia, South Sudan, and Sudan.
- Reviewing CP and Article 7 data reporting for countries that experienced reporting difficulties in 2026: Zambia, Uganda, Sierra Leone, Namibia, Eritrea, Gambia, and South Sudan.

Africa – Francophone

- Data reporting assistance: Reminder on timely submission of CP and A7 data reporting using online reporting tools will be provided to all 26 countries in the region.
- Focused assistance: Reviewing the draft CP and A7 prior to submission for Cote d`Ivoire Central Africa Republic, Cabo Verde, Equatorial Guinea and Sao Tome & principes.

Caribbean

- Data reporting assistance: Circulating reminder on timely submission of CP and Article 7 data reporting using OS / MLFS online reporting systems - All 14 Countries in the Region
- Focused assistance:
  - Upon request by relevant countries reviewing draft CP and A7 data reports submitted to UNEP.
  - Providing support to one country in HFC non-compliance, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.

Europe and Central Asia

South Asia

- Data reporting assistance: Reminder on timely submission of CP and A7 data reporting using online reporting tools will be provided to all 13 countries in the region excluding Afghanistan.
- Focused assistance: Reviewing the draft CP and A7 prior to submission for seven countries, namely Bangladesh, Bhutan, DPRK, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, and Sri Lanka.

South East Asia

- Data reporting assistance: Reminder on timely submission of CP and Article 7 data reporting using online reporting tools will be provided to all 11 countries in the region.
- Focused assistance:
  - Reviewing the draft CP and Article 7 to ensure consistency prior to submission of six countries: Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Philippines, Timor Leste, and Vietnam.
  - Assisting Lao PDR and Timor Leste to reconcile ODS/HFC trade data from different sources before reporting CP and Article 7.

Pacific Island Countries

- Data reporting assistance: Reminder on timely submission of CP and Article 7 data reporting using online reporting tools will be provided to all 14 countries in the region.
- Focused assistance:
  - Reviewing the draft CP and Article prior to submission in 13 countries: Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Micronesia, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.
  - Assisting all 14 countries in the region to maintain and use trade databases to facilitate data

• Data reporting assistance: Encouraging timely reporting of Article 7 and Country Programme data, provide training on data verification, promote legislative and policy measures for mandatory data reporting by importers, wholesalers and/or equipment operators at the national level, Support in introduction of new mechanisms (e.g., mandatory equipment logbooks), and approaches to obtain reliable data required for CP data reporting in 11 ECA countries. • Focused Assistance: Providing technical support to ensure timely and accurate data reporting through proactive follow-up, data analysis, query responses, and the delivery of tailored training to national counterparts as needed and upon request. *Latin America* • Data reporting assistance: Assistance to ensure timely and accurate CP and Article 7 data reporting to all 19 countries in the region. • Focused assistance: Such assistance will be provided to El Salvador.	reconciliation of ODS/HFC trade data before reporting CP and Article 7. *West Asia* • Data reporting assistance: Encouraging and supporting timely and accurate collection and submission of Country Programme and Article 7 data including review and analysis of the raw data all 12 countries including accurate and timely data reporting of HFCs, namely Bahrain, Lebanon, Jordan, Kuwait, Oman, Syria and United Arab Emirates. • Focused assistance: Training on effective use of the Online Reporting System (ORS) and Multilateral Fund Secretariat Online Reporting tools and support in resolving any inconsistencies will be available to all countries.

MONITORING THE TRADE OF CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES

UNEP provides CAP assistance to support NOUs, customs and enforcement officers in their work to implement their national licensing and quota systems for substances controlled under the Montreal Protocol, to detect and prevent illegal trade in these chemicals, and to facilitate legal trade. In 2027, UNEP anticipates providing services in this category to the following Article 5 countries as well as CEIT countries as appropriate:

Africa – Anglophone • Monitoring the trade of controlled substances assistance: Encouraging active use of iPIC and contributing data for iPIC statistics in all 28 countries in the region. • Focused assistance: Focused assistance will be provided to Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Zambia, Ethiopia and Gambia. *Africa – Francophone* • Monitoring the trade of controlled substances assistance: Encouraging active use of iPIC and contributing data for iPIC statistics in all 26 countries in the region. • Focused assistance: Focused assistance will be provided to Central African Republic, Cabo Verde. Sao Tome & Principe and Guinea Bissau. *Caribbean*	*South Asia* • Monitoring the trade of controlled substances assistance: o Encouraging and facilitating all 13 countries in the region excluding Afghanistan to use iPIC mechanism. o Assisting all network countries upon request to assign national subcodes to individual HFCs and HFC blends under the upcoming 2027 WCO structure. • Focused assistance: Encouraging NOUs to use iPIC mechanism, facilitating capacity building on risk profiling in collaboration with WCO, assisting to improve HFC quota system in Bhutan, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Sri Lanka or any other country in the region ratifying the Kigali Amendment, or upon request for remaining countries. *South East Asia*

- Monitoring the trade of controlled substances assistance:
  - Responding to iPIC queries between countries and iPIC with respect to all 14 countries in the region.
  - Monitoring the trade of controlled substances assistance through promoting the use of iPIC in all 14 countries in the region
  - Facilitate the development of national HS codes for HFCs and alternatives
- Focused assistance: Organize a virtual workshop or event to follow-up on regional cooperation between customs officers and NOUs.

Europe and Central Asia

- Monitoring the trade of controlled substances:
  - Promoting the uptake and systematic use of iPIC mechanism among national authorities to strengthen controls on HFC and ODS trade flows.
  - Strengthen customs and enforcement cooperation to detect and prevent illegal trade in HFCs and ODS.
  - Support the development and application of risk profiling methodologies and market surveillance systems to identify and address illegal HFC imports and non-compliant trade practices.
  - Track and analyze HFC quota utilization at the national level to ensure adherence to Kigali Amendment consumption phase-down schedules and prevent quota exceedances.
  - Provide technical assistance for the establishment and operationalization of electronic import and export licensing systems for HFCs and ODS, ensuring interoperability with customs management platforms.
  - Facilitate the identification, adoption, and consistent application of appropriate Harmonized System (HS) codes for HFCs and HFC blends, strengthening the accuracy of trade data reporting and enabling effective customs controls.

Latin America

- Monitoring the trade of controlled substances assistance: Assistance will be provided to all 19 countries in the region.
- Monitoring the trade of controlled substances assistance: Encouraging and facilitating all 11 countries in the region to use iPIC mechanism.
- Focused assistance:
  - Assisting all 11 countries upon request to assign the national tariff code/statistic code to track trade of individual HFCs and HFC blends under the structure of approved 2028 ASEAN Harmonized Tariff Nomenclature (AHTN2028) for adoption from 1 January 2028.
  - Establishing clearly defined HFC quota allocation criteria and reallocation procedures in Brunei Darussalam, Lao PDR and Timor Leste (3 countries).

Pacific Island Countries

- Monitoring the trade of controlled substances assistance:
  - Encouraging and facilitating all 14 countries in the region to use iPIC mechanism.
- Focused assistance:
  - Collaborating with Oceania Customs Organization (OCO) to assign regional tariff code to track trade of individual HFCs and HFC blends under the Pacific Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System 2028 (PACHS28).
  - Assisting Pacific Island Countries members of OCO to adopt PACHS28 and assist other Pacific Island Countries that are not members of OCO to assign the national tariff code for HFCs and HFC blends consistent with the PACHS28.
  - Establishing clearly defined HFC quota allocation criteria and reallocation procedures for Fiji, Micronesia, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands and Tonga (6 countries).
  - Supporting development or upgrading electronic licensing system to enhance monitoring of HFC quota utilization in MT and tonnes CO2 eq. in six countries: Fiji, Kiribati, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Tuvalu to design ODS/HFC module in the National Single Window System in collaboration with UNCTAD.

West Asia

- Monitoring the trade of controlled substances assistance: All countries in the region will receive the following assistance:
  - Promoting iPIC mechanism

• Focused Assistance: Focused assistance will be provided to Bolivia, Chile, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, and Paraguay.	○ Data collection and reconciliation, in particular for countries HFCs data reporting. • Focused assistance: ○ Strengthening risk profiling for controlled substances and guidance on market surveillance activities. ○ Delivering on-demand query response and technical support on any of the above topics to all network countries with prioritized and focused assistance for Iraq, Syria, and Yemen.

INFORMATION AND OUTREACH

INFORMATION AND OUTREACH

In addition to global information, communication and education services, UNEP also provides CAP assistance to support awareness and information activities at the national and regional levels, both within and outside of the Institutional Strengthening (IS) projects. In 2027, UNEP anticipates providing services in this category to the following Article 5 countries as well as CEIT countries as appropriate:

Africa – Anglophone • Awareness raising and information outreach: Disseminating and promoting OzonAction tools such as awareness materials and mobile applications in all countries in the region. • Focused assistance: ○ Encouraging the celebration of World Ozone Day and Word Refrigeration Day in all 28 countries in the region. ○ Translating and disseminating relevant material/tools developed by the Global CAP team. *Africa – Francophone* • Awareness raising and information outreach: Disseminating and promoting OzonAction tools such as awareness materials and mobile applications in all countries in the region • Focused assistance: ○ Encouraging the celebration of World Ozone Day and Word Refrigeration Day in all 26 countries in the region. ○ Translating and disseminating relevant material/tools developed by the Global CAP team. *Caribbean* • Awareness raising and information outreach:	*South Asia* • Awareness raising and information outreach: Disseminating and promoting OzonAction tools such as awareness materials, training materials, and mobile applications in all 13 countries in the region excluding Afghanistan. • Focused assistance: ○ Identifying and engaging with stakeholders to support HCFC phase-out/HFC phase-down in the following countries: Bhutan, India, Iran, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Sri Lanka. ○ Assisting with materials that can be translated into local languages – upon request for countries that specifically request assistance. ○ Continuing support to Ozone2Climate Technology Roadshow in China. *South East Asia* • Awareness raising and information outreach: Disseminating and promoting OzonAction tools such as awareness materials and mobile applications in 11 countries in the region. • Focused assistance: Identifying and engaging with stakeholders to support HCFC phase-out/HFC phase-down in Brunei, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Timor-Leste, and Vietnam. *Pacific Island Countries* • Awareness raising and information outreach: Disseminating and promoting OzonAction tools such

- Disseminating and promoting OzonAction tools such as awareness materials, e-learning courses and applications for the RSS in all 14 countries in the region.
- Continuing dissemination of communication, information and videos on Kigali Amendment in the region.
- Continuing implementation for the Ozone Secretariat's Universal Ratification Initiative in the region with a focus on the following five countries: Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Guyana, Jamaica, and Suriname.

- Focused assistance: Organizing a regional workshop on negotiations for the Montreal Protocol back-to-back with a thematic Network Meeting.

Europe and Central Asia

- Awareness raising and information outreach: Encourage the celebration of World Ozone Day and World Refrigeration Days, supporting the implementation of awareness raising activities as part of IS, HPMP, KIP projects and implementation, outreach the Montreal Protocol related information materials and tools/products through seven dissemination lists, translation into Russian, monitoring of NOU websites, the annual technology roundtable during SMEITS / KGH congress in Belgrade. These services will be provided to 11 ECA countries.
- Focused assistance:
  - Encouraging the celebration of World Ozone Day and Word Refrigeration Day in all 28 countries in the region.
  - Continuing dissemination of communication, information and videos on Kigali Amendment in the region.
  - Assisting countries on any of the above activities through online meetings, email dissemination, and query response as needed and upon request with respect to 11 ECA countries.

Latin America

- Awareness raising and information outreach: Supporting the celebrations of the World Ozone Day, the World Refrigeration, and other awareness activities through the Network meetings, and the implementation of relevant components of the IS, HPMPs, and KIPs projects.

as awareness materials and mobile applications to all 14 countries in the region.

- Focused assistance: Identifying and engaging with stakeholders to support HCFC phase-out/HFC phase-down in 13 countries: Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Micronesia, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.

West Asia

- Awareness raising and information outreach: Disseminating and promoting OzonAction tools, including various awareness materials and mobile applications, across all 11 countries in the region (plus the State of Palestine as an observer country).
- Focused assistance:
  - Knowledge dissemination: This includes the translation into Arabic, and subsequent promotion and outreach, of key policy and technical papers, as well as other relevant information materials.
  - Knowledge Sharing: Respond to technical queries and provide on-demand support to all network countries for the above activities.
  - Share successful country-developed resources and tools within the network and beyond to promote wider utilization and scaling.

• Focused assistance: Translating and disseminating relevant material and tools developed by the Global CAP team.	

SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION

SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION

UNEP provides CAP assistance upon request to facilitate cooperation between two or more countries to address specific targeted needs identified by Ozone Officers. This cooperation may take the form of bilateral country-to-country (South-South, North-South) assistance or arrangement involving several countries, depending on the needs. The cooperation may entail visits, technical missions, or study tours and varies in nature from one year to another. In 2027, UNEP anticipates providing services in this category to the following Article 5 (and CEIT) countries noting that for most regions, the activities will be determined upon a case-by-case request by countries and upon assessing the needs of the countries:

Africa – Anglophone • Facilitate exchange of experiences, publications, and cooperation among countries in the region on compliance-related matters, including KIP preparation and Kigali Amendment implementation, through seminars, technical missions, and study visits for countries in the region. • Facilitating border dialogues to strengthen cooperation and enforcement of Montreal Protocol controls for countries in the region. • Supporting countries' participation in certification-related training in Zimbabwe, enabling RAC technicians and NOU counterparts to build in-region technical and certification capacity, and reinforcing the broader support toward standardized certification schemes across the Anglophone Africa network. *Africa – Francophone* • Promoting the intraregional cooperation with West Asia Arab countries through the exchange of experiences and lessons learned during the Network meetings • Facilitating dialogues to strengthen cooperation and enforcement of Kigali Amendment s for countries in the region. • Special assistance to Central African Republic, Cabo Verde and Sao Tome. *Caribbean* • Organizing and delivering cooperation activity in the area of international negotiations under the Montreal Protocol: ○ HFC quota system enhancement for Saint Lucia with Barbados - and Saint Lucia with The Bahamas	*Latin America* • Promoting the intraregional cooperation through the exchange of experiences and lessons learned during the Network meetings, and facilitating the participation in study tours, trainings, technical missions, webinars, etc. of relevant countries of the region. *South Asia* • Supporting the organization of RAC international training in China with the expected participation of all 13 countries in the region except for Afghanistan and DPRK. • Analyzing data difference between importing and exporting countries upon request from countries that specifically request assistance. *South East Asia* • Facilitating and assisting in analyzing data difference between importing and exporting countries to be undertaken for any countries that expressed interest in this exercise • Work attachment on operation of the National Ozone Unit between Malaysia - Brunei Darussalam • Strengthening border trade control between Thailand and Lao PDR • Inter-network cooperation on TVET and competency-based assessment between Philippines – selected Southeast Asia / Pacific Island Countries. *Pacific Island Countries* • Work attachment on operation of the National Ozone Unit between Fiji – Cook Islands, Kiribati, FSM, Palau and Samoa.

○ Establishing national HS codes: Grenada with Dominica (TBC) ○ Sharing best practices for successful NOU operations for Saint Lucia and Suriname. *Europe and Central Asia* • Facilitating exchange of experience among the ECA countries and between ECA, EU and CEIT countries, arranging small-scale country-to-country meetings (physical or online) with 2-3 countries, encouraging the sharing of national experience, publications, and products with other countries upon with request to 11 ECA countries. • Organizing experience exchange dialogues and study tours within ECA countries, between ECA countries and countries in South Asia, West Asia and A2 countries such as the European Union member states.	• Facilitating and assisting in analyzing data difference between importing and exporting countries to be undertaken for any countries that expressed interest in this exercise • Facilitating sharing of experience on design and operation of National Single Window System between Vanuatu – Kiribati, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Tuvalu. • Inter-network cooperation on TVET and competency-based assessment between Philippines – selected Southeast Asia / Pacific Island Countries. *West Asia* • Facilitating the exchange of experiences publications, products and cooperation between countries in the region and with other regions on compliance-related matters including KIP preparation and Kigali Amendment implementation, RAC training and certification, including but not limited to seminars, visits, technical missions. • Organizing a study tour to an advanced country in the field of alternatives suitable for HAT countries—such as Japan or China—to explore available technologies and learn from the country's structured and informed transition process. • Continuing organizing small-scale meetings with 2-3 countries upon request to advance the policy and regulation development (HCFCs total phase out, HFCs Q&LS, Life-cycle Refrigerant Management, certification schemes, Reclamation schemes, E-licensing systems, etc.). • Facilitating regional dialogues and network meetings to exchange experiences, strengthen Kigali Amendment enforcement, and promote intraregional cooperation with Arab countries in Africa. This work will continue in close collaboration with the Arab League, focusing particularly on updating relevant regional standards and codes.

CAPACITY BUILDING

NOU CAPACITY BUILDING

UNEP provides CAP assistance to support learning and skill growth of Ozone Officers and their staff through sharing the collective wisdom of the wider community of Ozone Officers who are leading NOUs. In 2027, UNEP anticipates providing services in this category to the following Article 5 (and CEIT) countries noting that for some regions, it will be determined upon a case-by-case request by countries and upon assessing the needs of the countries:

Africa – Anglophone	*Latin America*

- NOU capacity building: Engaging all countries in the region in information-sharing, training, and capacity-building sessions held during Network meetings.
- Focused assistance:
  - Training in the region of New National Ozone Officers and staff from all 28 countries.
  - Organizing specific tailor-made capacity building training sessions for NOU staff from select countries from Gambia, Uganda, Mozambique, South Sudan, Somalia, and Zambia.

Africa – Francophone

- NOU capacity building: Engaging all 26 countries of the region in information, training, and capacity building sessions during the Network meetings.
- Focused Assistance: Organizing an advanced New National Ozone Officers training in French for all 26 countries of the region, back-to-back the Network meeting, with the support of the Global team.

Caribbean

- NOU capacity building:
  - Organizing advanced NOO training for all 14 countries.
  - Organizing training for New National Ozone Officers (TBC).
- Focused assistance: Organizing a workshop for Montreal Protocol negotiating Training for NOOs – for all 14 countries, possibly back-to-back with a Network Meeting.

Europe and Central Asia

- NOU capacity building: Supporting countries through network meetings, information services, country-to-country assistance, query response in relation to all 11 ECA countries.
- Focused assistance: Providing tailor-made training for new staff of NOUs and inviting additional participants, including female experts to regional meetings upon request with respect to 11 ECA countries.
- NOU capacity building: Engaging all 19 countries of the region in information, training, and capacity building sessions during the Network meetings.
- Focused Assistance: Organizing an advanced New National Ozone Officers training in Spanish for all 19 countries of the region, back-to-back the Network meeting, with the support of the Global team.

South Asia

- NOU capacity building: Organizing training of New National Ozone Officers for all 13 countries excluding Afghanistan.
- Focused assistance: To be determined based on case-by-case requests from countries and need assessment.

South East Asia

- NOU capacity building: Organizing advanced training of Senior National Ozone Officers from selected countries in the region
- Focused assistance: To be determined by case-by-case requests by countries and upon assessing the needs.

Pacific Island Countries

- NOU capacity building Organizing Training of Senior National Ozone Officers from selected countries in the region.
- Focused assistance: To be determined by case-by-case requests by countries and upon assessing the needs.

West Asia

- NOU capacity building: Capacity building of NOU staff in all network countries through regional network, inviting additional participants to regional meetings upon request through clearinghouse activities.
- Focused assistance Delivering tailored, needs-based training to new National Ozone Unit staff and key stakeholders from Iraq, Jordan, the State of Palestine, and Syria.

OTHER

UNEP is called upon by Article 5 countries as well as CEIT countries, as appropriate to provide tailored CAP assistance to help address country-specific needs that do not fall into the above categories. In 2027, UNEP anticipates

providing services in this category to the following Article 5 (and CEIT) countries, noting that these emerging needs will be determined in the coming months upon a case-by-case request by countries and upon assessing the needs of the countries:

Africa – Anglophone • To be determined on a case-by-case basis, based on country requests and assessed needs. *Africa – Francophone* • To be determined on a case-by-case basis based on requests by countries and upon assessing the needs. *Caribbean* • To be determined on a case-by-case basis based on requests by countries and upon assessing the needs. *Europe and Central Asia* • To be determined case-by-case upon request by countries and upon assessing their needs. The surveys on needs and priorities will ensure that assistance provided, and meeting topics meet the expressed interest of the countries. • Supporting countries to prepare national inventories of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances, consider refrigerant life cycle management, and implement energy-efficiency projects, and supporting project implementation upon request from six ECA countries (Albania, Armenia, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Serbia).	*Latin America* • To be identified through a survey in early 2026. Based on the identified needs, assistance will be provided to priority countries. *South Asia* • To be determined based on case-by-case requests from countries and need assessment. *South East Asia* • Continuing assisting Timor Leste to maintain and use financial tracking table of the Multilateral Fund projects to track and report expenditure to improve management of projects. • To be determined on a case-by-case basis based on requests by countries and upon assessing the needs *Pacific Island Countries* • Continuing assisting 13 countries, namely Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu to maintain and use financial tracking table of the Multilateral Fund projects to track and report expenditure to improve management of projects. • To be determined on a case-by-case basis based on requests by countries and upon assessing the needs *West Asia* • Providing case-by-case assistance upon country request and needs assessment to support the preparation of national inventories for banks of used or unwanted controlled substances, integrate refrigerant lifecycle management, and implement energy-efficiency projects. • Dedicated project implementation support will be provided upon specific request from Jordan, Syria, the UAE, and Yemen.

ANNEX 4: OZONACTION PARTNERSHIPS FOR 2027

1. Since becoming an Implementing Agency of the Multilateral Fund in 1991, UNEP OzonAction has established and maintained long-standing partnerships with key international, regional, and national industry associations, professional societies, international organizations, government agencies, industry groups, and non-governmental organizations to further the objectives of the Montreal Protocol and more recently, the Kigali Amendment. These world-recognized partners bring their institutional reputation, expertise, and knowledge products to bear on issues related to implementation or enforcement of this multilateral environmental agreement in Article 5 countries. OzonAction's partnership activities produce and deliver the necessary support, tools and services for Article 5 countries to efficiently implement their commitments under the Montreal Protocol and the Kigali Amendment and respond to emerging concerns and issues. These partnerships cover focus areas for Article 5 Parties including:

- Engagement of the refrigeration and air conditioning (RAC) sector in supporting Montreal Protocol and Kigali Amendment objectives;
- Strengthening refrigeration servicing technicians through training, certification, awareness-raising, information exchange, and workforce development;
- Promotion and facilitation of the adoption of suitable lower-global warming potential (GWP) alternatives and technology;
- Promotion and facilitation of the adoption of technologies and practices that maintain or enhance energy efficiency (EE) in existing and new RAC equipment;
- Assessing and analyzing the trends in consuming controlled substances in different sectors.
- Development and update of codes and standards;
- Engagement of the customs and enforcement communities in supporting Montreal Protocol and Kigali Amendment objectives;
- Strengthening customs and enforcement officers to better monitor trade in controlled substances and combat their illegal trade through training, awareness-raising, and information exchange; and
- Development and enforcement of national customs policies, regulations and HS codes related to the Montreal Protocol.

2. Table 1 provides an overview of all OzonAction partnerships. More detailed information about the partners with whom OzonAction intends to cooperate in 2027 is presented in table 2 on the List of OzonAction partnership in 2027. OzonAction may engage with new partners during the course of the year depending on the needs of Article 5 countries and other emerging issues in relation to the implementation of the Montreal Protocol.

3. In addition to partnerships elaborated below, OzonAction actively cooperates with the Ozone Secretariat and the Multilateral Fund Secretariat, as well as with Implementing Agencies, namely United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), and the World Bank, and bilateral agencies. OzonAction also cooperates with UNEP-led initiatives such as the Cool Coalition, the Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC) and United for Efficiency (U4E) on the implementation of compliance assistance programme activities and Multilateral Fund funded projects.

Table 1: OzonAction Partnerships Matrix

Partner	Scope Global (G) Regional (R) National (N)	Area of Cooperation								
		RAC Training & Materials	RAC Certification	Codes & Guides	Technology Advancement	Sectors Analysis	Campaigns & Awareness	Gender	Energy Efficiency	Enforcement
Refrigeration and air conditioning sector										
1. Air Conditioning and Refrigeration European Association (AREA)	Global and Regional	**G**	**G**		**R, G**		**R, G**	**G**	**G**	
2. Air-Conditioning, Heating, and Refrigeration Institute (AHRI)	Regional	**R**		**R**	**R**		**R**		**R**	**R**
3. Air Conditioning & Refrigeration Equipment Manufacturers Association of Australia (AREMA)	Regional	**R**	**R**	**R**	**R**				**R**	
4. Australian Institute of Refrigeration Air Conditioning and Heating (ARIAH)	Global							**G**		
5. ASHRAE	Global	**G**	**G**	**G**	**G**		**G**	**G**	**G**	
6. Italian Association of Refrigeration (ATF)	Global and Regional	**G, R**	**R**							
7. Bundesfachschule Kälte-Klima-Technik (BFS)	Global	**G**							**G**	
8. Chinese Association of Refrigeration (CAR)	Global and National						**N, G**	**N, G**		

9. China Refrigeration and Air-conditioning Industry Association (CRAA)	Global and National				**N, G**					
10. Eurovent Middle East (EUROVENT ME)	Regional	**R**	**R**	**R**	**R**		**R**		**R**	
11. Federation of Ibero-American Air Conditioning and Refrigeration Associations (FAIAR)	Global and Regional				**R**		**R, G**	**R, G**		
12. Global Food Cold Chain Council (GFCCC)	Global				**G**	**G**	**G**			
13. International Institute for Energy Conservation (IIEC)	Regional and National					**R, N**	**R, N**		**R, N**	
14. International Institute of Refrigeration (IIR)	Global			**G**	**G**		**G**	**G**	**G**	
15. Institute of Refrigeration (IOR)	Global	**G**			**G**		**G**	**G**		
16. Indian Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air Conditioning Engineers (ISHRAE)	Global				**G**		**G**	**G**		
17. Japan Society of Refrigerating and Air Conditioning Engineers (JSRAE)	Global							**G**		
18. Royal Scientific Society- Jordan	Regional	**R**	**R**			**R**			**R**	
19. SEforALL (Sustainable Energy for All)	Global						**G**		**G**	

20. Union of Mechanical and Electrical Engineers and Technicians of Serbia (SMEITS) / Society for Heating, Ventilation, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration of Serbia (KGH)	Regional and national				**R, N**		**R, N**		**R, N**	
21. Union of Associations of African Actors in Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning (U-3ARC)	Regional (Africa)				**G**		**G**	**G**		
22. Women in HVACR	Global						**G**	**G**		
23. World Refrigeration Day Secretariat (WRD)	Global						**G**	**G**		
24. Royal Scientific Society- Jordan	Regional	**R**	**R**			**R**			**R**	
Policy, customs and enforcement										
25. Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)	Regional									**R**
26. Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions (BRS)	Global									**G**
27. Green Customs Initiative (GCI)	Global									**G**
28. Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) Secretariat	Regional			**R**						**R**

29. Gulf Cooperation Council Standards Organization (GCCSO)	Regional			**R**						**R**
30. Environmental Investigation Agency (EIA)	Global									**G**
31. European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation (EUROPOL)	Europe									**R, G**
32. League of Arab States (LAS) Secretariat	Regional			**R**						**R**
33. International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL)	Global									**G**
34. Oceania Customs Organization Secretariat (OCO)	Regional									
35. Overseas Environmental Cooperation Centre (OECC)	Global					**R, N**				
36. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)	Global									**N, R, G**
37. World Custom Organization (WCO)	Global									**N, R, G**

Table 2: List of OzonAction partnerships in 2027

Organization	Type of organization	Type of cooperation	Description of partnership
Refrigeration and air conditioning sector			

Organization	Type of organization	Type of cooperation	Description of partnership
1. AREA	Professional/ Industry Association	Promoting adoption of ozone-friendly lower-GWP and energy efficient RAC technology; online e-learning; technical materials on the use of new refrigerants; certification of technicians Founding partner of the International Network of Women in Cooling (INWIC).	- Sharing experience on strengthening RAC associations, training, certification, technology transfer and innovation with the network countries; developing and promoting the Refrigerant Driving License (RDL)-based certification toolkit in Article 5 countries Advancing the engagement of women, promoting career opportunities, and increasing their overall participation in the HVACR sector by coordinating INWIC activities and providing resources (webinars, training opportunities, participation in meetings/conferences).
2. AHRI	Industry association	Cooperating in addressing technical needs for promoting low-GWP alternatives	- Supporting OzonAction in addressing research needs to examine lower-GWP alternatives in high ambient temperature countries.
3. AREMA	Industry association	Providing technical assistance to 12 Pacific Island Countries under the Regional Pacific Island Countries (PIC) HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (HPMP) Stage, the Regional PIC Kigali Implementation Plan (KIP) Stage I and Additional Activities to Enhance Energy Efficiency of Refrigeration and Air-conditioning in the Servicing Sector in line with Decision 89/6.	- Supporting PIC to enhance capacity of trainers on competency-based training and assessment on good servicing practices (leakage and safety) and energy efficiency for air-conditioners through training; - Developing competency-based training and an assessment module on mobile air conditioning (MAC), good servicing practices, and enhancing capacity of trainers on competency-based training and assessment on good servicing practices for MAC through training; - Developing competency-based training and an assessment module on refrigerator and cold storage good servicing practices and enhancing capacity of trainers on competency-based training and assessing good servicing practices for refrigerator and cold storage through training; - Conducting energy efficiency assessments of common equipment and faults in PIC to enhance understanding of countries on the importance of maintaining RAC appliances at their optimal condition; - Supporting PIC to strengthen partnership with RAC Association to implement the Montreal Protocol activities.
4. ARIAH	Professional/Industry association	Founding partner of INWIC	- Advancing the engagement of women, promoting career opportunities, and increasing their overall participation in the HVACR sector by coordinating INWIC activities and providing resources (webinars, training opportunities, participation in meetings/conferences).
5. ASHRAE	Professional association	Supporting the evolving needs of developing countries by offering specialized services, products, and initiatives that facilitate refrigerant management for climate protection and	- UNEP and ASHRAE have maintained a long-standing partnership since 2007, working through successive joint workplans to support developing countries in refrigerant management, energy efficiency, workforce development, and the adoption of sustainable refrigeration and air-conditioning technologies. Over nearly two decades, the partnership has produced a range of technical

Organization	Type of organization	Type of cooperation	Description of partnership
		energy-efficient RAC technology in Article5 countries Supporting raising awareness and promoting understanding among stakeholders in Article5 countries about best practices in the sound management of refrigerants Founding partner of INWIC	resources, educational programmes, guidance materials, and outreach initiatives that support the implementation of the Montreal Protocol and its Kigali Amendment; - The 2026–2027 Joint Work Plan is centered on Lifecycle Refrigerant Management (LRM), promoting sound refrigerant management across the entire refrigerant value chain, from selection and use to servicing, leak prevention, recovery, recycling, reclamation, and end-of-life management. The objective is to support developing countries in meeting their Montreal Protocol and Kigali Amendment commitments while ensuring long-term compliance and environmental sustainability; - The partnership continues to provide up-to-date technical information, learning resources, professional training, and capacity-building programmes for National Ozone Units, policymakers, educators, technicians, and industry stakeholders; - The ASHRAE–UNEP Portal remains the principal knowledge-sharing platform for the partnership, providing access to e-learning courses, university-level educational materials, technical factsheets, innovation initiatives, work plan resources, and other tools related to refrigerant management, sustainable cooling, and energy efficiency. The portal serves as a central mechanism for disseminating jointly developed products and expanding their reach within developing countries. (Portal URL: https://www.ashrae.org/professional-development/ashrae-unep-portal); - Advancing the engagement of women, promoting career opportunities, and increasing their overall participation in the HVACR sector by coordinating INWIC activities and providing resources (webinars, training opportunities, participation in meetings/conferences); - Looking ahead, the partnership will continue to leverage the global reach, technical expertise, and institutional networks of both organizations to expand access to sustainable cooling solutions, strengthen national and regional capacities, promote innovation, and support international awareness initiatives;
6. ATF	Professional association	Advancing certification programmes for refrigeration servicing technicians	- Cooperating in building national refrigeration servicing certification model similar to F-Gas certification but tailored to the needs and operating

Organization	Type of organization	Type of cooperation	Description of partnership
			conditions of Article 5 countries; - Assist eight French-speaking countries in Africa to establish national certification schemes; - Organizing training and certification workshops for participants from Article 5 parties, such as training of trainers' workshop for female trainers and assessors from South Asia.
7. Bundesfachschule Kälte-Klima-Technik (BFS)	Training Institute	Training and capacity building for RAC technicians, particularly in the safe use and handling of ozone-friendly low-GWP & energy efficient RAC technology	- UNEP and BFS have a long history of jointly assisting developing countries in enhancing the skills necessary for the environmentally responsible management of refrigerants in the RAC sector; - UNEP and BFS have recently cooperated in the area of capacity building with regard to natural refrigerants, i.e. low GWP, ozone-friendly substances including ammonia, carbon dioxide, and hydrocarbons. They have jointly developed over the last 4 years a set of educational and capacity-building videos on good practices in refrigeration servicing, which is one of the highly used and viewed UNEP OzonAction products. Accordingly, both parties agreed to extend the series and produce additional educational videos on refrigeration good practices and ensure that the OzonAction video library covers well the needs of the servicing sector in Article 5 countries. BFS is responsible for the technical materials, setup for the video shoot and scripts of the videos.
8. CAR	Professional association	Founding partner of INWIC Cooperation in organizing technical events & implementation of national Montreal Protocol activities	- Advancing the engagement of women, promoting career opportunities, and increase their overall participation in the HVACR sector by coordinating INWIC activities and providing resources (webinars, training opportunities, participation in meetings/conferences); - Organizing a training programme for RAC servicing technicians on Good Servicing Practices and safe handling of low/zero GWP alternative refrigerants as part of China's HPMP stage II project implementation plan.
9. CRAA	Industry association	Cooperation in organizing technical events & implementation of national Montreal Protocol activities	- Organizing an annual O2C (Ozone-to-Climate) Technology Roadshow and Industry Roundtable in China to showcase latest energy efficient and zero/low-GWP RAC technologies as part of China's HPMP stage II project implementation plan; - Organizing training workshops for national Industrial and Commercial Refrigeration (sector manufacturers' after-sales service technicians, especially for small and medium enterprises, as part of China's HPMP stage II project implementation plan.

Organization	Type of organization	Type of cooperation	Description of partnership
10.EUROVENT ME	Professional/ Industry Association	Promoting adoption of ozone-friendly lower-GWP and energy efficient RAC technology; materials on the use of new refrigerants; certification of technicians	- Sharing experience on strengthening RAC associations, training, certification, technology transfer and innovation with the network countries; promoting the adoption and development of required policies, guidelines and standards for EE in the HVAC sector; - Promoting and facilitating the engagement of HAVC industry in the implementation of Montreal Protocol and its Kigali Amendment including facilitation of related technological transition.
11. FAIAR	Industry association	Organizing technical events, campaigns Founding partner of INWIC	- Organizing conferences and technology exhibitions and cooperating on international campaigns such as the World Refrigeration Day; - Advancing the engagement of women, promote career opportunities, and increase their overall participation in the HVACR sector by coordinating INWIC activities and providing resources (webinars, training opportunities, participation in meetings/conferences).
12.GFCCC	Initiative (Industry and RAC associations)	Organizing technical events and campaigns	- Organizing technical events on sustainable cold chain technologies, such as Global Food Cold Chain Symposium, in conjunction with the Montreal Protocol and Kigali Amendment meetings (OEWG/MOP).
13. IIEC	NGO	Strengthening capacity of Article 5 Parties on synergy between energy efficiency and phase-out/phase-down of controlled substances	- Assisting in market assessment of RAC appliances in the domestic market to understand the relationship between refrigerant, energy efficiency and price as well as consumer behavior and challenges to adopt low GWP and energy efficient appliance to assess the need to further enhance the Minimum Energy Performance Standards and Labelling; - Strengthening procedures of Article 5 countries on product registration alighted with refrigerant information and to interpret the result of energy performance test from the laboratory testing report in the absence of physical laboratory; - Supporting Article 5 countries on outreach and awareness related to energy efficiency in servicing sector.
14. IIR	Inter-governmental Organization (IGO)	Promoting adoption of ozone-friendly low-GWP and energy efficient RAC technology in the cold chain Founding partner of INWIC	- Sharing technical information and expertise; organizing joint events; co-organizing thematic workshops on alternative technologies; - Promoting Cold Chain Technology Briefs Conducting regional surveys about women in RAC sectors in cooperation with several associations and industry partners; - Advancing the engagement of women, promote career opportunities, and increase their overall participation in the HVACR sector by coordinating INWIC activities and providing resources (webinars, training opportunities,

Organization	Type of organization	Type of cooperation	Description of partnership
			participation in meetings/conferences); - Supporting the implementation of Twinning Project Phase-II by promoting technical cooperation, knowledge exchange, and the development of practical tools and guidance to support sustainable cooling and Kigali Amendment implementation in Article 5 countries.
15. IOR	Professional association	Founding partner of INWIC	- Advancing the engagement of women, promote career opportunities, and increase their overall participation in the HVACR sector by coordinating INWIC activities and providing resources (webinars, training opportunities, participation in meetings/conferences).
16. ISHRAE	Professional association	Training programmes, technical events, and support to small RAC associations Founding partner of INWIC	- Promoting and supporting the introduction of Ozone2Climate alternative technologies through events and awareness campaigns; - Advancing the engagement of women, promote career opportunities, and increase their overall participation in the HVACR sector by coordinating INWIC activities and providing resources (webinars, training opportunities, participation in meetings/conferences).
17. JSRAE	Professional association	Founding partner of INWIC	- Advancing the engagement of women, promote career opportunities, and increase their overall participation in the HVACR sector by coordinating INWIC activities and providing resources (webinars, training opportunities, participation in meetings/conferences).
18. SMEITS / KGH	Industry Association	Organizing technical events and awareness raising activities	- Continued cooperation under Serbia's HPMP – awareness component, and OzonAction activities in the ECA region; - Organizing joint technology roundtables, exhibition booths, network meetings, outreach activities (Ozone Pages in quarterly bulletin, KGH website)
19.U-3ARC	Professional association	Initiatives, technical events, training programs, and support to RAC associations in Africa. Founding partner of INWIC	- Conducting research and data gathering to better understand the current situation of African countries with respect to the servicing sector's ability to handle low-GWP alternatives, to help inform NOU strategies and approaches; - Advancing the engagement of women, promote career opportunities, and increase their overall participation in the HVACR sector by coordinating INWIC activities and providing resources (webinars, training opportunities, participation in meetings/conferences).
20.Women in HVACR	Professional association	Founding partner of INWIC	- Advancing the engagement of women, promote career opportunities, and increase their overall participation in the HVACR sector by coordinating INWIC activities and providing resources (webinars, training opportunities,

Organization	Type of organization	Type of cooperation	Description of partnership
			participation in meetings/conferences).
21.World Refrigeration Day Secretariat	Not-for-profit organization (NGO)	Global public and specialized campaign to highlight the importance of sector and environmental issues in relation to Montreal Protocol and the Kigali Amendment Co-initiator and a founding partner of INWIC (International Network of Women in Cooling)	- Celebrating annually World Refrigeration Day (WRD) through international campaigns with other international partners. Previous campaigns jointly organized since 2019, with the most recent one in 2026, under the theme "Cool Intelligence"; - Advancing the engagement of women, promote career opportunities, and increase their overall participation in the HVACR sector by coordinating INWIC activities and providing resources (webinars, training opportunities, participation in meetings/conferences).
22. Royal Scientific Society- Jordan	Non-profit research institute	Sharing expertise, technical events, and support to RAC associations	- Sharing experiences with West Asia network countries on strengthening RAC associations, training, certification, technology transfer, and innovation. This includes promoting safety testing and energy efficiency metrics for RAC equipment, as well as supporting the adoption and development of required policies, guidelines, and standards for energy efficiency across the HVAC sector.
23. SEforALL (Sustainable Energy for All)	International organization	Development of communications and awareness-raising resources	- Developing and disseminating a communications toolkit to support the implementation of the Twinning Project Phase-II, including the promotion of sustainable cooling, energy-efficient technologies, and the refrigerant transition through awareness-raising materials and support for regional Twinning Workshops and stakeholder engagement activities.
Policy, customs and enforcement			
22. ASEAN	IGO	Regional collaboration on strengthening enforcement of licensing system through integrated approaches	- All 11 SEAP countries are members of ASEAN, which has played a vital role in the region to promote regional collaboration in a number of aspects including environment and trade controlled under the Montreal Protocol; - ASEAN has finalized the Regional HS code namely ASEAN Harmonized Tariff Nomenclature **(**AHTN2028). UNEP continued to liaise with the ASEAN Technical Sub-Working Group on Classification to strengthen capacity of each ASEAN Member States to adopt the new 2028 HS code to facilitate effective data monitoring and reporting of HFCs and blends and other activities of integrated approaches.
23. BRS Secretariat	IGO	Cooperation at the global and national levels on interlinkages between the treaties including the environmentally sound	- Organizing joint side-events and awareness raising in person and online activities;

Organization	Type of organization	Type of cooperation	Description of partnership
		management of equipment containing refrigerants and life-cycle management of refrigerants, illegal traffic and trade of hazardous chemicals and wastes under the scope of the Montreal Protocol and the BRS conventions, inventories of obsolete refrigerants, and their disposal operations.	- Invitation of BRS Secretariat to deliver in the network meetings and thematic workshops to enhance knowledge of NOU of Article 5 countries on transboundary movement of controlled substances in particular interpretation of provisions under the Basel Convention against the used/unwanted controlled substances; - Cooperated with the BRS Secretariat and the Ozone Secretariat on developing the Practical Guide on transboundary movements of Montreal Protocol controlled substances and related equipment.
24. EIA	NGO	Cooperation at the global and reginal levels on prevention and combatting illegal trade in controlled substances	- Organized joint side-events and awareness raising in person and online activities; - Cooperating with EIA on strengthening Article 5 countries' capacity to prevent illegal trade in Montreal Protocol substances, including on the scope of illegal trade of controlled substances through online marketplaces, a feasibility study of AI based web screening tools of online marketplaces and a practical guide on regulating e-commerce platforms and supply chains; - EIA is key partner in developing the report on illegal trade in controlled substances under in the past decade.
25. EUROPOL	IGO	Cooperation at the regional and global levels, raising awareness of police on illegal trade in controlled substances and requirements of the Montreal Protocol	- Sharing expertise and experience about the implementation of the Montreal Protocol and opportunities for strengthening cooperation at the national level to prevent and combat illegal trade in controlled substances and requirements of the Montreal Protocol; - Providing expertise and support to the global police enforcement operation Custos Viridis; - Europol is key partner in developing the report on illegal trade in controlled substances under in the past decade; - Organizing joint side-events and awareness raising in person and online activities.
26. GCI Secretariat	Hosted by UNEP (IGO)	Global Customs training; compliance and enforcement; combatting illegal ODS trade	- The GCI partners include the Secretariats of the relevant multilateral environmental agreements (Basel, Cartagena, CITES, Montreal, Rotterdam Stockholm and Minamata), Interpol, the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, UNEP, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the World Customs Organization (WCO). UNEP Law Division/International Environmental Law Unit currently acts as the Secretariat for the Partnership and coordinates the related activities and the development and production of relevant outreach materials;

Organization	Type of organization	Type of cooperation	Description of partnership
			- Cooperating with the GCI Secretariat on organizing the Montreal Protocol Dialogue on Action against Illegal Trade back-to -back with the 20th GCI annual Partners' meeting.
27. GCC Secretariat	Regional	Monitor the trade ODS and alternatives as well as combat illegal trade. Raise awareness about the MP and promote for updated standards, policies and regulations and subregional cooperation	- UNEP is cooperating with GCC and other regional and sub-regional organizations and secretariats to support Montreal Protocol implementation in the region, including enhancement of the monitoring and control of trade in ODS and their alternatives, as well as to combat illegal trade. Furthermore, this partnership aims to raise awareness among member states about the new developments under the MP and to promote regional cooperation for adopting unified regional standards, regulations, and policies, as required for meeting Montreal Protocol targets, including the adoption of the Kigali Amendment.
28. GCCSO	IGO	Mapping the needs of the region for updating and development of required standards and codes as required to facilitate the wider adoption of long-term alternatives Raise awareness about the MP and promote for updated standards, policies and regulations and subregional cooperation	- GCCSO is a renown standards body in the West Asia region and has the ability and mandate to adopt unified standards and codes at the GCC region. Their products can be of great benefit even outside the GCC; - Raising awareness of member GCC region and promote for regional cooperation for adopting unified regional standards and codes as required for meeting Montreal Protocol targets including the adoption of the Kigali Amendment.
29. INTERPOL	IGO	Cooperation at the global level, raising awareness of police on illegal trade in controlled substances and requirements of the Montreal Protocol	- Sharing expertise and experience about the implementation of the Montreal Protocol and opportunities for strengthening cooperation at the national level to prevent and combat illegal trade in controlled substances and requirements of the Montreal Protocol; - Organizing joint side-events and awareness raising in person and online activities.
30. LAS Secretariat	IGO	Development and dissemination of codes	- UNEP is working jointly with LAS on updating the Arab Unified RAC and insulation codes and developing tools for introduction of the developed/updated codes to all Arab Member States; - Raising awareness of Member States about the new developments under the Montreal Protocol and promoting regional cooperation for adopting unified regional standards, regulations and policies as required for meeting targets including the adoption of the Kigali Amendment.
31. OCO Secretariat	IGO	Strengthening capacity of customs/enforcement officers on enforcement of licensing system for	- Capacity building of Customs Officers on trade control of controlled substances in bulk and RAC equipment for both refrigerant and energy performance perspective including free trade zone, HCFC/HFC data

Organization	Type of organization	Type of cooperation	Description of partnership
		controlled substances under the Montreal Protocol	monitoring and reporting and importers/customs brokers on declaration of HCFC/HFC shipments; - Preparation of the 2028 HS code for the Pacific Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System 2028 (PACHS28); - Incorporating an issue of enforcement of national controlled trade control/management regulation as part of the agenda for the regional meetings/events organized by OCO.
32. OECC	NGO	Assessment and development of feasible options for life-cycle management in Article 5 countries	Conducting assessment of country infrastructure, policy framework related to life-cycle management and development of feasible options, action plan and policy recommendation.
33. UNODC	IGO	Cooperation at the global and national levels on illegal trade in controlled substances and requirements of the Montreal Protocol in the scope of the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, Global Programme on Crimes that Affect the Environment, and Passenger and Cargo Control Programme	- Cooperation and provision of expertise for regional and national activities in the context of the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, Global Programme on Crimes that Affect the Environment, and Passenger and Cargo Control Programme; - UNODC is key partner in developing the report on illegal trade in controlled substances under in the past decade, in particular it collected and analyzed data and trends related to offenses related to illegal trade; - Organizing joint or contributing to side events and awareness raising in person and online activities, e.g. the 15th UN Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, September 2026.
34. WCO	IGO	Cooperation at the global level, such as support to the enforcement operation Demeter, participation, as relevant, in the Enforcement Committee meetings, development of training and awareness raising materials and engagement WCO to provide expert support in delivering customs training activities	- UNEP and WCO have a formal framework for cooperation (MOU). UNEP cooperates with WCO Secretariat as well as WCO's Regional Intelligence Liaison Offices (RILOs), including by attending Enforcement Committee and Capacity Building Committee meetings, RILO meetings and other relevant events; WCO attended the 2025 MOP-37 and contributed to the Informal Meeting on facilitating implementation of the Montreal Protocol and co-hosted the side-event; - Cooperating with WCO in national and regional activities to strengthen capacity of the customs in Article 5 countries to establish risk management, develop national Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for controls of shipments of substances controlled under the Montreal Protocol for trade controlled of substances under the Montreal Protocol, adopting national and regional HS codes and other customs related issues; - Supporting the global enforcement operations which address the substances controlled by the Montreal Protocol and related capacity-building activities;

Organization	Type of organization	Type of cooperation	Description of partnership
			- WCO is key partner in developing the report on illegal trade in controlled substances under in the past decade; - Organizing joint side-events and awareness raising in person and online activities.

PART III: HIGHLIGHTS OF 2026 CAP PROGRESS REPORT

Introduction

55. This report provides highlights of the progress made by UNEP in the implementation of the Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP) and results achieved during the period September 2025 to August 2026. Progress is presented according to the eight outcomes and 82 activities and indicators listed in the Logical Framework Analysis of the 2026 CAP Strategy.

56. Highlights of UNEP's achievements are provided in the summary below. More details can be found in the sections that follow, as well as in Annex 5 on Details of 2026 CAP Progress Report, Annex 7 on Progress report on global CAP activities, Annex 8 on Report on the use of CAP staff time, and Annex 9 on Meetings and workshops organized by CAP.

Key highlights

57. During the period September 2025 to August 2026, UNEP OzonAction continued to make significant progress in assisting Article 5 countries to meet and sustain compliance with the Montreal Protocol and the Kigali Amendment through implementation of the CAP. Key achievements are listed below.

58. The 2026 CAP Progress Report demonstrates UNEP OzonAction's continued contribution to supporting Article 5 countries through a combination of targeted country assistance, regional cooperation, training, policy guidance, enforcement support, and implementation of Multilateral Fund projects. CAP remained responsive to emerging challenges related to Kigali Amendment implementation, HFC phase-down obligations, institutional changes, reporting requirements, and compliance risks.

59. Across all regions, UNEP supported the implementation of 101 Institutional Strengthening (IS) projects, delivered 82 country-specific technical and policy assistance services, convened 28 regional and thematic network meetings and workshops, and assisted countries with data reporting, licensing systems, enforcement, quotas, HFC baselines, and project implementation. Special emphasis was placed on implementation of the 2024 HFC freeze obligations for Group 1 Article 5 countries, strengthening regulatory systems, improving data quality, promoting sustainable cooling, and integrating gender considerations into all activities.

60. A key achievement during the reporting period was the continued integration of energy efficiency into Montreal Protocol implementation. UNEP advanced implementation of Phase II of the Ozone Officers–Energy Efficiency Policymakers Twinning Project through regional assessments, development of practical tools and resources, stakeholder consultations, and preparation for regional Twinning Workshops planned for 2027.

61. Special attention continued to be provided to Low-Volume-Consuming (LVC) countries through targeted initiatives focusing on strengthening HFC licensing and quota systems, monitoring HFC consumption trends, strengthening the commercial refrigeration installation and assembly sector, occupational safety and health in the RAC servicing sector, technician certification schemes, women's participation in cooling through International Network of Women in Cooling (INWIC), and tailoring CAP

services to specific LVC needs. These initiatives generated practical tools, methodologies, pilot activities, and guidance materials that can be replicated throughout the wider LVC community.

62. UNEP expanded global capacity-building activities and strategic partnerships through cooperation with organizations such as ASHRAE, AREA, IIR, WCO, EUROPOL, INTERPOL, UNODC, AHRI and others. Activities included training for newly appointed National Ozone Officers, development of negotiation training materials, strengthened customs and enforcement cooperation, new servicing-sector resources, sustainable cooling initiatives, technical publications, and enhanced outreach activities. These efforts strengthened UNEP's clearinghouse and capacity-building functions and supported countries in addressing both traditional Montreal Protocol obligations and emerging Kigali Amendment priorities.

63. Overall, Article 5 countries continued strengthening their institutional, technical and regulatory capacities to sustain compliance with HCFC phase-out obligations, initiate and implement HFC phase-down activities, improve enforcement systems, and integrate sustainable cooling, energy efficiency and gender considerations into national implementation frameworks.

Highlights of achievements by outcome

Outcome 1: National Ozone Units effectively manage their national programmes

- UNEP provided implementation support to 101 Institutional Strengthening projects and supported the submission of 22 IS renewals. As a result, National Ozone Units strengthened their institutional capacities, maintained implementation of national Montreal Protocol activities, and addressed increasing responsibilities related to Kigali Amendment implementation.
- A total of 82 regions- and country-specific services were delivered to address technical, policy, compliance and operational challenges. These services supported KIP preparation and implementation, HPMP implementation, licensing and quota systems, institutional arrangements, reporting obligations, and country-specific compliance challenges. As a result, countries were able to address implementation bottlenecks and reduce risks of non-compliance.
- 31 regional, thematic, sub-regional and inter-regional meetings and workshops were organized across all CAP regions. These provided a platform for sharing experiences with the CAP regions and in some cases between regions and discussing issues such as HFC licensing systems, ODS/HFC banks, energy efficiency, refrigerant lifecycle management, enforcement, data reporting and sustainable cooling. As a result, countries benefited from enhanced networking, strengthened regional cooperation and improved technical knowledge.
- 21 country-to-country cooperation activities were facilitated through South-South and North-South exchanges, study tours, technical roundtables and institutional cooperation. These activities enabled countries to share practical solutions on energy efficiency, certification systems, electronic licensing systems, refrigerant lifecycle management and alternative technologies.
- UNEP delivered dedicated global capacity-building activities for National Ozone Officers, including training programmes for newly appointed officers in the Caribbean and Pacific regions and preparation of a third training programme for South and Southeast Asia. Development also continued on advanced training and negotiation training. As a result, new NOUs acquired core skills required to implement Montreal Protocol activities and participate effectively in international processes.

Outcome 2: Article 5 countries report accurate and timely data

- UNEP continuously monitored Article 7 and Country Programme data submissions and provided reminders, technical guidance and individual country support to help countries comply with reporting obligations. As a result, countries improved reporting performance and reduced risks of non-compliance.
- Countries received targeted assistance for data collection, reconciliation, HFC baseline calculations, reporting through online systems, and consistency checks between Article 7 and Country Programme data. Support also included methodologies for resolving discrepancies in import and export statistics and strengthening reporting systems.
- Best practices for data collection, validation and reporting were promoted through network meetings, webinars and technical sessions. Standardized tracking systems developed especially for Pacific Island Countries improved data quality and facilitated monitoring of HFC quotas and reporting obligations.
- Countries received guidance and technical assistance to establish HFC baselines, determine starting points for sustained aggregate reductions, and monitor compliance with HFC freeze obligations. Technical and policy support helped countries identify compliance risks and introduce corrective measures where required.

Outcome 3: Effective legal, regulatory and policy frameworks are in place and enforced

- UNEP supported countries in strengthening monitoring, reporting, verification and enforcement (MRVE) systems through dedicated sessions, policy guidance and practical exchanges during regional meetings. Countries improved their understanding of enforcement mechanisms, data reconciliation, licensing systems and digitalization.
- Assistance was provided to countries for the establishment, operation and enhancement of HCFC and HFC licensing and quota systems, including support for digital licensing platforms, quota management systems, monitoring processes and regulatory development.
- 21 countries were provided support related to Kigali Amendment ratification through bilateral meetings, consultations and technical assistance. Special attention was given to countries that have not yet completed national ratification processes.
- UNEP promoted more effective use of the informal Prior Informed Consent (iPIC) mechanism. By mid-2026, 132 countries maintained active iPIC sheets and over 1,255 iPIC exchanges had been recorded during the first half of 2026. Countries received guidance and support to strengthen use of iPIC for compliance and trade monitoring purposes.

Outcome 4: Imports and exports are controlled and illegal trade is reduced/prevented

- UNEP supported countries in updating regulatory frameworks and strengthening licensing and enforcement systems to facilitate legal trade and combat illegal trade in controlled substances. Countries benefited from technical advice, policy guidance, awareness raising and capacity-building activities delivered through regional meetings and country support.
- Countries received customs-related tools, manuals, smartphone applications, videos, training materials and guidance resources to strengthen national customs and enforcement activities. These tools improved capacity to identify controlled substances, monitor trade and enhance enforcement responses.
- Nine cross-border cooperation activities were facilitated to strengthen dialogue, information exchange, trade monitoring and enforcement cooperation among countries and customs

authorities. These activities supported prevention and detection of illegal trade and strengthened regional cooperation.

- UNEP strengthened global enforcement cooperation through support to Operations DEMETER and Custos Viridis, collaboration with WCO, EUROPOL, INTERPOL, UNODC and other partners, and convening the Montreal Protocol Dialogue on Action Against Illegal Trade. These efforts contributed to stronger intelligence sharing, customs risk management and international enforcement cooperation and raised awareness of the obligations of the Montreal Protocol in the enforcement community.

Outcome 5: Key stakeholders and the public support national compliance programmes

- UNEP produced and updated 25 information products, publications, communication tools and educational resources covering policy, technical and awareness topics. Dissemination activities enhanced access to information by NOUs, stakeholders and the public.

- UNEP continued strengthening its online platforms, including the OzonAction website, OzonAction Meeting Portal and Knowledge Maps. The website recorded more than 192,000 users and over 316,000 page views during the reporting period, while the Knowledge Maps covering MLF projects, RAC associations and TVET institutions were updated and expanded.

- Public awareness was promoted through support to World Ozone Day, World Refrigeration Day, World Environment Day and World Customs Day across all regions. Countries organized outreach activities, awareness campaigns and communication initiatives that increased public and stakeholder engagement.

- At least 16 international, regional and national outreach events, side events, exhibitions, webinars and knowledge-sharing activities were organized or supported. These activities increased visibility of Montreal Protocol achievements and strengthened engagement with policymakers, industry and enforcement communities.

Outcome 6: Non-ODS, low-GWP technology is adopted and used safely and workforce skills are strengthened

- UNEP provided more than 10 information products, technical tools, training resources, factsheets, guidelines and courses addressing refrigerant management, alternative technologies, sustainable cooling and lifecycle refrigerant management. Cooperation with ASHRAE enabled development of innovative technical resources and sustainable cooling tools.

- Updated training curricula, technician certification support and capacity-building activities were provided through the UNEP-AREA Refrigerants Servicing and Best Practices Manual and regional and national training programmes. These resources promoted leak reduction, refrigerant safety and maintenance of energy efficiency.

- At least 44 NOUs received support related to RAC certification programmes, technician training, competency-based assessments and cooperation with TVET institutions. UNEP also advanced work on the Refrigerant Driving License (RDL) toolkit to facilitate national certification schemes.

- UNEP promoted sustainable cooling through updated Cold Chain Technology Briefs, the ASHRAE-UNEP RAC Plant Sustainability Guide, refrigeration servicing resources, World Refrigeration Day activities, commercial refrigeration installation and assembly initiatives, and pilot occupational safety and health projects in LVC countries. These initiatives strengthened workforce skills and promoted adoption of climate-friendly technologies.

Outcome 7: Energy efficiency is maintained or increased in the RAC sector

- Countries received support to strengthen cooperation between NOUs, national energy-efficiency policymakers and other stakeholders. Assistance focused on improving policy coordination, integrating energy-efficiency considerations into Kigali Amendment implementation and enhancing cooperation with national energy authorities.

- UNEP advanced implementation of Phase II of the Twinning Project, including regional assessments, development of practical tools and resources, gap analyses and workshop preparations. These activities build on Phase I achievements and support integration of energy efficiency into compliance, market surveillance and policy frameworks.

- Countries received support for Minimum Energy Performance Standards (MEPS) development, product registration systems, energy-efficiency regulations, energy-efficiency pilot projects and technician training modules incorporating energy-efficiency considerations.

Outcome 8: Gender issues and approaches are considered and addressed

- UNEP maintained full compliance with the Multilateral Fund Gender Policy across project preparation and implementation. Gender indicators, assessments and gender-responsive activities were integrated into projects throughout all regions.

- A Gender Assessment Tool for HPMPs and KIPs was developed and disseminated to support NOUs in conducting gender assessments and integrating gender considerations into project design and implementation.

- Discussions on gender integration continued through regional Network meetings and various project activities. Countries received guidance on identifying entry points for integrating gender considerations into Montreal Protocol workstreams and project implementation.

- UNEP expanded gender-focused initiatives through INWIC, the Frontline Champions: Women in Environmental Enforcement campaign, mentoring activities, female RAC technician workshops, and specialized training for female trainers and assessors. These initiatives increased the participation, visibility and leadership of women in the RAC sector and environmental governance.

OVERARCHING: Article 5 countries meet their commitments through effective and timely implementation of Multilateral Fund projects

- UNEP supported implementation of HPMPs in 102 countries and KIPs in 63 countries, while also assisting countries with project preparation, implementation, reporting and monitoring as both lead and cooperating agency. These efforts contributed to sustained HCFC phase-out and implementation of HFC phase-down activities.

- UNEP supported implementation of 36 HPMP verification projects, 71 projects related to ODS/HFC banks and unwanted controlled substances, 54 energy-efficiency projects approved under Decision 89/6(b), and six pilot projects approved under Decision 91/65. These activities strengthened compliance, supported sustainable cooling objectives and enhanced implementation of Kigali Amendment obligations across Article 5 countries.

ANNEXES RELATED TO THE 2026 PROGRESS REPORT

ANNEX 5: DETAILS OF 2026 CAP PROGRESS REPORT

Due to its length Annex 5 on Details of 2026 CAP Progress Report is provided as a separate document.

ANNEX 6: REPORT ON TECHNICAL AND POLICY SUPPORT FOR LVC COUNTRIES

1. This report presents progress achieved in 2026 under UNEP OzonAction's initiative on Technical and Policy Support for Low-Volume-Consuming (LVC) Countries to Support Kigali Implementation Plan (KIP) Implementation, as per Decision 93/95 (d). Through the Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP), UNEP continued to provide targeted technical, policy, and capacity-building support to assist LVC countries in meeting their obligations under the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol.

2. During the reporting period, UNEP advanced a range of initiatives aimed at strengthening national capacities for HFC phase-down implementation. Key activities included assessments of HFC licensing and quota systems; analysis of HFC consumption trends and market drivers; support for the development of the local installation and assembly sub-sector in commercial refrigeration; and implementation of the Safe Sustainable Cooling for Africa initiative to strengthen occupational safety and health in the RAC servicing sector. In addition, UNEP OzonAction started preparatory work on RAC technician certification schemes, women's participation and leadership in the cooling sector through the International Network of Women in Cooling (INWIC), and initiatives to further tailor CAP services to the specific needs of LVC countries.

3. The activities undertaken during the reporting period focused on identifying practical solutions to common implementation challenges faced by LVC countries and generating knowledge products that can be applied more broadly across the LVC community. The outputs include country assessments, technical recommendations, monitoring tools, pilot initiatives, and replicable methodologies designed to strengthen national implementation frameworks, support informed decision-making, and enhance the effectiveness of KIP implementation.

IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS FOR 2026 REPORT

1. Implementation and enforcement capacity of licensing and quota system

The consultant has submitted the report on HFC licensing and quota systems, including data monitoring and reporting mechanisms, based on an assessment of two countries, namely Samoa and Saint Lucia, which were selected as LVC countries from the Pacific and Caribbean regions, respectively.
The report comprises the following key aspects:

- Review of procedures of two different systems, i.e. annual multi-shipment license and per-shipment permit;
- Based on the above procedures, analysis on strengths, weakness, opportunities and threats (SWOT).
- Based on SWOT analysis, recommendations to further strengthen enforcement of two different types of systems as well as its data monitoring and reporting mechanisms.

Based on the review of licensing and quota systems in Samoa and Saint Lucia, the following were highlighted:

- **SWOT analysis from procedures of annual multi-shipment license and per-shipment permi**t: The **Annual multi-shipment license system** offers greater administrative efficiency and flexibility by allowing importers to obtain a single authorization covering multiple consignments throughout the year, but it presents challenges in monitoring shipment timing, tracking quota utilization in real time. In contrast, the **per-shipment permit system** provides stronger control and accountability by requiring approval for each individual shipment, improving quota management and data accuracy, although it increases the administrative workload for importers and National Ozone Units (NOUs) and may cause delays for urgent imports. Both systems could

benefit from digitalization, integration with Customs databases, and automated quota tracking, while threats include illegal trade, data discrepancies, market fluctuations, and limited institutional capacity.

- **Management of HFC quota**: As HFC control is more complex than HCFC control due to (i) more substances to control by the Authority and (ii) there is need to ensure accurate conversion from MT to tonnes CO2eq or vice versa, which poses high risks of miscalculation, design of HFC quota allocation and reallocation of both annual multi-shipment license and per-shipment permit should take into account efficient approach to facilitate the NOU and importers to manage and monitor HFC quota throughout the year.
- **Recommendations to strengthen enforcement, monitoring, and reporting**: The assessment recommends the recommendations. The key recommendations are as follows:
    - Establishing integrated electronic licensing and quota management systems with real-time on actual import to enhance monitoring capabilities, i.e. the National Single Window system where possible.
    - Formalizing quota allocation procedures that would facilitate the conversion from MT to tonnes CO2eq or vice versa i.e. automatic calculation from MT to tonnes CO2eq or vice versa;
    - Enhancing legal frameworks for inter-agency data sharing, improving data reconciliation processes between importers, Customs, and NOUs to have only one final reconciled data for reporting under the Montreal Protocol;
    - Providing continuous training for enforcement officers and stakeholders in particular importers and customs brokers;
    - Additional measures such as standardized operating procedures, risk-based inspections, regional cooperation, and stronger linkages between HFC licensing and business registration systems would further improve compliance and accuracy of Article 7 and Country Programme reporting under the Montreal Protocol.

Impact to LVCs from the activity: Based on outcomes of this activity (both licensing & quota system and monitoring of consumption trend), UNEP OzonAction disseminated the initial findings and outcomes to the Pacific Island Countries during the Regional Training Workshops on strengthening implementation and enforcement of trade control, monitoring and reporting of controlled substances, product registration systems, Minimum Energy Performance Standards (MEPS), and control of refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) equipment were conducted in Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea from 25–31 March 2026 (the meeting was attended by 73 participants. 31 female/42 male). UNEP further worked with all 14 Pacific Island Countries to develop a simplified tracking table of actual HFC import to monitor HFC quota utilization and to facilitate data reconciliation of HFCs for reporting Country Programme and Article 7.

UNEP is currently preparing a factsheet for LVC countries based on the findings and recommendations from the assessment of Samoa and Saint Lucia. The factsheet will summarize key features, strengths and challenges of annual multi-shipment licensing systems and per-shipment permit systems, as well as practical approaches to HFC quota allocation, monitoring, and reporting. It is intended to serve as a reference tool for NOUs, customs authorities, and licensing agencies in LVC countries that are establishing or strengthening their HFC licensing and quota systems under the KIP. The factsheet will also promote the exchange of good practices among LVC countries and support improved compliance with Article 7 and Country Programme data reporting requirements under the Montreal Protocol.

2. Institutional capacity of the National Ozone Units to monitor consumption trends:

A credible and in-depth assessment of a country's HFC consumption trend requires the integration of multiple complementary data sources, each capturing a different dimension of the refrigerant market. CP

and Article 7 data provide the official baseline and long-term reporting record against which compliance is measured, while KIP survey data adds granular insights on equipment stocks, servicing practices, and sector-level demand that are not visible in national reporting alone. Customs import records, disaggregated by HS code, are essential for validating reported consumption, identifying blend composition, and detecting anomalies such as stockpiling or re-exports. Equipment import statistics reveal the future refrigerant demand embedded in newly imported appliances and systems, enabling realistic projections of servicing needs over the next 10–20 years. Macroeconomic indicators—including GDP growth, electrification, urbanization, increasing number of vehicles circulating in the country, tourism, and evolving climate conditions such as prolonged unusual heatwaves—help explain structural drivers of consumption and support robust business-as-usual modelling. Together, these components form the analytical foundation needed to produce an accurate understanding of historical HFC consumption trends and to generate reliable future consumption projections for KIP planning and compliance assessment.

In early 2026, the consultant submitted to UNEP the draft report on assessment of HFC consumption trends and market drivers for two countries, Cambodia and Grenada. The report comprises of the following key aspects.

- An analysis of HFC consumption trends and the market drivers influencing those trends, including country-specific factors.
- Recommendations to further strengthen the monitoring and interpretation of consumption trends.

With the availability of the 2025 CP data for both countries and based on the feedback received from the regions and consultation with UNEP, the consultant is further enhancing the data analysis and refining the assessment of HFC consumption trends.

UNEP is supporting the finalization and submission of the country reports, as well as the development of a factsheet/information material outlining the methodology used for consumption trend analysis. This methodological guidance will be shared with other countries and is expected to assist NOUs whose KIP stage I approval requires them to continue monitoring their HFC consumption. It will help these countries assess whether the consumption reported during the baseline years was truly representative of local market needs, evaluate future HFC demand, and provide the required analysis when submitting the second tranche of their KIP.

3. Strengthening the Local Installation and Assembly Sector in Commercial Refrigeration for LVC Countries

The local installation and assembly sub-sector represent a critical yet often under-recognized component of the commercial refrigeration value chain in LVC Article 5 countries. The quality of installation and assembly practices directly influences refrigeration system performance, energy efficiency, refrigerant containment, safety, reliability, and the successful adoption of low-global-warming-potential (low-GWP) technologies. Despite its importance, many LVC countries face significant challenges in this area, including limited sector data, insufficient technical guidance, inadequate certification and registration mechanisms, weak regulatory oversight, and limited access to specialized training on emerging low-GWP refrigeration technologies.

To address these challenges, UNEP OzonAction conceived and designed the initiative “Strengthening the Local Installation and Assembly Sub-sector in Commercial Refrigeration for LVC Countries" as a pilot initiative in Zimbabwe and as a replicable model for other LVC Article 5 countries. The initiative was implemented in partnership with Zimbabwe's National Ozone Unit (NOU) and the Heating, Ventilation, Air Conditioning and Refrigeration Association of Zimbabwe (HEVACRAZ). Beyond providing overall initiative oversight, UNEP OzonAction played a central role throughout implementation by supporting the development, review, and refinement of the initiative's methodologies, digital tools, technical resources, awareness materials, and replication framework. This close collaboration ensured that all

outputs were aligned with Kigali Amendment objectives and reflected international best practices while remaining practical and relevant to country needs.

The initiative was structured around four complementary components designed to address key barriers affecting the installation and assembly sub-sector:

(i) sector assessment and readiness analysis;
(ii) workforce registration and incentive mechanisms;
(iii) technical tools and capacity-building resources; and
(iv) awareness and stakeholder engagement activities.

Together, these interventions aimed to improve data availability, strengthen technician competencies, enhance workforce professionalization, promote the adoption of low-GWP refrigeration technologies, and establish sustainable mechanisms for long-term sector development.

Significant progress has been achieved across all four components. Through a nationwide survey, stakeholder mapping exercise, policy analysis, and readiness assessment, the initiative generated the first comprehensive baseline of Zimbabwe's commercial refrigeration installation and assembly sub-sector. The assessment identified key gaps in technical skills, certification systems, regulatory implementation, and institutional support while providing practical recommendations for strengthening the transition to low-GWP technologies.

To enhance workforce professionalization, the initiative developed and deployed a digital National RAC Technician Registry that provides a centralized platform for technician and enterprise registration, certification tracking, workforce analytics, and reporting. Complementing the Registry, an Incentive-Based Reward Programme was designed to encourage continuous professional development, promote compliance with good refrigeration practices, and create incentives for technicians to engage in sustainable refrigeration initiatives. Together, these mechanisms provide a foundation for strengthening governance and long-term development of the installation and assembly workforce.

A major achievement of the initiative has been the development and pilot testing of a comprehensive digital Commercial Refrigeration Toolkit specifically tailored for installation and assembly activities. With continuous technical input and support from UNEP OzonAction, the toolkit evolved into a practical suite of resources that includes refrigeration sizing software, installation and commissioning guidance, technical checklists, safety resources, and training materials. Field testing and validation activities confirmed the toolkit's value in improving installation quality, reducing refrigerant leakage, strengthening safety practices, and supporting the adoption of low-GWP technologies.

The initiative also delivered an awareness and engagement material aimed at increasing recognition of the installation and assembly sub-sector and clarifying its distinction from traditional servicing activities. Through this communication material, the initiative promoted professionalization of the sector and increased awareness of the critical role that installation and assembly technicians play in achieving sustainable cooling objectives.

With the majority of implementation activities now completed, the initiative has entered its final phase. Current efforts are focused on validating, consolidating, and packaging the initiative 's outputs into a comprehensive suite of implementation resources that can be readily adapted and deployed by other LVC countries. Particular emphasis is being placed on documenting and capturing implementation experiences, and ensuring that all tools and resources are accompanied by practical guidance for adaptation and replication.

The final package will include sector assessment methodologies, survey instruments, stakeholder mapping tools, readiness assessment templates, policy analysis frameworks, deployment guidance for the National RAC Technician Registry, the Incentive-Based Reward Programme framework, technical toolkit

resources, training curricula, awareness materials, and replication guidance. These outputs are being organized as modular resources that can be tailored to different national circumstances and used by other LVC countries seeking to strengthen their commercial refrigeration installation and assembly sub-sectors. Overall, the initiative has successfully progressed from concept design to the delivery of practical systems, tools, methodologies, and capacity-building resources that directly strengthen the installation and assembly sub-sector. Having completed most of its planned activities, the initiative is now focused on transforming its outputs into a comprehensive replication package for use by other LVC countries.

Through UNEP OzonAction's leadership in initiative design and its ongoing technical support during implementation, the initiative has demonstrated an innovative and practical approach to strengthening installation and assembly capacities, professionalizing the workforce and accelerating Kigali Amendment implementation across the LVC community.

4. Safe Sustainable Cooling for Africa: Strengthening Occupational Safety in the RAC Sector

The Safe Sustainable Cooling for Africa initiative was designed and developed by UNEP OzonAction to support the safe and accelerated adoption of low-global warming potential (low-GWP) refrigerants by integrating occupational safety and health (OSH) into the RAC servicing sector. Successful implementation of the Kigali Amendment depends not only on introducing climate-friendly refrigerants but also on protecting the technicians who install, service, recover, and manage these technologies. The initiative accordingly aims to safeguard technician health, strengthen livelihoods, reduce occupational risks, and establish a model that can be replicated across African LVC countries.

The initiative responds to a defined challenge in the African RAC sector. Many low-GWP refrigerants are flammable, toxic, or operate at higher pressures, and the sector itself is marked by informal work arrangements, weak safety systems, limited training, fragmented incident reporting, and inadequate access to protective equipment. In the absence of strong OSH systems, technicians remain exposed to fires, explosions, electrical shocks, burns, falls, and toxic exposure, risks that could in turn undermine Kigali Amendment implementation.

The initiative is structured around three interconnected pillars. The first establishes the evidence base, drawing on national RAC-OSH risk assessments, technician surveys, key informant interviews, focus group discussions, stakeholder consultations, and policy and regulatory reviews, supported by standardized assessment tools. Its purpose is to identify hazards, root causes, systemic gaps, and barriers to safe refrigerant adoption, while producing a methodology that other countries can apply.

The second pillar translates these findings into targeted interventions, including awareness and risk communication campaigns, technician training and certification programmes, curriculum reform in technical institutions, policy and regulatory strengthening, improved access to PPE, technician registration systems, tool-sharing mechanisms, risk protection and insurance approaches, and fundable national initiative proposals. The third pillar packages the resulting tools, methodologies, lessons learned, and templates into a practical framework for replication across Africa, comprising implementation guides, replication roadmaps, and case studies. The initiative also includes several enabling mechanisms: a national RAC technician registry, an OSH incident and near-miss reporting system, a WhatsApp-based technician engagement platform, safety microlearning and communication tools, a standardized RAC-OSH diagnostic toolkit, and a replicable risk assessment methodology, feeding into the development of fundable national safety initiatives.

Cabo Verde was selected as the pilot LVC country for this initiative. Current Status of the Cabo Verde Pilot as follows: The pilot has moved beyond concept development and inception into implementation of Pillar 1, following finalization of the inception phase and confirmation of the assessment methodology. Work is currently concentrated on building the national evidence base on occupational safety risks in Cabo Verde's RAC servicing sector.

A central milestone has been the recruitment of the lead consultant and regional RAC safety expert, supporting UNEP OzonAction and the National Ozone Unit of Cabo Verde in implementing the pilot. The consultant is leading the diagnostic assessment process and developing the Integrated RAC Safety Framework, with responsibilities spanning diagnostic analysis and reporting, finalization and deployment of the RAC-OSH toolkit, stakeholder mapping and engagement, management of surveys, interviews and focus groups, quantitative and qualitative analysis, and preparation of the national OSH Risk Assessment Report. The consultant is also developing the technician registry and incident reporting concept and preparing a costed, fundable national initiative proposal alongside the replicable Integrated RAC Safety Framework for Africa.

Progress to date includes engagement with the National Ozone Unit, relevant ministries, labour and environmental authorities, training institutions, RAC stakeholders, suppliers, and technicians; development and adaptation of survey questionnaires, key informant interview guides, focus group protocols, and codebooks; detailed planning for stakeholder mapping, sampling, field assessments, and data analysis; and initial work on the technician registry, incident reporting concept, and the structured WhatsApp-based communication and microlearning system.

Preliminary Findings: Initial consultations and mission observations point to recurring challenges: fragmented OSH and incident data, the absence of a dedicated RAC safety framework, limited awareness of refrigerant safety risks, inadequate access to safety tools and PPE, weak incident reporting systems, and limited training on low-GWP refrigerants. Informal technicians in particular face high exposure to electrical shocks, burns, fires, explosions, falls, and mechanical injuries. At the same time, stakeholders expressed clear support for practical interventions, among them technician registration, structured safety communication channels, improved training and certification, equipment-sharing schemes, and incident reporting mechanisms. The initiative has moved from design into implementation, and the Lead Consultant was recruited, stakeholder engagement is underway, the diagnostic toolkit has been developed, and Pillar 1 activities are proceeding.

Five CAP additional initiatives supported through the final tranche funding allocation of the current triennium for LVCs as per below.

- **Assessment of RAC Technician Certification Schemes in Low-Volume Consuming Countries**

This activity will assess existing RAC technician certification schemes across selected LVC countries to identify strengths, gaps, and opportunities for improvement in line with Montreal Protocol obligations and emerging cooling sector requirements. The assessment will review national certification frameworks, training curricula, competency standards, accreditation mechanisms, and industry uptake, with particular attention to the safe handling of low-GWP and flammable refrigerants. The findings will support the development of practical recommendations and good practice models to strengthen technician competence, improve servicing quality, enhance safety standards, and facilitate the sustainable phase-down of HFCs in LVC countries.

- **Empowering Women in Cooling: Building Skills, Leadership and Green Careers in Montreal Protocol LVC Countries through INWIC**

This activity aims to increase the participation and leadership of women in the refrigeration, air-conditioning and cooling sector in selected Low-Volume Consuming countries through collaboration with the INWIC. The initiative will provide targeted capacity-building opportunities, mentoring, networking events, and knowledge-sharing platforms to encourage women to pursue and advance careers in the cooling sector. By promoting gender-inclusive policies, showcasing successful female professionals, and

strengthening professional networks, the initiative will contribute to workforce diversification, support green employment opportunities, and enhance the long-term sustainability and resilience of the cooling sector in LVC countries.

- **Further enhancing CAP Services for Low-Volume Consuming Countries**

This activity aims to further strengthen and tailor CAP services to better address the specific needs, capacities, and challenges of LVC countries. Building on consultations with National Ozone Units and regional networks, the initiative will assess how CAP support can be more targeted, flexible, and responsive to the unique circumstances of LVCs, including limited human and financial resources, small servicing sectors, and evolving Kigali Amendment obligations. The activity will identify opportunities to customize technical assistance, knowledge products, training approaches, and peer-learning mechanisms, and will develop recommendations for enhancing service delivery and support modalities. By ensuring that CAP interventions are better aligned with LVC priorities and realities, the activity will improve the effectiveness of assistance provided and support sustained compliance with Montreal Protocol commitments.

ANNEX 7: PROGRESS REPORT ON GLOBAL CAP ACTIVITIES

In accordance with the decision 95/83 of as set out in the report of the ninety-fifth meeting of the Executive Committee (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/94), this annex provides highlights of multi-year activities for which the global funds were used between September 2025 and August 2026:

Sections	Key Partners /Audience	Key Topics / Activities
1. Strengthening capacities of National Ozone Units	National Ozone Officers	Training for new and advanced National Ozone Officers Effective Participation and Negotiations under the Montreal Protocol
2. Energy Efficiency	National Ozone Units, Energy Efficiency Policymakers	Twinning project supporting Kigali Amendment implementation; policy integration; compliance systems; market surveillance tools.
3. Refrigeration Servicing Sector	National Ozone Units, RAC associations, training institutions, technicians, industry representatives	OSH in RAC servicing; low-GWP refrigerants; technician skills development; commercial refrigeration installation and assembly support.
4. Advancing Sustainable Cooling through Strategic Partnerships	AREA, International Institute of Refrigeration (IIR), World Refrigeration Day partners	Training manuals; energy-efficiency resources; Cold Chain Technology Briefs; webinars; sustainable cooling solutions.
5. Customs and Enforcement	WCO, EUROPOL, INTERPOL, UNODC, Ozone Secretariat, Green Customs Initiative	Operations DEMETER; customs risk management; SOPs; illegal trade prevention; iPIC promotion; enforcement cooperation.
6. Communication and Outreach	Parties, National Ozone Units, technical experts, stakeholders	OEWG/MOP side events; exhibitions; Ask-an-Expert sessions; publications; multilingual outreach and awareness campaigns.
7. Gender	Montevideo Environmental Law Programme, UNEP-ATF, women RAC professionals	Women in environmental enforcement campaign; RAC training and certification; leadership and gender equality initiatives.

1. Strengthening capacities of National Ozone Units

1.1 Training for National Ozone Officers

Under the 2026 CAP work programme, three regional training activities for newly appointed National Ozone Officers (NOO) were planned to support capacity building and ensure the effective implementation of the Montreal Protocol. During the reporting period, two of the planned training meetings were conducted, while preparations are underway for the delivery of the third one later in the year. These activities contribute to strengthening the capacities of new NOUs to implement national programme activities and fulfil their obligations under the Montreal Protocol and its Kigali Amendment.

UNEP CAP global team in collaboration with the Caribbean team organized a Training of New NOO Staff for the Caribbean region from 23 to 24 March 2026 in Nassau, The Bahamas. The training brought together eight newly appointed NOUs from Antigua and Barbuda, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, and Suriname. The training aimed to strengthen the capacity of new NOU staff by enhancing their understanding of the Montreal Protocol, national compliance obligations, and the implementation of Multilateral Fund-supported activities. Participants received practical guidance on HPMP implementation, the Kigali Amendment and HFC phase-down, data reporting, project management, policy development, enforcement, stakeholder engagement, and the adoption of climate-friendly alternatives.

Recognizing the high turnover of NOOs and support staff in many Pacific Island Countries, UNEP CAP organized a Training of New NOU Staff from 21 to 22 May 2026 in Majuro, Marshall Islands. The training was designed to strengthen institutional memory and ensure that newly appointed officers are equipped with the knowledge and skills required to effectively implement national obligations under the Montreal Protocol. The training brought together new NOU personnel from Pacific Island Countries and provided a comprehensive introduction to the MP, including its institutional framework, control measures, national legislative and policy requirements, enforcement mechanisms, Multilateral Fund projects, and reporting obligations.





The third and final training planned under the 2026 CAP work programme will be conducted from 12 to 13 October 2026 in Ho Chi Minh City, Viet Nam, for newly appointed NOO and NAU staff from the South Asia and Southeast Asia Networks. The training will be organized back-to-back with the Joint Network Meeting of National Ozone Officers from the South Asia, Southeast Asia and Pacific Island Countries Networks, scheduled for 14 to 16 October 2026.

1.2 Advanced (Refresher) Training for Experienced National Ozone Officers

Development of the Advanced National Ozone Officers Training Programme continued during the reporting period. Building on the experience and feedback gathered from the first two pilot workshops conducted in Asia and Caribbean regions, further work was undertaken to review and refine the training curriculum, modules, and delivery approach to ensure that the programme remains responsive to the evolving needs of NOUs, particularly in relation to the implementation of the Kigali Amendment and HFC phase-down activities. Preparations are ongoing for the remaining pilot workshops, which will incorporate lessons learned from the initial pilots and serve to further validate the training programme prior to its broader rollout.

1.3 Effective Participation and Negotiations under the Montreal Protocol

UNEP OzonAction initiated the development of a training toolkit on effective participation and negotiations in meetings under the Montreal Protocol to strengthen the capacity of National Ozone Officers (NOOs) and other national representatives participating in OEWG and MOP meetings. The activity supports OzonAction capacity-building and clearinghouse functions by enhancing delegates' understanding of Montreal Protocol institutions, procedures and negotiation processes. This activity includes a participant guide, training presentations and simulation exercises covering the operation of the Montreal Protocol, meeting procedures, key negotiating groups and practical negotiation techniques. The materials will be used for a pilot training programme and are intended to improve countries' ability to engage effectively in discussions and negotiations under the Montreal Protocol. The materials will be pilot tested in December 2026 at the ECA Regional Network Meeting planned to take place in December, Türkiye.

2. Energy Efficiency

Twinning of Ozone Officers and National Energy Efficiency Policymakers to Support Kigali Amendment Objectives (Phase II)

During this reporting period, the project focused on strengthening cooperation among National Ozone Units, energy-efficiency policymakers, and technical partners to support the implementation of the Kigali Amendment. Key progress included collaborative development of knowledge products and practical tools with global and regional partners to support policy integration, institutional coordination, compliance systems, and market surveillance. Regional consultations, stakeholder mapping, and needs assessments were conducted to identify priority capacity gaps and inform the design of these resources. The project also developed standardized methodologies, survey instruments, and workshop materials that will support upcoming twinning project activities.

3. Refrigeration Servicing Sector

3.1 Safe Sustainable Cooling for Africa in Low-Volume Consuming (LVC) Countries- Pilot Initiative in Cabo Verde: During the reporting period, the project completed its inception and assessment phases, laying the foundation to improve occupational safety and health (OSH) across the refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) sector. Key achievements included stakeholder consultations with the National Ozone Unit, training institutions, RAC associations, and technicians, alongside the development of assessment methodologies, data-collection tools, and an implementation framework. The initiative initiated a comprehensive evaluation of occupational risks associated with RAC servicing and the introduction of low-GWP refrigerants. Initial findings highlighted gaps in safety awareness, training, and the application of protective measures, providing evidence base for future capacity-building activities and policy recommendations aimed at strengthening workplace safety and supporting the sustainable cooling transition.

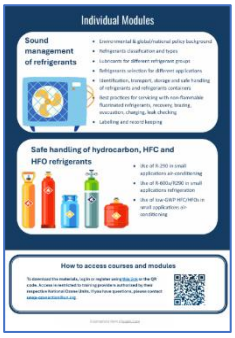
3.2 Strengthening the Local Installation and Assembly Sector in Commercial Refrigeration in Low-Volume Consuming (LVC) Countries- Pilot initiative in Zimbabwe: During the reporting period, the project advanced efforts to strengthen the commercial refrigeration installation and assembly subsector through targeted assessments, stakeholder engagement, and policy analysis. Activities generated critical evidence on market conditions, technician competencies, and technology adoption, informing the development of technical guidance, assessment tools, and sector-support mechanisms. Collaboration with the National Ozone Unit and industry representatives supported validation of project outputs and alignment with national priorities. The project also helped the design of practical resources to improve sector organization, enhance technical capacities, and facilitate the uptake of climate-friendly refrigeration technologies. Challenges related to limited sector visibility, insufficient technical skills, and continued reliance on high-GWP refrigerants were addressed through strengthened stakeholder participation, improved data collection, and the development of scalable approaches that can be replicated in other low-volume-consuming countries.

4. Advancing Sustainable Cooling through Strategic Partnerships



4.1 The UNEP-AREA Training Manual: Refrigerants Servicing and Best Practices Manual (formerly the Universal Training Kit), developed by UNEP OzonAction and AREA, is a modular training package that enables training institutions in Article 5 countries to tailor courses to national needs. Available through the UNEP OzonAction Downloads Portal, it includes 10 modules on refrigerant management, environmental impacts, and the safe handling of HFCs, hydrofluoroolefins (HFOs), and flammable refrigerants. In 2025, the manual was updated with a new Energy Efficiency Module and was made available in Spanish.

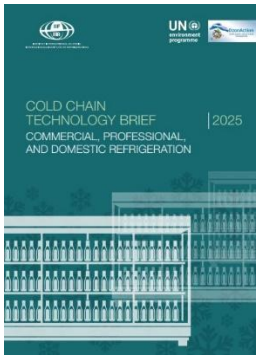


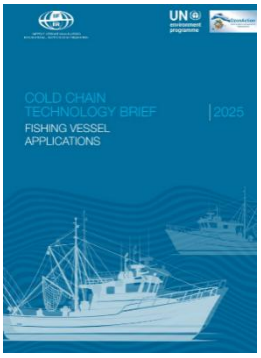


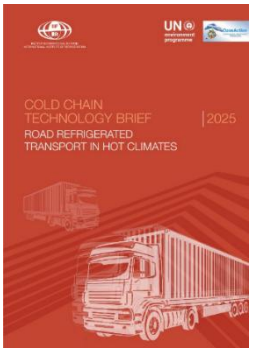
In 2026, UNEP and AREA further expanded accessibility by making three modules available in French and promoting the updated resources through a dedicated OEWG-48 side event on Refrigeration Servicing Sector Best Practices and Energy Efficiency Training Resources, highlighting capacity building, best practices, and sustainable cooling solutions.

4.2 Cold Chain Technology Brief series. In cooperation with the International Institute of Refrigeration (IIR), UNEP updated its **Cold Chain Technology Brief series in 2025** to reflect advances in refrigeration technologies, refrigerant alternatives and emerging sector needs. Three revised briefs were released covering Commercial, Professional and Domestic Refrigeration, Fishing Vessel Applications, and Walk-in Cold Rooms in Article 5 countries, as well as an additional brief on Refrigerated Transport in Hot Climates, available in English, French and Spanish. The updated briefs provide practical guidance to support Article 5 countries in

strengthening sustainable cold chains, reducing food loss, improving energy efficiency and facilitating the transition to low-global-warming-potential technologies. UNEP and IIR launched the new briefs during a MOP37 side event on "Cold Chain Technologies in Hot Climates: From Storage to Transport", bringing together policymakers and technical experts to discuss cold chain challenges and solutions in high-temperature regions. To further promote the resources, UNEP and IIR delivered a global webinar series on commercial refrigeration, fishing vessel refrigeration, and refrigerated transport in hot climates in November- December 2025.

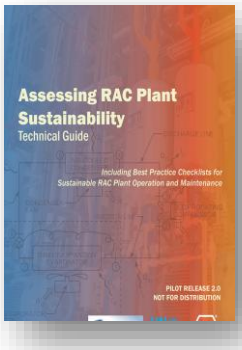






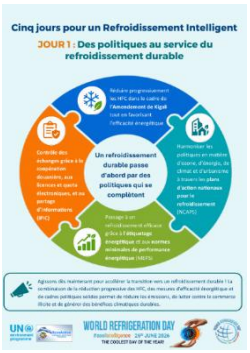


4.3 ASHRAE–UNEP Assessing RAC Plant Sustainability Technical Guide



UNEP OzonAction and ASHRAE launched the Assessing RAC Plant Sustainability Technical Guide, that also includes a set of practical checklists and guidance sheets designed to support the safe, energy-efficient and environmentally sustainable operation and maintenance of refrigeration and air-conditioning plants. Developed under the ASHRAE–UNEP partnership, the resource addresses eight dimensions of good practice: safe storage and handling of refrigerants; periodic leak checking and documentation; preventive maintenance of equipment and automatic controls; energy-efficient operation; commissioning and recommissioning; proper disposal of equipment and refrigerants; and the competencies of operating and servicing personnel. The guide primarily supports RAC technicians and plant operating managers, while also providing useful guidance for plant owners, equipment suppliers, engineers and policymakers. The guide and accompanying resources are available through the ASHRAE–UNEP Portal.

4.4 For World Refrigeration Day (WRD) 2026, UNEP OzonAction supported the global campaign under the theme **"Cool Intelligence"** and launched the **"Five Days of Cool Intelligence: Smarter Cooling Starts Here"** initiative to showcase how knowledge, skills, innovation and technology can deliver sustainable cooling solutions. The campaign highlighted the critical role of the refrigeration, air-conditioning and heat pump sector in supporting food security, healthcare, vaccine preservation, sustainable development and climate action, while emphasizing that intelligent cooling depends on both advanced technologies and well-trained professionals. Throughout the five-day campaign, UNEP promoted a wide range of technical resources, training tools, publications and capacity-building materials available through OzonAction, covering energy efficiency, refrigerant management, cold chains, servicing best practices and sustainable cooling technologies. The initiative, reinforced the importance of strengthening skills and accelerating the transition to environmentally sustainable and energy-efficient cooling solutions in support of the Montreal Protocol and Kigali Amendment objectives.











5. Customs and enforcement

5.1. Customs-related activities in support of compliance

UNEP OzonAction supported the implementation of Operation DEMETER XI completed in 2025 and preparations for Operation DEMETER XII in 2026, the World Customs Organization's global enforcement operations targeting illegal trade in environmentally sensitive commodities, including ODS, HFCs and related equipment. The operations facilitated intelligence sharing, risk-based inspections and coordinated enforcement actions among participating customs administrations. OzonAction encouraged countries to join the operations and increase control on shipments of controlled substances and related equipment as part of the operations as well as share relevant data with NOUs.

UNEP OzonAction also supported global police Operation Custos Viridis, coordinated by EUROPOL, which focuses on addressing environmental crime through intelligence-sharing, coordinated investigations and law-enforcement cooperation. This collaboration contributed to strengthening enforcement networks and improving understanding of the methods and routes used in illegal trade involving controlled substances.

UNEP OzonAction continued its cooperation with WCO on strengthening customs risk management related to substances controlled under the Montreal Protocol. Contributions were made to regional and national discussions, e.g. Twinning National Ozone Officer-Customs Workshop on Strengthening Enforcement of Trade Control of Controlled Substances under the Montreal Protocol in December 2025 in Lao PDR, with a view to improving targeting, profiling and detection of potentially non-compliant shipments. This contributes to the development of the training materials on customs risk management.

UNEP OzonAction also cooperated with the WCO in the development of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) intended to support customs administrations in detecting and addressing suspicious shipments of controlled substances and related equipment. These practical procedures are expected to strengthen consistency in customs controls and facilitate the sharing of enforcement best practices among customs administrations. OzonAction encourages and supports Article 5 countries to adopt such SOP at the national level.

UNEP OzonAction presented these and other matters at the side-event on **Enforcement of the Montreal Protocol: From Policy to Action to Combat Illegal Trade** jointly organized with the Ozone Secretariat and WCO. The event provided an opportunity to dive deeper into the matters such as the need for a broader use of iPIC by Parties, the importance of effective licensing systems for combating illegal trade, their digitalization and linkage to customs single window, customs operated standard operating procedures to control shipments, risk management, and continuing strengthening of national cooperation between National Ozone Units/Focal points, customs, and law enforcement entities.



UNEP OzonAction also served on the High-Level Advisory Board (HLAB) of ENCORE project – Environmental Corruption Response aimed at strengthening the fight against corruption linked to the commission of pollution crimes including among others HFCs. This engagement aims to include the latest developments under the Montreal Protocol into the products produced, such as factsheets, handbooks and a database for practitioners as well as identify and disseminate relevant materials to the Montreal Protocol Article 5 countries as well as identify opportunities for cooperation and capacity building initiatives.

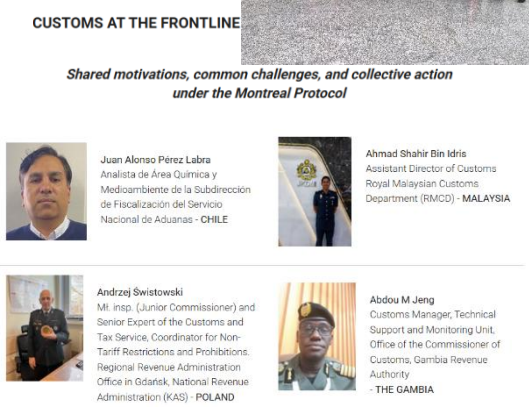
Other activities during the reporting period included the finalization of the fourth edition of the Customs Training Manual, which is in the process of being published; and preparation of guidance materials for environmental inspectors.

5.2 Strengthening international cooperation against illegal trade

UNEP OzonAction continued to strengthen cooperation among customs administrations, enforcement agencies, environmental authorities and international organizations to combat illegal trade in ODS, HFCs and related equipment. Activities focused on information exchange, intelligence sharing, policy dialogue and identification of emerging enforcement challenges under the Montreal Protocol and the Kigali Amendment. A major activity during the reporting period was the Montreal Protocol Dialogue on Action Against Illegal Trade, organized by UNEP OzonAction on 15 April 2026 in Austria, in cooperation with the Green Customs Initiative (GCI) Secretariat and hosted by United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). The dialogue brought together representatives of WCO, INTERPOL, EUROPOL, European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF), UNODC, the Ozone Secretariat, the Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions, and other international partners. The meeting provided a platform for exchanging information on enforcement activities, discussing emerging illegal trade trends and identifying opportunities for strengthened cooperation. It also led to the development of the report on the extent of illegal trade with support and contributions of key partners expected to be available prior to the thirty-eighth Meeting of the Parties (MOP38). Also, research is on the way to better understand the illegal trade via online marketplaces which will also be made available later this year.



UNEP OzonAction also continued to contribute to discussions within the Green Customs Initiative, helping to promote integrated approaches to controlling trade in environmentally sensitive commodities and strengthening cooperation among multilateral environmental agreements and enforcement organizations.



In the context of World Customs Day 2026, UNEP OzonAction promoted the critical role of customs administrations in protecting the ozone layer and supporting implementation of the Kigali Amendment. It convened an online event on "Customs Protecting Society Through Vigilance and Commitment in the Context of the Montreal Protocol: Strengthening Partnerships for Environmental Protection". Activities highlighted the contribution of customs officers to environmental protection, climate action, public health and supply chain integrity, while emphasizing the importance of vigilance, intelligence-sharing and international cooperation in combating illegal trade.

5.3. Legislative and policy support

UNEP OzonAction continued to work with UNEP Law Division under the Montevideo Programme on Environmental Law to provide legal and policy assistance to Article 5 countries seeking to strengthen national implementation and enforcement frameworks. During the reporting period, there were three requests for assistance from countries in the Caribbean region. Support included advice relating to

legislative reviews, strengthening licensing and quota systems, development of enforcement provisions, institutional arrangements and broader implementation of obligations under the Montreal Protocol and the Kigali Amendment.

5.4. Promotion of the Informal Prior Informed Consent (iPIC) mechanism

UNEP OzonAction continued to promote and support the Informal Prior Informed Consent (iPIC) mechanism as a key voluntary tool for preventing illegal and unwanted trade in controlled substances. Activities included support for verification of trade transactions, facilitation of communication between licensing authorities and awareness-raising regarding the benefits of information exchange prior to authorizing imports and exports. The statistical data on iPIC was made available for MOP37. Targeted presentations and demonstrations were provided in the context of numerous Regional Network Meetings. UNEP OzonAction also leads discussions on possible modernization of the iPIC platform and associated operating procedures to further enhance the system's effectiveness and usability.

5.5. Transboundary movements and life-cycle refrigerant management

During the reporting period, UNEP OzonAction collaborated with the Ozone Secretariat and the Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions in the development of an information note on the transboundary movements of substances controlled under the Montreal Protocol. The publication aims to clarify the legal and practical implications of the Basel Convention for the implementation of life-cycle refrigerant management approaches under the Montreal Protocol, including issues related to collection, transport, recovery, recycling, reclamation and disposal of refrigerants and other controlled substances. The information note is expected to provide practical guidance to national authorities responsible for both Montreal Protocol and Basel Convention implementation.

6. Communication and outreach

6.1. Support for OEWG and MOP meetings



UNEP OzonAction continued to support outreach and communication activities during meetings of the Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG) and the Meeting of the Parties (MOP). During the reporting period UNEP OzonAction organized a number of side events during OEWG-48 and MOP-37 meetings as referred to above and below to showcase technical tools, emerging policy issues and implementation experiences under the Montreal Protocol and the Kigali Amendment. Activities included coordination with key partners, preparation of agendas, identification of speakers, development of visibility materials and outreach to participants. UNEP OzonAction also prepared information notes, photographs and communication materials highlighting its activities and partnerships during OEWG and MOP meetings. The programme also continued producing short video interviews with delegates and stakeholders, building on successful video coverage produced during MOP-36 and MOP-37.



The multilingual exhibition, developed in 2024 and updated in 2025, continued to serve as an important awareness-raising tool. Digital exhibition files were shared with all Parties for local use, while preparations commenced for local production and display at future MOP meetings. UNEP OzonAction also maintained an exhibition booth presence at major Montreal Protocol events, showcasing new publications, tools and services through printed materials, QR codes, videos and presentations.

At MOP-37, UNEP OzonAction launched "Ask an Expert" sessions to facilitate direct exchanges between National Ozone Units, stakeholders and technical experts. The initiative provided opportunities for bilateral consultations on technical, policy and implementation issues while increasing the visibility of UNEP OzonAction's clearinghouse services.



6.2. Technical publications and Scoop series

Work progressed on several OzonAction Scoop publications addressing emerging topics relevant to the Montreal Protocol, including:

- Energy Efficiency in Refrigeration and Cooling;
- Enhancing Food Security Through Sustainable Cold Chains;
- Data Centers, Emissions, and Energy Consumption; and
- Special edition on the Tenth Anniversary of the Kigali Amendment (2016-2026).

For the latter UNEP OzonAction reached out National Ozone Units in Article 5 countries to collect the achievements and experience on the ground which will be released at the MOP-38. These publications support knowledge-sharing, awareness-raising and dissemination of technical expertise among Parties and stakeholders.

6.7. Translation and multilingual outreach

To enhance accessibility of technical information, OzonAction continued translating selected publications, guidance materials and outreach products into French, Spanish, Russian and Arabic. Dedicated resources were allocated to support multilingual dissemination and strengthen outreach to Parties and stakeholders across all regions. UNEP OzonAction also translated some key resources developed by partners, such as Policies for Life-Cycle Refrigerant Management, Deep Dive Into Life-Cycle Refrigerant Management and Financing Life-Cycle Refrigerant Management developed by the Ozone Secretariat were translated into Arabic.

UNEP OzonAction supported a number of World Days, including World Customs Day, World Refrigeration Day, International Women Day, World Environment Day, and World Ozone Day. For the latter Article 5 countries are encouraged to organize national level activities which are then disseminated by UNEP OzonAction through its outreach activities.

7. Gender

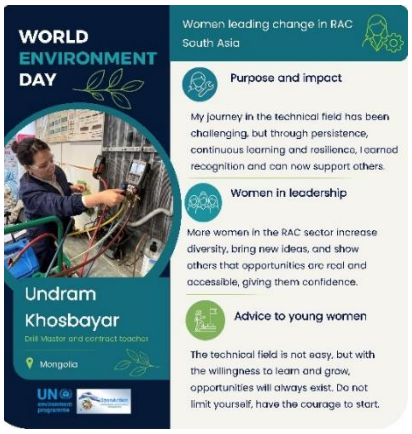
As part of the **International Women's Day 2026 campaign, "Frontline Champions: Women in Environmental Enforcement,"** UNEP OzonAction and the Montevideo Environmental Law Programme developed and disseminated a series of **42 quote cards** featuring women working across environmental compliance and enforcement roles. The quote cards highlighted the experiences, leadership, expertise and personal reflections of women serving as National Ozone Officers, customs officers, inspectors and other enforcement professionals, prosecutors, magistrates, judges involved in implementing the Montreal Protocol, its Kigali Amendment and related environmental agreements. Through compelling messages and professional profiles, the cards showcased the critical contributions of women on the front lines of environmental protection, while promoting greater visibility, recognition and inspiration for future generations of women professionals in the field. The campaign amplified voices from different regions and institutions, demonstrating how women's engagement, technical knowledge and leadership strengthened environmental governance and enforcement worldwide.







UNEP OzonAction strengthened the gender dimension of climate action by empowering women in the refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) sector through the **UNEP-ATF International Training of Trainers Programme.** Eleven female professionals from six South Asian countries enhanced their technical and assessment skills in climate-friendly refrigeration, energy-efficient technologies and safe refrigerant handling. The programme addressed gender gaps in a traditionally male-dominated field by improving women's access to certification, leadership opportunities and professional networks. Ten participants successfully obtained EU F-Gas Certification, increasing their capacity to serve as trainers and assessors in their countries. These achievements supported the objectives of World Environment Day 2026 (#NowForClimate) by promoting women's leadership in sustainable cooling solutions and advancing both climate mitigation and gender equality goals.



ANNEX 8: REPORT ON THE USE OF CAP STAFF TIME

1. Decision 70/10(d)(ii) requested UNEP to continue providing reports on the utilization of CAP) staff for Multilateral Fund Montreal Protocol activities according to the following five categories:

- Projects and services approved by the Executive Committee.
- Pursuing synergies or implementing joint activities with other non-Multilateral Fund partnerships and initiatives.
- Mobilizing resources for ozone protection activities from entities outside of Multilateral Fund.
- UNEP-wide processes and activities.
- Administrative activities.

2. For the period September 2025 through August 2026, UNEP continued to ensure that all staff paid through CAP were dedicated to the delivery of the activities, services and projects approved by the Executive Committee via the Business Plan and CAP Work Programme. This was done primarily through:

- Work planning. All Regional Coordinators and Global Activity Leaders have developed their individual e-Performance work plans in close consultation with the Head of OzonAction, and all other staff have developed theirs in close consultation with the Regional Coordinators or the Global Fund Management Officer. The individual work plans reflect the goals and priorities set for the staff member for this reporting period. Collectively, the implementation of these work plans reflected the projects and services approved by the Executive Committee for the reporting period.
- Monitoring of legal instruments. The Head of OzonAction reviews all proposed legal instruments with countries and organizations, commercial companies, terms of reference for consultants, as well as requests for payments, thus ensuring that Multilateral Fund resources are used for the intended purpose. The Regional Coordinators ensure that funding is commensurate with planned activities as well as review expenditure and progress reports to ensure that they reflect implementation by the countries and consultants.
- Regular communication with CAP teams. Through regular communication with regional coordinators and other team members, review of outputs and deliverables, and participation in events/missions organized by CAP, the Head of OzonAction keeps an overview on activities undertaken by CAP staff. The Regional Coordinators also play a key role in monitoring use of CAP staff time. Regional Coordinators report to the Head of OzonAction as their first reporting officer and to the Law Division Deputy Director as their second reporting officer.
- Accountability framework. As part of UNEP's accountability framework, all staff are individually responsible for the use of their time and delivery of their own work, which is to deliver Multilateral Fund outputs.

The following table provides estimates for the use of CAP staff time during this period:

CAP team	Projects and services approved by the Executive Committee (% time)	Pursuing synergies or implementing joint activities with other non-Multilateral Fund partnerships and initiatives (% time)	UNEP-wide processes and activities (% time)	Administrative activities for CAP and Multilateral Fund projects (% time)
Africa – Anglophone	75	5	0	20
Africa – Francophone	75	5	0	20
Caribbean	75	5	0	20
Europe and Central Asia	75	5	0	20
Latin America	75	5	0	20
Southeast Asia and Pacific Island Countries	75	5	0	20
South Asia	75	5	0	20
West Asia	75	5	0	20
Global CAP team including management	55	10	5	30

In collaboration with Ozone Officers, CAP staff continue to explore opportunities for co-financing and climate co-benefits through interactions with non-Multilateral Fund organizations, including but not limited to those indicated in Annex 4 – *CAP partnerships*.

ANNEX 9: MEETINGS AND WORKSHOPS ORGANIZED BY CAP

During the period 1 September 2025 – 31 August 2026, UNEP organized/co-organized the following events as part of CAP services. Documentation from many of the events listed below is available on the OzonAction Meeting Portal at www.ozonactionmeetings.org.

Meetings organized or supported by CAP for NOUs and other national stakeholders:

1. ECA: 40th ECA Online meeting on WCO resources for National Customs Services to elaborate standard procedures on ODS and HFCs (Montreal Protocol), *Virtual meeting, 3 September 2025*
2. ROA AF: Thematic Workshop for Female Refrigeration and Air-conditioning (RAC) Technicians on Good Refrigeration Practices and follow-up on the recommendations from the previous Female RAC Technicians workshop, *Dakar, Senegal, 18-20 September 2025*
3. ROA-AF: Joint Network Meeting of National Ozone Officers for Anglophone and Francophone African Countries, *Dakar, Senegal, 22-25 September 2025*
4. ROA-AF: Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC) Workshop for African National Ozone Officers, *26 September 2025, in Dakar, Senegal*
5. ROAP-PIC: Network Meeting for Pacific Island Countries National Ozone Officers back-to-back with the Thematic Workshop on Follow-up Actions on HFC Licensing and Quota System and Data Collection under National Inventory*, Nadi, Fiji, 29 September – 3 October 2025*
6. ROWA: Coordination Meeting of Ozone Officers (Ozone Arab Team) from the West Asia Network and the Two African Networks, *Cairo, Egypt, 30 September – 1 October 2025*
7. ROWA: Technical Meeting of Ozone Officers (Ozone Arab Team) with the Arab Building Codes Committee, *Cairo, Egypt, 2 October 2025*
8. ROLAC-CAR: The Caribbean Region Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS) Banks Workshop for National Ozone Officers and National ODS Banks Consultants, *Panama City, Panama, 6-10 October 2025*
9. ECA: ECA Network Meeting of Montreal Protocol Officers, *Yerevan, Armenia, 7-9 October 2025*
10. ROA-E: Thematic Workshop for Female Refrigeration and Air-conditioning (RAC) Technicians on Good Refrigeration Practices and follow-up on the recommendations from the previous Female RAC Technicians workshop, *Kigali, Rwanda, 12-14 November 2025*
11. ROAP-SA: Thematic Meeting for South Asia National Ozone Officers on Inventory of ODS/HFC Banks, and Strategy for Management of Unwanted Controlled Substances, *Bangkok, Thailand, 18-20 November 2025*
12. ROLAC-LA: Thematic Network Meeting for Latin American National Ozone Officers, *Quito, Ecuador, 18-20 November 2025*
13. ROA-F: Thematic Workshop for Customs and Ozone Officers from the West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA) on the Implementation of the Kigali Amendment, Bissau, *Lomé, Togo, 25-27 November 2025*
14. SEA: Network Meeting for Southeast Asia National Ozone Officers back-to-back with the Twinning National Ozone Officer-Customs Workshop on Strengthening Enforcement of Trade Control of Controlled Substances, *Luang Phrabang, People's Democratic Republic of Lao, 16-19 December 2025*
15. CAR: Caribbean Thematic Network Meeting/Training for New National Ozone Officers, *Nassau, Bahamas, 23-27 March 2026*

16. PIC: Regional training workshop on implementation and enforcement of trade control, monitoring and reporting of controlled substances, Minimum Energy Efficiency Performance Standards (MEPS), and refrigerant in refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) equipment, and on product registration and approval of MEPS and refrigerant in RAC equipment, *Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea, 25-31 March 2026*
17. LA: Latin America Network Meeting of National Ozone Officers, *Asunción, Paraguay, 4–8 May 2026*
18. SEA: Thematic Workshop on Strategy, Policy Recommendation, and Action Plan for the Life-cycle Management of Controlled Substances, *Yogyakarta, Indonesia, 5-7 May 2026*
19. ECA: Europe and Central Asia Network Meeting of Montreal Protocol Officers & RACHP Associations, *Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, 12-14 May 2026*
20. PIC: Training of New National Ozone Officers and National Ozone Unit Staff back-to-back with Network Meeting of the National Ozone Officers and Thematic Workshop on Strategy, Policy Recommendation and Action Plan for the Life-cycle Management of Controlled Substances for the Pacific Island Countries Network, *Majuro, Marshall Islands, 21-27 May 2026*
21. ROWA: NOU training and coordination meetings on Montreal Protocol projects for Iraq, Jordan, Palestine, Syria, and Yemen, *Amman, Jordan, 1-4 June 2026*
22. ROA-F: Network Meeting of National Ozone Officers for Francophone Africa, *Conakry, Guinea, 8-10 June 2026*
23. ROA-A: Thematic Meeting for North and Western Africa on ODS Banks and Certification Schemes, *Abuja, Nigeria, 10-12 June 2026*
24. ROA-F: Training Workshop for Female Refrigeration and Air Conditioning (RAC) Technicians in Francophone African countries, *Conakry, Guinea, 11-12 June 2026*
25. ROWA: Coordination Meeting of Ozone Officers in the Arab Region (Ozone Arab Team)- in the margins of the OEWG meeting, *Bangkok, Thailand, 11-12 July 2026*
26. CAR-PIC: Inter-regional Meeting of National Ozone Officers of Caribbean and Pacific Island Countries, *Bangkok, Thailand, 12 July 2026*
27. SA: Thematic Meeting of South Asia (SA) National Ozone Officers on HFC Quota and Licensing Systems, *Thimphu, Bhutan, 4-6 August 2026*
28. ROA-A: Network Meeting of National Ozone Officers for Anglophone Africa, *Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 10-13 August 2026*

Other meetings organized/co-organized by CAP:

29. ROA-F: Customs and Enforcement Officers Training Workshop and Border Dialogue for KIP Implementing Countries, *Lomé, Togo, 18-20 November 2025*
30. ROAP-SA: Training in Good Servicing Practices for cold storage applications and safe handling of natural refrigerants, *Guangzhou, China, 4-7 November 2025*
31. ROWA: AHRI–UNEP Workshop on Navigating the Refrigerant Phase Down: Codes, Compliance & Roadmap for the GCC and West Asia Region, *Dubai, United Arab Emirates, 25 November 2025*
32. ECA: Female refrigeration experts attending the SMEITS / KGH 56th International HVAC&R Congress and Exhibition, and UNEP's technology roundtable/exhibition booth, *Belgrade, Serbia, 10-11 December 2025*
33. GLOBAL: Montreal Protocol Dialogue on Action Against Illegal Trade, *Vienna, Austria, 15 April 2026*
34. GLOBAL: CAP Advisory Group Meeting, *Paris, France, 20-24 April 2026*
35. ROAP-SA: UNEP-ATF International ToT Programme for RAC Certification Trainers and Assessors (RAC Best Practices, F-Gases and Natural Refrigerants) for Women, *Casale Monferrato, Italy, 4- 8 May 2026*

Other major meetings in which CAP participated:

36. Multilateral Fund Inter-Agency Coordination Meeting, Montreal, Canada, *9-11 September 2025*
37. Briefing meeting on the Operation DEMETER XI, *Xiamen, China, 9-11 September 2025*
38. China HPMP Coordination meeting with Multilateral Fund (MLF) Implementing Agencies, World Ozone Day celebration, and Technical exchange meeting with Chinese Association of Refrigeration (CAR), *Beijing, China, 14-19 September 2025*
39. 28th Administrative Meeting for National Contact Points of RILO Eastern and Central Europe, *Bucharest, Romania, 22-23 October 2025*
40. 75th Implementation Committee Meeting, *Nairobi, Kenya, 31 October – 1 November 2025*
41. MOP Side Event: Global Food Cold Chain Symposium, *Nairobi, Kenya, 1 November 2025*
42. MOP: Informal meeting on facilitating the implementation of the Montreal Protocol, *Nairobi, Kenya, 2 November 2025*
43. 37th Meeting of the Parties, Nairobi, Kenya, 3-7 N*ovember 2025*
44. MOP Side Event: Cold Chain Technologies in Hot Climates: From Storage to Transport, *Nairobi, Kenya, 3 November 2025*
45. MOP Side Event: Enforcement of the Montreal Protocol: From Policy to Action to Combat Illegal Trade, *Nairobi, Kenya, 4 November 2025*
46. The HVAC R World and Big 5 Expos, *United Arab Emirates, 25-25 November 2025*
47. Joint AHRI-UNEP Workshop on Navigating the Refrigerant Phase Down: Codes, Compliance & Roadmap for the GCC Region, *United Arab Emirates, 26 November 2025*
48. 97th Meeting of the Executive Committee, *Montreal, Canada, 1-5 December 2025*
49. First meeting of the High-Level Advisory Board (HLAB) of ENCORE project – Environmental Corruption Response, *Siracusa, Italy, 27-28 January 2026*
50. Senior Coordination Meetings with Partners at ASHRAE Annual Winter Conference and AHR Expo, *31 January - 3 February 2026*
51. Customs Protecting Society Through Vigilance and Commitment in the Context of the Montreal Protocol, *online meeting, 10 February 2026*
52. Meeting of the 17th Capacity Building Committee of the World Customs Organization (WCO), Brussels, Belgium, 25 February 2026
53. Multilateral Fund Inter-Agency Coordination Meeting, *Montreal, Canada, 17-19 March 2026*
54. 2026 Ozone2Climate (O2C) Technology Roadshow and Industry Roundtable, *Beijing, China, 8-10 April 2026*
55. 20th Partners Meeting of the Green Customs Initiative (GCI) and the Montreal Protocol Dialogue on
    Enforcement and Illegal Trade, *Vienna, Austria, 14-15 April 2026*
56. Debriefing meeting CUSTOS VIRIDIS, Madrid, Spain, *10-11 May 2026*
57. Briefing meeting on the WCO Operation DEMETER XII, *Brussels, Belgium, 2-4 June 2026*
58. 98th Meeting of the Executive Committee, Montreal, *Canada, 22-26 June 2026*
59. Briefing Operation WCO DEMETER XII for English-speaking countries, *Port Louis, Mauritius, 6-8 July 2026*
60. 48th Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG) Meeting, *Bangkok, Thailand, 13-17 July 2026*
61. 6th Extraordinary Meeting of the Parties, *Bangkok, Thailand, 14 July 2026*
62. OEWG48 Side event: Refrigeration Servicing Sector (RSS) Best Practices and Energy Efficiency Training Resources*, Bangkok, Thailand, 15 July 2026*
63. 76th Implementation Committee *Meeting, Bangkok, Thailand, 18-19 July 2026.*

ANNEXES RELATED TO 2026 PROGRESS REPORT

Annex 5 – Details of 2025 CAP Progress Report[1]

Overarching Desired Outcome: ARTICLE 5 COUNTRIES MEET AND SUSTAIN COMPLIANCE WITH MONTREAL PROTOCOL AND AMENDMENTS			
Outcomes	**Outputs**		
OUTCOME 1 National Ozone Units effectively manage their national programmes	• All Article 5 countries with Institutional Strengthening (IS) projects approved for UNEP implementation have National Ozone Units (NOUs) that function effectively and deliver the outputs described in their IS renewal. • Any NOU requesting region- and country-specific compliance assistance to address specific technical, policy, or operational issues is provided with that support. • All Ozone Officers and/or their assistants learn from peer-to-peer interaction and strengthen cooperation at the regional and international levels through participation in Regional Networks of Ozone Officers, which may include physical and/or online regional, sub-regional, interregional, and/or thematic meetings. • All new Ozone Officers and/or their assistants acquire the basic skills, competencies and understanding of the Montreal Protocol and Multilateral Fund (MLF). • Any Ozone Officer who wishes to further enhance her/his management of their NOUs acquires those advanced skills. • Selected Ozone Officers (pilot) receive training on multilateral environmental agreement (MEA) negotiation skills with regard to Montreal Protocol/Multilateral Fund meetings. • Any NOU requesting or needing specific support is assisted through country-to-country (south-south/north-south) cooperation facilitated by CAP, e.g., NOU-NOU meetings, study tours, technology roundtables. • NOUs are assisted to explore synergies related to Montreal Protocol and Kigali Amendment objectives with national energy efficiency policymakers, financial mechanism focal points, climate change focal points, and others through the approved twinning project and other activities.		
2026 Activities	**Indicators**	**Number**	**Progress**
1. Provide all Article 5 countries with IS projects approved for UNEP implementation with technical assistance to expedite the preparation, implementation, monitoring and reporting of IS phases as per Annex 2	Number of IS phases successfully implemented and monitored	101	**Global** • Supported IS project implementation, monitoring and reporting, as well as submission of 22 IS renewals. • Provided tailored technical assistance and introduced innovative implementation strategies, where needed to address country-specific challenges. • Ensured that gender is integrated throughout project implementation and renewal preparation, in line with Multilateral Fund guidelines. **Eastern Europe and Central Asia (ECA)** • Supported implementation, monitoring and reporting of IS projects in the Kyrgyz Republic and the Republic of Moldova, including follow-up on project reporting. • Provided targeted assistance to the Republic of Moldova in finalizing and submitting the IS Phase XIII project document for consideration by ExCom-98.

[1] The progress report contains a number of quantitative indicators intended to capture only those countries, activities or interventions that received direct, targeted support under the specific indicator being measured. The progress description in some instances also reflects broader regional activities, awareness-raising efforts, network discussions, and indirect beneficiaries. As a result, the progress description may reference a larger number of countries or activities than those counted under the indicator.

			• Informed ECA NOUs about the practical webinar on the Country Programme (CP) data online reporting system, held on 16 April 2026, to support accurate and timely reporting ahead of the 1 May 2026 submission deadline. **English-speaking Africa (AF-A)** • Technical support was provided to eight countries in the region for the implementation, monitoring, and reporting of IS projects, including assistance with the preparation and submission of IS renewal proposals. • Prior to IS submissions, virtual meetings were held with Article 5 countries to develop activity plans, discuss proposed budgets for the next phase of implementation, and follow up on reporting requirements for the current phase. **French-speaking Africa (AF-F)** • Support was provided to Article 5 countries for the implementation, monitoring, and reporting of IS projects, including assistance with the submission of IS renewal proposals. In Morocco, an UN-to-UN agreement with the national UNDP office was established, noting that delayed response and actions from the latter. **South Asia (SA)** • Provided technical assistance, guidance and support to four countries for the monitoring and implementation of projects, including follow-up project implementation, reporting requirements and institutional arrangements to ensure timely delivery of project activities. **South-East Asia and Pacific Islands countries ((SEA and PIC)** • Assisted Article 5 countries to develop budget and work plan for implementation of approved activities under the IS project to address the increasing responsibilities of NOUs in accordance with the increase in funding level and 3-year implementation modality (SEA and PIC). • Assisted Article 5 countries to review the institutional structure of the NOU based on country context and provided recommendations to the NOU to address identified challenges (SEA and PIC). **West Asia (WA)** • Provided continuous technical, policy, and operational assistance to National Ozone Units in West Asia to expedite the implementation, monitoring, and reporting of Institutional Strengthening projects. • Monitored performance and managed institutional strengthening assistance across six ongoing IS projects in the region. • Processed interim reports, IS renewal requests, and financial releases for Iraq (Phase VI), Yemen (Phase IX), and Kuwait (Phase IX). **Latin America (LA)** • Technical assistance was provided to eight countries of the Latin American region in the IS project implementation, monitoring and reporting, including preparation and submission of IS renewals, where applicable. **Caribbean (CAR)** • Provided technical assistance, guidance and support to 12 countries for the monitoring and implementation of their IS projects.

2. Provide support to any NOU requesting region- and country-specific compliance assistance needed to address specific technical, policy, or operational issues as per Annex 3, or as per ad hoc requests.	Number and type of services delivered	82 meetings and countries meetings, regional support	**Eastern Europe and Central Asia** • Provided country-specific technical and policy support to Armenia, Albania, Georgia, North Macedonia, Serbia, Türkiye and other ECA countries in response to requests related to Kigali Implementation Plan (KIP) and hydrochlorofluorocarbon Phase-out Management Plan (HPMP), licensing, reporting and enforcement issues. • Supported Georgia and the Republic of Moldova during KIP Stage I preparation and follow-up, including data collection, stakeholder consultations, responses to Secretariat comments and integration of energy-efficiency considerations. • Assisted Serbia with KIP Stage I preparation and HPMP Stage II implementation, including coordination with UNIDO and national office of UNDP in Serbia, support for HFC quota-allocation discussions and extension of national implementation arrangements. • Facilitated follow-up on compliance-related and operational issues, including data reporting, licensing and quota systems, use of iPIC, classification of controlled substances and identification of suitable Refrigeration, Air-Conditioning and Heat Pump (RACHP) training providers. • Responded to all queries and requests received from network countries. • Disseminated OzonAction technical information, events and initiatives organized by other partners to all countries in the region. **English-speaking Africa** • Technical assistance was provided for the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region at the sub-regional thematic meeting in South Africa on the strengthening data management and quota licensing systems within the region. • Facilitated a pilot assembly initiative in Harare to develop an assembly initiative application, which will later be expanded to other countries within the network. • Special missions were conducted to Mauritius, Botswana, Rwanda, Eswatini, Botswana, Mozambique, and Lesotho. These missions focused on resolving compliance issues linked to institutional transitions, delayed fund disbursements, and project implementation setbacks, and provided targeted policy and technical guidance to ensure effective project execution. **French-speaking Africa** • Supported Guinea and Morocco to assist them to return to compliance. • Strengthened the capacity of Network countries to use the new CP data online reporting system, contributing to improved knowledge and reporting compliance. **South Asia** • Provided country-specific services through direct contact with Ozone Officers through two Thematic Workshops in November 2025 and in August 2026, and other bilateral discussions, one-on-one meetings, and interactions. • Provided compliance assistance to the Democratic Republic of Korea and facilitated exchanges with the Ozone Secretariat regarding A7 reporting and action plan to return to compliance. • Bilateral consultations were conducted with Iran, Nepal, and Pakistan to review the current status of the Kigali Amendment ratification process, discuss anticipated timelines, and identify the support needed to advance ratification. In collaboration with WCO assisted Mongolia NOU to conduct a dedicated training on risk profiling for customs and enforcement officers in 2025. • Assisted Nepal through online consultations and a dedicated country mission in reviewing, validating and finalizing HFC baseline data for submission to the OS. • Provided capacity building for the NOU of Mongolia, Bhutan and Maldives to understand KIP preparation data collection and analysis, development of strategy based on data to identify the way forward for finalizing KIP Stage I.

			• Assisted the NOU of Nepal to enhance structure and staffing of the NOU. • Missions were conducted in four countries to address implementation challenges affecting HPMPs, KIP preparation requests, energy-efficiency projects under Decision 89/6, ODS banks projects and ISPs, and to agree on corrective actions and implementation roadmaps with national stakeholders. • Responded to all queries and requests received from network countries. • Disseminated OzonAction technical information to all countries. **South-East Asia and Pacific Island Countries** • Support was provided to Cambodia and Lao PDR to put in place regulation to ban import of HCFC-based equipment and R-410A residential air-conditioner and to ban the use of HFC in the manufacturing sector (SEA). • Provided support to Pacific Island Countries to put in place regulations to ban import of R-410A residential air-conditioner and HFC-134a domestic refrigerator (PIC). • Provide capacity building for the NOU of the Philippines to understand data collection and analysis, development of strategy based on data to identify the way forward for finalizing KIP Stage I (SEA). • Assisted the NOU of Papua New Guinea to inform and encourage to enhance visible structure and staffing of the NOU in the organization during the Government restructuring. • Conducted four country missions to Brunei Darussalam, Philippines, Timor Leste and Viet Nam to review the status of the Montreal Protocol and Multilateral Fund implementation, identify country-specific implementation challenges and provide country-specific support and advice to the NOO and stakeholders during the mission (SEA). • Conducted eight country missions to Cook Islands, Fiji, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu and Vanuatu to review the status of the Montreal Protocol and Multilateral Fund project implementation, identify country-specific implementation challenge and provide country-specific support and advice to the NOO and stakeholders during the mission (PIC). **West Asia** • Provided ongoing operational, administrative, and policy guidance to NOUs across the region to ensure uninterrupted project implementation, data reporting, and compliance. Such support was crucial to countries facing challenges such as institutional changes, political instability, or changes in NOUs, specifically Iraq, Jordan, Qatar, Syria, Yemen, and the State of Palestine. • Conducted a mission to Damascus, Syria (June 2026) and Beirut, Lebanon (February 2026) to establish new implementation arrangements, recruit national experts, and unblock stalled activities resulting from institutional changes. Conducted a mission to Kuwait to expedite implementation of projects and agree way forward to address delayed reporting issues. • Supported NOUs in exploring synergies between Kigali Amendment implementation, energy efficiency policies, and life-cycle refrigerant management. • Initiated groundwork and stakeholder consultations for national bank inventories and management strategies in Jordan, Syria, Iraq, Oman, and Yemen. **Latin America** • Addressed country-specific requests through direct contact with Ozone Officers, virtual network and thematic meetings, and other bilateral/group discussions, one-on-one meetings, and interactions. • Followed up with countries that experienced institutional changes, political instability, or changes of NOOs, in particular, Bolivia,

			Dominican Republic, Honduras, and Peru and provided support for continued implementation of the projects. • Responded to all queries and requests received from network countries. **Caribbean countries** • Provided country-specific services through direct contact with Ozone Officers via one Regional Workshop that took place in October 2025, one Network meeting that took place in March 2026, one Joint CAR-PIC Meeting that took place July 2026, and other bilateral discussions, one-on-one meetings, and interactions. • Responded to all queries and requests received from network countries. • Provided country-specific support to countries through South-South Cooperation (Saint Lucia to Barbados), guidance on developing a Plan of Action to Return to Compliance (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines) and submitting a request for the revision of HFC baseline data (Belize). • Provided support to The Bahamas and Suriname for submission of 2024 A7 data to avoid potential non-compliance. • Support provided to Dominica for clarifying discrepancies with their submitted 2024 CP vs A7 Data. and Suriname with clarifying blank cells. • Provided assistance to Haiti with accessing the Multilateral Fund Secretariat' Organizational Risk Management (ORM) • facilitating 2025 CP data submission. • Facilitated technical assistance to Barbados through technical Legal Assistance Request (LEAP) with cooperation from the Law Division for the revision of the Legislation for the inclusion of HFCs and KA matters • Facilitated a request from Saint Vincent and the Grenadines for technical assistance from the Law Division to review their revied legislation for inclusion of HFCs and Kigali Amendment matters. • Disseminated OzonAction technical information to all countries.
3. Organize Regional Network meetings for Ozone Officers in all ten regions, including physical and/or online regional, sub-regional, inter-regional, and/or thematic meetings, so that all Ozone Officers and/or their assistants and key stakeholders can learn from peer-to-peer interaction and strengthen cooperation at the regional and international levels.	Number of meetings successfully organized (2 per region target)	31	**Eastern Europe and Central Asia** • Supported a technology round table and organized a special session for female RAC technicians (Albania, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Serbia, and Montenegro) as part of the 56th International Heating, Ventilation, Air Conditioning and Refrigeration (HVAC&R) Congress and Exhibition in Belgrade, Serbia, in December 2025. • Organized the ECA Meeting of Montreal Protocol Officers in Yerevan, Armenia, in October 2025, focusing on HPMPs, KIPs, energy-efficiency initiatives, refrigerant bank inventories, data systems, and future regional priorities. • Organized the ECA Meeting of Montreal Protocol Officers and RACHP Associations in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, in May 2026, covering safety standards and best practices, centers of excellence, training and certification, refrigerant lifecycle and waste management, energy efficiency, and KIP projects. **English-speaking Africa** • Thematic Meeting for North and Western Africa on ODS Banks and Certification Schemes was held in Abuja Nigeria (10-12 June 2026). • A Joint Network meeting of 54 African National Ozone Officers, Back-to-Back with the Climate and Clean Air Coalition Workshop for African National Ozone was held in Dakar, Senegal (22-26 September 2025). • Thematic meeting for Female Refrigeration and Air-conditioning Technicians of the Anglophone African Network held in Kigali Rwanda (12-14 November 2025). • 3-day Twinning Workshop & Border Dialogue for National Ozone Officers and Customs Officers of selected countries (Ethiopia, Eritrea, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, South Sudan, Tanzania, and Uganda) of the Eastern Africa region held in Arusha, Tanzania (7-9 May 2025). **French-speaking Africa**

			• The following workshops were organized for the French-speaking African countries: A Regional Network meeting of French-Speaking African countries back-to-back with the Thematic Workshop for female RAC experts in Conakry, in June 2026. **South Asia** • Organized a regional Thematic Meeting on Inventory of Ozone-Depleting Substance Banks (ODS Banks) for South Asia National Ozone Officers in Bangkok, Thailand (18–20 November 2025), providing guidance on inventory methodologies, project implementation approaches and national strategies for the management of used and unwanted controlled substances. • Organized a regional Thematic Meeting on HFC Licensing and Quota Systems for South Asia National Ozone Officers in Thimphu, Bhutan (4–6 August 2026), focusing on quota allocation methodologies, licensing system implementation, Monitoring, Reporting, Verification and Enforcement (MRVE) requirements, data reconciliation and enforcement practices. **South-East Asia and Pacific Islands countries** • Network meeting of the Pacific Island Countries National Ozone Officers back-to-back with Thematic Workshop on Follow-up Actions on HFC Licensing and Quota System and Data Collection under National Inventory in Fiji in October 2025 (PIC). • Network meeting of the Southeast Asia National Ozone Officer back-to-back with Twinning National Ozone Officer - Customs workshop in Lao PDR in December 2025 (SEA). • Three back-to-back Regional Training Workshops in Papua New Guinea in March 2026 (PIC): o Implementation and Enforcement of Trade Control, Monitoring and Reporting of Controlled Substances under the Montreal Protocol o Product Registration and Approval of Minimum Energy Performance Standards (MEPS) and Refrigerant in Refrigeration and Air-conditioning (RAC) Equipment o Implementation and Enforcement of Trade Control, Monitoring and Reporting of MEPS and Refrigerant in RAC Equipment • Thematic Workshop on Strategy, Policy Recommendation and Action Plan for the Life cycle Management of Controlled Substances in Indonesia in May 2026 (SEA) • Training of New National Ozone Officers and National Ozone Unit Staff back-to-back with Network meeting of the Pacific Island Countries National Ozone Officers and Thematic Workshop on Strategy, Policy Recommendation and Action Plan for the Life-cycle Management of Controlled Substances in Marshall Islands in May 2026 (PIC). **West Asia** • Organized Network meeting of West Asia National Ozone Officers in Doha, Qatar, September 2026. • Organized the following thematic and technical workshops: o Coordination Meeting of Ozone Officers (Ozone Arab Team) from the West Asia Network and the Two African Networks, Cairo, Egypt, 30 September – 1 October 2025. o UNEP Regional Office for West Africa: Technical Meeting of Ozone Officers (Ozone Arab Team) with the Arab Building Codes Committee, Cairo, Egypt, 2 October 2025 o Supported Air-Conditioning, Heating, and Refrigeration Institute (AHRI) Middle East annual meeting on Heating, Ventilation, Air Conditioning, and Refrigeration (HVACR) next generation alternatives in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, June 2026. **Latin America** • Organized the Thematic Meeting of Ozone Officers of Latin America in Ecuador in November 2025. • Organized the webinar of the new online CP data reporting platform and the online Article 7 reporting in cooperation with the Multilateral Fund Secretariat and the Ozone Secretariat for the Latin America region in June 2026. • Organized the Network meeting of Ozone Officers of Latin America in Paraguay in May 2026. **Caribbean countries**

			• Organized and hosted the following meetings: o Regional Workshop for ODS Banks Projects, Panama City, Panama; o Thematic Meeting back-to-back with the training for New National Ozone Officers, held in Nassau, The Bahamas, March 2026 o Inter-regional Meeting of the Caribbean and Pacific Island Countries Networks, Bangkok, Thailand, July 2026.
4. Offer introductory training to all new Ozone Officers and/or their assistants to provide them with the basic skills, competencies and understanding of the Montreal Protocol and Multilateral Fund needed to effectively manage their national compliance programmes and projects.	Number of Ozone Officers/assistants trained (all new Ozone Officers)	32 new NOOs and assistants in three dedicated meetings and 16 NOOs in other trainings/meetings	**Eastern Europe and Central Asia** • To strengthen capacity and foster peer-to-peer learning within the regional network, invited four new staff members of National Ozone Units to the following ECA meetings, giving them early exposure to regional priorities, technical discussions, and counterpart networks: o ECA Meeting of Montreal Protocol Officers in Yerevan, Armenia (October 2025) o ECA Meeting of Montreal Protocol Officers and Refrigeration, Air Conditioning, and Heat Pumps (RACHP) Associations in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan (May 2026). **South-East Asia and Pacific Islands countries** • Organized Training of New National Ozone Officers and National Ozone Unit Staff of Pacific Island Countries Network in Marshall Islands in May 2026 for 10 officers/assistants (PIC). • Planned Training of New National Ozone Officers and National Ozone Unit Staff of Southeast Asia Network in Viet Nam in October 2026 for 7 officers/assistants (SEA). • Provided in-person orientation training on the Montreal Protocol and the Multilateral Fund project to (i) 1 new National Ozone Officer and 1 new NOU assistant of Tuvalu, (ii) 1 new NOU assistant of Cook Islands and (iii) 2 new assistants of Solomon Islands (SEA). **West Asia** • In-person orientation NOU training and coordination meetings on Montreal Protocol projects for Iraq, Jordan, Palestine, Syria, and Yemen, Amman, Jordan, 1-4 June 2026. **Caribbean countries** • Organized and delivered a Training for New National Ozone Officers, Nassau, The Bahamas, March 2026.
5. Offer advanced training to interested Ozone Officers to acquire advanced skills to further enhance her/his management of their NOUs.	Number of Ozone Officers trained	Postponed	**Global** • There was no advanced Ozone Officer training workshop during reporting period due to the changes in staffing and the need to provide back-up support to the regions.
6. Develop and pilot a short training course for Ozone Officers on effective participation and negotiations in Montreal Protocol and Multilateral Fund meetings.	Training developed	Ongoing	**Global** • This activity was under discussion during the reporting period. It has been requested by countries. The guide and the training materials are under preparations which will be pilot tested in the ECA region in sessions organized back-to-back with the Regional ECA Network meeting from 1 to 4 December 2026 in Türkiye.

7. Support NOUs requesting or needing specific support through country-to-country (south-south/north-south) cooperation facilitated by CAP, e.g., NOU-NOU meetings, study tours, technology roundtables	Number and type of country-to-country cooperation activities	21 exchange of information, experience sharing, study tours, etc.	**Eastern Europe and Central Asia** • Supported Serbia in organizing the technology roundtable and exhibition booth at the 56th International HVAC&R Congress and Exhibition in Belgrade in December 2025 as part of the HPMP awareness component. • Facilitated exchange among ECA countries on alternative technologies, KIP implementation, RACHP sector engagement and energy-efficient solutions through industry-linked events (virtual) and regional meetings, particularly: o ECA Meeting of Montreal Protocol Officers in Yerevan, Armenia (October 2025) o ECA Meeting of Montreal Protocol Officers and Refrigeration, Air Conditioning, and Heat Pumps (RACHP) Associations in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan (May 2026). **English-speaking Africa** • NOU-NOU cooperation between Namibia and Botswana: With the newly approved KIP in Botswana, facilitated a benchmarking and knowledge-sharing visit for the Botswana National Ozone Unit to Namibia (2–4 June 2026), covering electronic licensing systems for controlled substances and HFCs, import/export permit management, customs cooperation and enforcement, ODS Banks Inventory implementation, and integration of the Refrigeration and Air Conditioning (RAC) sector into Nationally Determined Contributions. • Ongoing support and exchanges on border management experiences, lessons learned, and best practices. **French-speaking Africa** • Chad and Mali shared on their countries' experience with Madagascar and DRC in support of the ratification process of the Kigali Amendment. **South Asia** • Assisted Mongolia with a study tour to China in the context of EE 89/6 project to strengthen energy efficiency policy makers capacities, held in June 2026. The study tour facilitated direct interaction with Chinese policy makers and technical experts, enabling participants to exchange experiences on integrating energy-efficiency considerations into national cooling and refrigerant management policies. • Assisted China with a study tour to South Korea, Japan in 16-22 November 2025 and US in 9-12 December 2025. • Organized in collaboration with China NOU an international training for RAC technicians on cold storage applications for participants from SA, SEA, PIC, ECA, AF-A, AF-F regions, that was held in Guangzhou, China from 4 to 7 November 2025. • International Training of Trainers Programme for Female RAC Certification Trainers and Assessors, Italy, May 2026 – A total of 11 female refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) professionals from six South Asian countries (Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal) participated in a UNEP OzonAction and ATF training programme to strengthen technical and pedagogical capacities in RAC certification and assessment. The five-day programme covered certification systems, safe handling of refrigerants, energy-efficient technologies, and climate-friendly cooling practices, while also promoting gender equality and women' leadership in the RAC sector. Ten participants successfully passed the EU F-Gas Certification examinations; • Ozone2Climate Industry Roundtable and Technology Roadshow held in Beijing, China, in 8-10 April 2026 to promote ozone and climate friendly (non-ODS, low GWP) and energy efficient RACHP technologies, including dedicated booth and UNEP presentation on policy framework and regional progresses. **South-East Asia and Pacific Islands countries** • South-south cooperation between Fiji – Tuvalu and Vanuatu: Facilitated a work attachment week in Fiji for the National Ozone Officer of Tuvalu and Vanuatu (separate visit) to have on the ground experiences on day-to-day operation of the

			National Ozone Unit (PIC). • South-south cooperation between Micronesia – Palau: Facilitated cooperation in supporting RAC master trainer from Micronesia to visit Palau to conduct competency-based training and assessment for RAC servicing (PIC). • Initiated the discussion dialogue between Thailand and Lao PDR on border trade control to strengthen implementation of licensing system (SEA). • North-south cooperation between Australia –PIC Network: Organized sessions for Australia to share experience on (i) implementation of competency-based assessment, (ii) good practices and tips in liaising with importers on HFC quota management, (iii) inspection technique of air-conditioning products at the border and in the domestic market, (iv) promoting energy efficiency of RAC appliance, (v) importance of Customs Data for Reconciliation of Import/Export Statistics, (vi) economic, environment and compliance aspects of life-cycle refrigerant management and (vii) experience on establishment and operation of life-cycle refrigerant management during the Network meetings/thematic workshops organized during the reporting period (PIC). • North-south cooperation between Australia – SEA Network: Organized a session for Australia industry to share experience on "Reusing refrigerant - case study from practices in Australia" during the Thematic Workshop on Strategy, Policy Recommendation and Action Plan for the Life cycle Management of Controlled Substances in Indonesia in May 2026 (SEA). • North-south cooperation between Sweden – SEA Network: Organized a session for Sweden industry to share experience on "Life-cycle Management of Refrigerant and Foam Blowing Agent from RAC Appliance" during the Thematic Workshop on Strategy, Policy Recommendation and Action Plan for the Life cycle Management of Controlled Substances in Indonesia in May 2026 (SEA). • North-south cooperation between Japan – SEA Network: Facilitate a session for Japanese Automobile Manufacturers Association (JAMA) to engage SEA network countries to understand the plan to ban the use of HFC-134a in mobile air-conditioning sector to determine appropriate action for transition to alternative technology (SEA). **West Asia** • Efforts continued to focus on fostering experience exchange among West Asian countries, enabling them to update their regulations and standards as needed for Kigali Amendment implementation. • Facilitated bilateral cooperation and exchange of experiences in implementing Montreal Protocol projects and developing related national policies between Jordan, Palestine, Iraq, Syria and Yemen. • An initiative involved enhancing south-south cooperation across Western Asia, and Arab countries in North Africa through joint thematic meetings held in Cairo Egypt in October. 2025. These meetings were crucial in improving country-to-country communication and sharing national policy and technical experiences. **Latin America** • Together with UNIDO, and within the framework of the KIP and energy efficiency projects, a study tour was organized in Mexico in May 2025. Representatives from Bolivia, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, and Honduras participated in the study tour, which aimed to share Mexico's experience in the development and implementation of regulations, policies, technologies, and good practices related to energy efficiency and integrated refrigerant management within the framework of the Kigali Amendment. **Caribbean countries** • Facilitated South-South cooperation between Saint Lucia and Barbados, where Saint Lucia provided assistance to Barbados to develop an electronic tool to calculate and track HFC Quotas. • Commenced the facilitation of south-south cooperation between Saint Lucia and The Bahamas, to provide technical guidance on the development of an electronic HFC Quota tracking tool.

8. Assist NOUs to explore synergies related to Kigali Amendment objectives with national energy efficiency policies and financial mechanisms.	Number of twinning workshops organized	Twinning workshops are planned for 2027; over 10 other activities implemented	**Global** • Drawing directly from this evidence base, a proposal for Phase II of the Twinning Project was formulated. The proposal reflected the evolving needs of countries under the Kigali Amendment and placed greater emphasis on strengthening national policy frameworks, deepening technical capacity, and enhancing inter-agency coordination. This Phase II proposal was submitted and subsequently approved at the 96th Meeting of the Executive Committee, setting the stage for continued support and expanded collaboration in advancing energy efficiency and sustainable cooling solutions in Article 5 countries. **Eastern Europe and Central Asia** • Facilitated dialogue between NOUs and national energy authorities to align Kigali Amendment HFC phase-down targets with energy efficiency standards, labelling schemes, and MEPS in the RAC sector. • Supported NOUs in mapping national cooling plans against Kigali Amendment obligations, helping identify overlaps with energy efficiency policy frameworks and opportunities for joint reporting or monitoring systems. • Commenced implementation of the energy-efficiency pilot project for Georgia and the Republic of Moldova, approved at the 97th Meeting of the Executive Committee (ExCom 97): two funding agreements signed, and assistance provided in the development of project implementation plans. **South Asia** • Supported the development and implementation of policy interventions to enhance energy efficiency in the RAC sector through approved energy-efficiency projects under Decision 89/6 in Bhutan, Maldives and Mongolia. • Assisted Bhutan, Maldives and Mongolia in preparing proposals for energy efficiency pilot projects under 91/65 funding window. • Assisted Mongolia with a study tour to China in the context of EE 89/6 project to strengthen EE policy makers capacities, held in June 2026. **South-East Asia and Pacific Islands countries** • As part of the approved energy efficiency in servicing sector projects under Decision 89/6, UNEP supported all countries which UNEP is the implementing agency (SEA: Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Lao PDR and Timor Leste; PIC: Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu) to engage the national energy authority to implement the synergies proposed under the approved project (SEA and PIC). • Organized a dedicated thematic workshop in Papua New Guinea in March 2026 to facilitate the NOU and energy authority of Pacific Island Countries to understand roles and responsibilities in the relevant process of controlling trade of RAC appliances starting from product registration, border control, reporting, monitoring and tracking until market surveillance to streamline the operation and synergies the roles of two authorities (PIC): o Product Registration and Approval of Minimum Energy Performance Standards (MEPS) and Refrigerant in Refrigeration and Air-conditioning (RAC) Equipment o Implementation and Enforcement of Trade Control, Monitoring and Reporting of MEPS and Refrigerant in RAC Equipment • Assisted the Pacific Island Countries to enhance energy efficiency in the context of phase-out / phase-down by reviewing information regarding the existing programme/initiative regarding energy efficiency of refrigeration and air-conditioner as well as mechanisms to evaluate the outcome of the programme/initiative and effectiveness of the programme/initiatives in 14 Pacific Island Countries.

			South Asia • Policy interventions relating to energy efficiency are being developed and promoted through the energy efficiency projects under 89/6 in Bhutan, Maldives and Mongolia. **Latin America** • Together with UNIDO, and within the framework of the KIP and Energy Efficiency projects, a study tour was organized in Mexico in May 2025. Representatives from Bolivia, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, and Honduras participated in the study tour, which aimed to share Mexico's experience in the development and implementation of regulations, policies, technologies, and good practices related to energy efficiency and integrated refrigerant management within the framework of the Kigali Amendment. **Caribbean (CAR)** • Whilst there was no twinning workshop planned, provided assistance the CAR region to enhance the implementation of energy efficiency within the context of the phase-out / phase-down by collecting data and information, MEPS, labeling standards, equipment testing standard and related information. • Technical assistance was provided to three countries (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Belize and Saint Lucia) for the implementation of the Energy Efficiency Projects. • Inter-regional CAR-PIC Meeting explored opportunities to strengthen synergies between Montreal Protocol implementation and energy-efficiency policies in the RAC sector.
Outcomes	**Outputs**		
OUTCOME 2 Article 5 countries report accurate and timely data	• The status of Article 7 and Country Programme data submissions is regularly monitored, and follow-up support is offered to countries. • Any NOU requesting support with collecting, reviewing and reporting accurate Article 7 and/or Country Programme data is assisted to do so, so that they report by (or in advance of) the reporting deadlines. • All NOUs are assisted in understanding the revised data reporting formats and the new data reporting obligations related to the Kigali Amendment, and to use the online reporting systems. • All NOUs are made aware of best practices and methodologies for data collection, cross-checking and reporting requirements for all controlled substances. • All NOUs are offered information or assistance to establish their HFC baselines and the starting points for sustained aggregate reductions in HFC consumption.		
2026 Activities	**Indicators**	**Number**	**Progress**
8. Regularly monitor the status of Article 7 and Country Programme data reporting to identify and avoid late submissions or risks of non-compliance and follow-up as needed with respect to the data reporting deadlines.	Status report on data submission. Type of support provided	2 types of supports (reminders to the networks and individual national level support)	**Eastern Europe and Central Asia** • Forwarded the Multilateral Fund Secretariat's 2025 CP data reporting letter to all ECA NOUs and encouraged submission through the online reporting system by the 1 May 2026 deadline. • Provided timely reminders and follow-up communication to all 11 ECA countries on Article 7 and Country Programme data reporting requirements. • Encouraged Georgia and the Republic of Moldova to submit Country Programme data early to support approval of their respective KIP Stage I proposals. **English-speaking Africa** • Regularly monitored the status of Article 7 and Country Programme data submissions across the region and maintained ongoing communication with NOOs to reinforce awareness of reporting deadlines. **French-speaking Africa** • Regular communication was maintained with NOOs to reinforce awareness of key data reporting deadlines. UNEP actively monitored the status of data submissions and provided timely support as needed, including

			sending reminder messages and offering technical guidance to ensure accurate and on-time reporting in accordance with Montreal Protocol obligations. **South Asia** • Regularly monitored the status of Article 7 and Country Programme data submissions across all South Asia network countries and provided technical support to ensure timely and accurate reporting. • Reviewed data prepared by six countries before official reporting submission. • Assisted Nepal both online and with dedicated country mission in preparing HFC baseline data for submission to the Ozone Secretariat. **South-East Asia and Pacific Islands countries** • Remined Papua New Guinea and informed Brunei Darussalam of deadline for reporting HFC consumption during the baseline year in Article 7 after country's ratification to the Kigali Amendment to ensure compliance with the Kigali Amendment obligations (SEA and PIC). • Sent reminder to all countries in the network to submit the online Country Programme data and online Article 7 data by the submission deadline. Regularly reminded countries that have not yet submitted the Country Programme data and Article 7 data by the deadline (SEA and PIC). **South Asia** • Organized online training session in collaboration with Multilateral Fund Secretariat for countries on the new online reporting system; • Organized a session on the new online Country Programme data reporting system during the Network meeting for South Asia National Ozone Officers held in Bangkok, Thailand in July 2025. **West Asia** • Regularly monitored the submission status of all countries for both Article 7 and Country Programme data. Tracked submission deadlines and provided tailored technical assistance to enable 100% timely submission of Article 7 (A7) and CP data. • Assisted NOU officers in utilizing the online reporting portals and adopting the revised reporting formats. **Latin America** • Regularly monitored the submission status of the 19 countries of the Latin America region of Article 7 and Country Programme data reporting. • A webinar on online Country Programme and Article 7 data reporting was organized for the Latin America Region in cooperation with the Multilateral Fund and the Ozone Secretariats in June 2026. The participation was extended to the English-speaking Caribbean NOUs. **Caribbean countries** • Reminded all countries in the network to submit the CP and A7 data through the online reporting system and by their respective deadline. • Provided support to Haiti to access the Multilateral Fund online reporting system to allow for their CP data submission as they have a new NOO. • Facilitated invitations to NOUs for a webinar for the Africa Region on Mastering the CP Data Online Reporting System, held April 2016, organized by the African Region in collaboration with the Multilateral Fund Secretariat and attendance of NOO. • Facilitated invitations to NOUs to attend a webinar on Article 7 Data Reporting under the Montreal Protocol held

			September 2025 and June 2026, organized by the LA Region in collaboration with the OS. NOOs attended. • Provided specialized support to The Bahamas and Suriname for submission of 2024 A7 data to avoid potential non-compliance and during ImpCom77.
9. Assist any NOUs requesting support with reviewing and/or reporting accurate Article 7 and/or Country Programme data and ensuring consistency between those two data sets.	Number of countries supported. Type of support provide	Targeted follow-up support to 44 individual countries on data inconsistency and discrepancy between countries of import and export and organization of webinars;	**Eastern Europe and Central Asia** • Provided technical assistance to NOUs upon request in reviewing and validating Article 7 and CP data prior to submission, helping ensure accuracy and completeness of reported figures. • Supported NOUs in cross-checking Article 7 and CP data sets to identify and resolve discrepancies, promoting consistency in reporting across both reporting mechanisms. **English-speaking Africa** • Provided targeted follow-up support to Eritrea, South Sudan, Uganda, Zambia, Namibia, and Somalia to clarify outstanding data queries and avoid potential delays in Article 7 submissions. • Assisted Zambia, Namibia, Uganda and South Sudan with resolving discrepancies in reported HFC consumption data ahead of the reporting deadline. **French-speaking Africa** • Targeted assistance provided to Cote d'Ivoire, Cabo Verde, Guinea, Comoros and Sao Tome and Principe. **South-East Asia and Pacific Islands countries** • Assisted Papua New Guinea to develop methodology to reconcile data from different sources and to finalize HFC trade statistics during the baseline year 2020-2022, which enable Papua New Guinea to timely report their HFC data in Article 7 of the baseline year by the deadline. • Assisted Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Lao PDR, the Philippines, Timor Leste and Vietnam to review the accuracy and consistency of data reporting and provided advice to the NOOs to address data inconsistency prior to submission online (SEA). • Assisted Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu to review the accuracy and consistency of data reporting against the trade database developed to enhance data reporting and, provided advice to the NOOs to address data inconsistency prior to submission online prior to submission online (PIC). **South Asia** • Assisted Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal and Sri Lanka in reviewing their data for Country Programme/A7 before submission. • Assisted Nepal both online and with dedicated country mission in preparing HFC baseline data for submission to the Ozone Secretariat. **West Asia** • Provided assistance to West Asia countries for reporting through the new online systems, including dedicated support to Syria and the United Arab Emirates and Yemen for data reporting and verification. **Latin America** • NOOs were assisted on data collection, reviewing and reporting as part of the IS implementation, and through the Network meetings of Ozone Officers of Latin America. All 19 countries of the Latin America Region participated in the webinar of the online Country Programme and Article 7 data reporting systems in June 2026. **Caribbean countries**

			• Provided guidance and support to Belize with submitting a request to ImpCom-78 to revise HFC baseline data • Provided assistance to Saint Kitts and Nevis with reconciling CP and A7 data sets identified during its HPMP II submission to ExCom-98. • Provided technical guidance to Suriname on imports on clarifying imports of R143a identified in its 2025 CP data. • Facilitated invitations to the following webinars: webinar organized by Latin America region in collaboration with the Ozone Secretariat on A7 data reporting held in September 2025 and June 2026. Webinar organized by the Africa Region on Mastering the CP Data online reporting system in the Africa region organized in collaboration with the Multilateral Fund in April 2026.
10. Assist all NOUs to understand and use the new online reporting systems for Article 7 and Country Programme data.	Number and type of support provided	Targeted support (approximately 11 support actions) and organization of two webinars	**Eastern Europe and Central Asia** • Timely reminders and follow-up communication on A7 and Country Programme data reporting were provided to all 11 ECA countries. **English-speaking Africa** • Targeted support was provided to Eritrea and South Sudan to assist with the successful submission of Country Programme data through the Online Reporting System platform, addressing technical challenges and ensuring compliance with reporting requirements. • Organized a webinar on Mastering the CP Data Online Reporting System in the Africa Region organized in collaboration with the Multilateral Fund Secretariat in April 2026. **South-East Asia and Pacific Islands countries** • Provided guidance and support to countries in which new NOUs had difficulty to log into the online Country Programme and Article 7 data and collaborated with the Multilateral Fund Secretariat and Ozone Secretariat to address the difficulty as needed (SEA and PIC). • Provided a reminder to all countries in the network to submit the online Country Programme data and online Article 7 data by the submission deadline. (SEA and PIC). **South Asia** • Regular reminders sent to countries for the submission of Country Programme and A7 data. • Provided assistance for countries in understanding the new online system guidelines for data reporting and accessing A7 data reporting system and the new online Country Programme reporting system. **West Asia** • Regular communication with NOUs about data submission; review of draft reports and provision of required clarifications and comments to ensure complete and correct submissions. • Provided assistance to West Asia countries for reporting through the new online systems, including dedicated support to Qatar, Palestine, Syria and the United Arab Emirate and Yemen for HFCs data reporting and verification **Latin America** • A webinar on online Country Programme and Article 7 data reporting was organized for the Latin America region in cooperation with the Multilateral Fund and the Ozone Secretariats in June 2026. The participation was extended to the English-speaking Caribbean NOUs. **Caribbean countries** • Email reminders sent to all countries about a submission of 2024 and 2025 A7 and 2025 CP data. Additionally, countries were encouraged to use the Online Reporting Systems for both reports.

			• CAR NOOs attended a webinar organized by the LA Region in collaboration with the Ozone Secretariat on A7 Data Reporting under the Montreal Protocol, September 2025 and June 2026 • CAR NOOs attended a webinar organized by the Africa Region on Mastering the CP Data Online Reporting System in the Africa Region organized in collaboration with the Multilateral Fund Secretariat in April 2026.
11. Make all NOUs aware of best practices and methodologies for data collection, cross-checking and reporting requirements for all controlled substances and encourage the institutionalization of those processes.	Type of support provided	Development of standardized tracking table Targeted support on reconciliation of import /export statistics from different data sources In-person and online sessions Sharing best practices	**Eastern Europe and Central Asia** • Encouraged all ECA countries to strengthen data collection, cross-checking, and reconciliation by drawing on multiple sources, including customs records, licensing information, and importer/exporter data. • Promoted analysis of discrepancies in reported trade data, systematic use of iPIC prior to issuing import/export licenses, and adoption of digital data workflows for HFCs and blends. **English-speaking Africa** • Assistance was provided to NOOs in all 28 countries to strengthen the data collection and reconciliation process prior to official reporting. Support focused on aligning data from multiple national sources, such as customs records, importers, and licensing systems, to ensure consistency, accuracy, and completeness in reporting under the Montreal Protocol. **French-speaking Africa** • Discussions held during the Regional Francophone Network meetings significantly enhanced the capacity of NOOs in data collection, validation, and reporting methodologies, thereby supporting the effective implementation of the information management system. **South-East Asia and Pacific Islands countries** • Assisted Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Lao PDR and Timor Leste to reconcile import/export statistics from different data sources for reporting Country Programme and Article 7 for 2025 (SEA). • Developed standardized tracking table containing data on quantity of controlled substances in the permit issued by the NOU, import/export statistics of controlled substances reported by importers/exporters and import/export statistics of controlled substances maintained by Customs Authority, which was used as a basis to reconcile trade statistics for reporting 2025 Country Programme and Article 7 for all 14 Pacific Island Countries. This table has enhanced quality of data reporting by all 14 Pacific Island Countries. (PIC) • Organized two in-person sessions during the Network meeting/Thematic workshop held during the reporting period to demonstrate and train all 14 Pacific Island Countries how to reconcile trade statistics from the standardized table, which can show data in both MT and tonnes CO2 equivalent to enable countries to verify compliance with obligations under the Montreal Protocol and maximum allowable consumption in Agreement with the ExCom. (PIC) • Organized a session to discuss “Importance of Customs Data for Reconciliation of Import/Export Statistics” during the Thematic workshop organized during the reporting period. (PIC) **South Asia** • Periodically reminded countries about the importance of data reconciliation and validation from different sources in the context of Country Programme and A7 reporting. • Delivered dedicated sessions on data reporting methodologies, customs declarations, data reconciliation and reporting best practices during the South Asia Thematic Meeting in August 2026. • Assisted Nepal with dedicated country mission in strengthening the methodology for data cleaning and reconciliation. **West Asia**

			• Shared effective strategies and methods for gathering data and ensuring its consistency from various sources before submission. • Guided NOUs on methodologies for cross-checking national refrigerant import/export data against customs registries and border control entries. • Supported Group 2 countries in West Asia in establishing accurate HFC baselines and starting points for aggregate reductions under the Kigali Amendment. **Latin America** • Awareness-raising sessions on best practices and methodologies for data collection, cross-checking, and reporting requirements, as well as on the use of online data reporting platforms are delivered to NOUs at Network meetings and webinars organized with the support of the Ozone Secretariat and the Multilateral Fund Secretariat. **Caribbean countries** • All NOUs made aware and encouraged to share best practices for data collection and reporting requirements. This was done through the June 2026 Network meeting, the Suriname May 2025 Country Mission and Antigua and Barbuda Country Mission on the HPMP II development. Barbados supported guidance on understanding HFC baseline calculation, establishing quota and a management system.
12. Encourage all NOUs to identify and analyze differences between their country's reported trade data and those reported by other countries with whom they trade and to resolve any inconsistencies with their counterparts, including assisting the NOUs with understanding the annual aggregated export data provided by the Ozone Secretariat	Type of support provided	Support to review national trade data, cross-referencing it with customs databases Facilitated communication between countries of import and export Included a dedicated session on data differences at relevant meetings	**Eastern Europe and Central Asia** • Encouraged all ECA countries to analyze discrepancies between national trade data and data reported by trading partners, use iPIC prior to issuing import/export licenses, and draw on multiple national data sources. • Supported two countries in analyzing significant discrepancies in their reported 2024 trade data, including follow-up with a country in another region on shipment- and company-level information, and support for uploading the 2026 HFC quota-holder list to iPIC online. • Shared suggestions for improving iPIC online, and reinforced the need for shipment-level licensing, coverage of HFC exports and transit, and stronger cooperation between trading partners. **English-speaking Africa** • Encouraged all NOUs to identify and analyze discrepancies between their national trade data and the corresponding data reported by their trading partners, and to actively engage with counterparts to resolve any inconsistencies. **French-speaking Africa** • Actively supported NOUs in conducting thorough reviews of their national trade data, cross-referencing it with customs databases and the figures reported by trading partners, thereby fostering collaborative efforts to reconcile any discrepancies identified. • NOUs were encouraged to digitalize their quota and licensing system. **South-East Asia and Pacific Islands countries** • Included a presentation on 2024 trade data difference for both HCFCs and HFCs between importing and exporting parties during the Twinning National Ozone Officer-Customs Workshop on Strengthening Enforcement of Trade Control of Controlled Substances under the Montreal Protocol in Lao PDR in December 2025. (SEA) • Facilitated communication between importing party and exporting party to analyze the cause of trade data different (SEA)

			• Conducted initial analysis based on 2025 trade data of standardized tracking table maintained by 14 Pacific Island Countries to identify potential data difference between two parties within the Pacific region and to identify correction measures. (PIC) **South Asia** • Reviewed data discrepancy information supplied by the Ozone Secretariat and helped each network country to understand their export/import data in comparison with their trade partners. • Facilitated detailed data exchange pertaining to identified data discrepancies between counties in South Asia and other regions. • Facilitated the Ozone Secretariat in presenting detailed data discrepancies information to all network countries during Thematic Meeting in August 2026. **West Asia** • Devoted sufficient time during country missions and regional Network meetings to address data collection, reporting and reconciliation challenges arising from differences in their data reporting and those reported by exporting countries, in cooperation with the Ozone Secretariat. **Latin America** • NOOs were encouraged to identify and analyze the differences between the reported data and the data of exports reported by other countries on an ad-hoc basis, as part of the IS implementation, and during the Network meetings with the support of the Ozone and the Multilateral Fund Secretariats. **Caribbean countries** • Facilitated communication between the Ozone Secretariat and NOUs regarding resolving differences in submitted data. • Provided technical guidance to Suriname on clarifying blank cells in April 2026 and October 2025 (2024 and 2023 CP data).

13. Offer interested NOUs guidance for establishment of their HFC baselines and starting points for sustained aggregate reductions in HFC consumption	Type of support provided	In-person and online guidance and support	**English-speaking Africa** • Support was provided through regional Network meetings, in-country missions, and dedicated consultations, focusing on HFC data collection, baseline calculations in CO_2-equivalent terms, and the development of national HFC quota systems. • Countries that received direct assistance include Namibia, Zambia, Uganda, and Somalia. **French-speaking Africa** • Supported CAR's Kigali Amendment ratification and assisted Guinea and Morocco establishing HFC baselines for the Kigali Implementation Plan. **South Asia** • During the Network meeting and bilateral consultations held in Bangkok, Thailand, the issue of establishing HFC baseline and starting point for Group 2 countries in the region, namely India, Iran and Pakistan were discussed. • Reminded countries that are in the process of ratifying by (Iran, Nepal and Pakistan) the KA on the need to verify the consumption of baseline years before submission upon ratification **West Asia** • Through Network meetings, country missions, and consultations with NOOs, assisted with HFC data collection, considering new usage sectors and baseline calculations • Guidance on Kigali Amendment obligations, HFC quota system establishment, and HFC baseline calculation was provided through concise information sharing. **South-East Asia and Pacific Islands countries** • Conducted a mission in Papua New Guinea to assist National Ozone Unit to review raw data and, based on raw data, to develop methodology to reconcile data from different sources and to finalize HFC trade statistics during the baseline year 2020-2022, which enable Papua New Guinea to timely report their HFC data in Article 7 of the baseline year by the deadline. The mission also included validation of reconciled data with importers of HFCs to determine HFC baseline consumption after reporting baseline year data. With this support, Papua New Guinea was able to report HFC baseline data during 2020-2022 by the deadline on 30 September 2025 (PIC). **South Asia** • Reminded countries that are in the process of ratifying by (Iran, Nepal and Pakistan) the Kigali Amendment on the need to verify the consumption of baseline years before submission upon ratification. • Assisted Nepal with dedicated country mission to strengthen the methodology to establish the HFC baseline. **Caribbean (CAR)** • Support was provided through Network meetings • Technical guidance provided to Saint Kitts and Nevis in the calculation of its HFC baseline • Delivered a presentation at a virtual Consultation for Saint Kitts and Nevis where the HFC baseline was discussed with Customs Brokers in June 2026.
14. Provide assistance to interested NOUs in Group 2 Article 5 countries with the establishment of their	Type of support provided	Targeted advice and guidance	**South Asia** • Reminded Group 2 countries (India, Iran, Pakistan) on the need to verify the consumption of baseline years before submission upon ratification, and offered assistance on a case by case **West Asia**

baselines and issues related to HFC data reporting.			• Supported Group 2 countries in West Asia in establishing accurate HFC baselines and starting points for aggregate reductions under the Kigali Amendment. **Latin America** • Guidance to NOOs for the establishment of HFC baselines and starting points for sustained aggregate reductions in HFC consumption was provided as part of the IS and KIP implementation, and during the Network meetings with the support of the Ozone and Multilateral Fund Secretariats.
15. Regularly analyze HFC data for compliance with the 2024 freeze control measure to identify necessary actions needed to avoid potential non-compliance	Number and type of support provided	11 support actions provided : Compliance monitoring Technical/policy support (e.g. methodology, data analysis)	**Eastern Europe and Central Asia** • Assisted NOUs in reviewing HFC data to assess compliance with the 2024 freeze control measure and identify countries at risk of potential non-compliance. • Supported NOUs in analyzing consumption trends and developing follow-up actions to help prevent potential non-compliance and strengthen compliance planning. **English-speaking Africa** • Regularly analyzed HFC consumption data reported by Zambia and Namibia against their 2024 freeze baseline to identify potential risks of non-compliance with the control measure and provided follow-up support to both countries to guide necessary corrective actions **French-speaking Africa** • Keep regular contact and exchanges with NOUs to avoid non-compliance status**.** **South-East Asia and Pacific Islands countries** • Cross-checked HFC quota allocation against the obligation in 2026 for SEA (Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Philippines, Viet Nam) and PIC countries (all 14 PICs) to ensure that HFC quota allocated to importer at the national level is within the obligation. (SEA and PIC) • Developed standardized tracking table containing data on quantity of controlled substances in the permit issued by the NOU, import/export statistics of controlled substances reported by importers/exporters and import/export statistics of controlled substances maintained by Customs Authority, which was used as a basis to reconcile trade statistics for monitoring actual trade of HFCs throughout the year both in MT and tonnes CO2 equivalent. This table has facilitated the PICs to monitor actual consumption within the year of quota. Demonstration session on the use of the tracking table to calculate actual trade statistics was held for NOUs. (PIC) **South Asia** • Cross-checked HFC quota allocation against the obligation in 2026 for six countries (Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Sri Lanka) to ensure that HFC quota allocated to importer at the national level is within the obligation. **West Asia** • Guided NOUs on methodologies for cross-checking national refrigerant import/export data against customs registries and border control entries. • Supported Group 2 countries in West Asia in establishing accurate HFC baselines and starting points for aggregate reductions under the Kigali Amendment. And monitor their reporting and provide technical and policy advice to avoid potential noncompliance. **Latin America** • Regular analysis of HFC data consumption as part of the IS and KIP implementation was undertaken to ensure

			compliance with control measures, and to identify necessary actions to meet obligations for Caribbean countries (CAR). • HFC data for compliance with the 2024 freeze control measure analyzed by country and presented to the 2026 Thematic meeting held in The Bahamas in March 2026.Technical assistance and guidance provided to Saint Vincent and the Grenadines with revising their national approach to achieve the 10% HFC phase down within the context of their HFC Consumption non-compliance and plan of action to return to compliance.
Outcomes	**Outputs**		
OUTCOME 3 Effective legal, regulatory and policy frameworks are in place and enforced	• All NOUs are informed about options, including preventative approaches involving awareness and education, to enhance their national Montreal Protocol monitoring, reporting, verification and enforcement (MRVE) systems. • All NOUs are assisted to operate and enhance their HCFC licensing and quota systems as per Montreal Protocol and Multilateral Fund targets. • All NOUs of Article 5 Parties to the Kigali Amendment are assisted to develop, operationalize and enhance their HFC licensing and quota systems. • All NOUs in countries that have not yet ratified the Kigali Amendment are encouraged to consider introducing voluntary licensing systems. • All NOUs are made aware of the benefits of, and approaches for, electronic licensing systems for controlling HCFCs and HFCs. • All NOUs are informed about existing HCFC and HFC legislation in Article 5 and non-Article 5 countries and offered assistance with developing/enhancing their own. • All NOUs participating in the informal Prior Informed Consent (iPIC) mechanism use that system to support enforcement of their licensing and quota systems, more countries are encouraged to join, and the system is modified to reflect emerging needs. • All NOUs are provided with information and assistance to identify/establish policies or regulations to regulate RAC/mobile air conditioning (MAC) servicing sector. • All NOUs in Article 5 countries that have not yet ratified the Kigali Amendment are assisted to ratify through support provided by CAP in collaboration with the Ozone Secretariat.		
2026 Activities	**Indicators**	**Number**	**Progress**
16. Inform all NOUs about options, including best practices and preventative approaches involving awareness and education, to enhance their national Montreal Protocol monitoring, reporting, verification and enforcement (MRVE) systems.	Type of support provided	Sessions on MRVE and related topics included in the Regional Network meetings	**Eastern Europe and Central Asia** • A session on MRVE was included in the agenda of the ECA Meeting of Montreal Protocol Officers held in Yerevan, Armenia, in October 2025, providing a platform to share information, discuss related challenges, and raise awareness among participants. • Included a session on "Transboundary Movements of Used/Unwanted Controlled Substances under Basel Convention" during the ECA Meeting of Montreal Protocol Officers and RACHP Associations in May 2026 in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan. **French-speaking Africa** • Facilitated the exchange of experiences among countries on electronic licensing systems through Network meetings, encouraging the development of national electronic quota and licensing platforms. Discussions covered key areas such as implementation of HCFC quota systems, HFC quota allocation, data verification, digitalization of quota system and included a dedicated module on MRVE. **South-East Asia and Pacific Islands countries** • Organized sessions to introduce "Kigali Sim" to assist the countries to forecast and monitor consumption of controlled substances under the Montreal Protocol during the Network meeting of National Ozone Officer of SEA in Lao PDR in December 2025 and PIC Network in Fiji in September 2025 (SEA and PIC). • Organized sessions to discuss and share experiences from Pacific Island Countries from implementation of licensing, quota, monitoring and reporting of HFCs during the Thematic Workshop on Follow-up Actions on HFC Licensing and Quota System and Data Collection under National Inventory in Fiji in October 2025. (PIC) • Discussed different options to deal with HFC quota allocation that are suitable for Pacific Region. Based on options, assisted with Fiji, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu and Vanuatu to design HFC quota allocation criteria for 2027 HFC quota management. (PIC)

			• Collaborated with SEA countries to assign individual HS codes for most commonly used HFCs and mixtures in the region and further collaborated with ASEAN Customs Working Group to consider inclusion of individual HS codes for HFCs and mixtures under the ASEAN Harmonized Tariff Nomenclature 2028 (AHTN28). (SEA) • Collaborated with PIC countries to assign individual HS codes for most commonly used HFCs and mixtures in the region and further collaborated with the Oceania Customs Organization to consider inclusion of individual HS code for HFCs and mixtures under Pacific Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System 2028 (PACHS28). (PIC) • Organized the Twinning National Ozone Officer-Customs Workshop on Strengthening Enforcement of Trade Control of Controlled Substances under the Montreal Protocol for SEA Network in Lao PDR in December 2025 that included the session on (i) risk profiling management of ODS/HFC trade control, (ii) monitoring and reporting of ODS/HFC trade data and control of RAC equipment, (iii) HS codes for controlled substances and RAC equipment and (iv) capacity building of customs and enforcement officers in collaboration with the World Customs Organization (WCO). (SEA) • Organized the Regional Training Workshop in Papua New Guinea in March 2026 on: o Implementation and Enforcement of Trade Control, Monitoring and Reporting of Controlled Substances under the Montreal Protocol that included session on (i) enforcement and monitoring of licensing system, (ii) enforcement of ODS/HFC trade at the border, (iii) monitoring, market surveillance and reporting of ODS/HFC trade data and (iv) sustaining capacity building of customs and enforcement officers in collaboration with the Oceania Customs Organization (PIC). o Implementation and Enforcement of Trade Control, Monitoring and Reporting of MEPS and RAC Equipment that included session on (i) enforcement of RAC equipment trade at the border and market surveillance, (ii) HS code and (iii) enhancing risk profiling management for trade control of HCFCs/HFCs in bulk and RAC equipment. (PIC) • Included sessions on "Transboundary Movements of Used/Unwanted Controlled Substances under Basel Convention" during the Twinning National Ozone Officer-Customs Workshop on Strengthening Enforcement of Trade Control of Controlled Substances under the Montreal Protocol for SEA Network in December 2025 and the Thematic Workshop on Strategy, Policy Recommendation and Action Plan for the Life-cycle Management of Controlled Substances in Indonesia in May 2026. (SEA) • Included sessions on "Transboundary Movements of Used/Unwanted Controlled Substances under Basel Convention and Waigani Convention" during the Thematic Workshop on Strategy, Policy Recommendation and Action Plan for the Life-cycle Management of Controlled Substances in Marshall Islands in May 2026. (PIC). **South Asia** • Organized the Thematic meeting in August 2026 on HFC quota and licensing system, including sessions on quota and licensing methodology and reconciliation, electronic licensing systems, HS codes and proper declaration, Free Trade Zones and transshipments, facilitating the exchange of experiences among countries, including sharing of experiences from A2 context. • Coordinated with the WCO to support Mongolia through the provision of an international expert for specialized training on risk profiling techniques for ODS and non-ODS trade monitoring and enforcement. • Upon request, import countries from SA and other regions on a case-by-case basis to basis, with export countries in SA to help analyze significant discrepancies in their reported 2025 trade data. **West Asia** • Assisted countries in adjusting national regulations to incorporate enforceable HFC licensing and quota mechanisms. • Facilitated technical reviews of existing legislative frameworks to ensure seamless tracking of HFC blends and

			low-GWP alternatives. • Focused sessions on MRVE, data reconciliation, and reporting at Network meetings in 2025 and 2026 to discuss principles and share best practices. • Trained new Ozone Officers and assistants on MRVE methodologies and best practices. • Continued supporting countries in updating their regulatory and institutional frameworks, including setting up and operating e-licensing and quota systems and promoted a comprehensive approach for sound life management of refrigerants and digitalization. **Latin America** • Countries of Latin America were informed about the best practices and preventative approaches to enhance their national MRVE systems through the Network meetings of Ozone Officers and the support provided by the Ozone Secretariat and Multilateral Fund Secretariat. **Caribbean countries (CAR):** • Countries were informed of awareness and education and role in monitoring, reporting, verification and enforcement systems through one-on-one meetings and Network meetings. • Organized a session on Practical Tips for MRVE of HFC Consumption during the Inter-regional CAR-PIC Meeting, Bangkok, July 2026 • Organized a session on MRVE as an enforcement foundation, during the Thematic meeting held in The Bahamas, March 2026 • All SSFAs for HPMPs and KIPs included monitoring and reporting/coordination components
17. Assist all NOUs of Group 1 Article 5 Parties to the Kigali Amendment which have not yet established their HFC licensing systems, as well as NOUs in Group 2 countries, with the establishment of their HFC licensing systems.	Number of countries that established HFC licensing system. Type of support provided	Regional support d to enhance or formalize the licensing systems through the legislation; 1 individual country.	**Eastern Europe and Central Asia** • All ECA countries have established licensing systems for the import and export of HFCs. All NOUs were encouraged to assess the effectiveness of these systems and identify practical opportunities for strengthening them, particularly through digitalization, improved data management, enhanced monitoring and reporting, and better coordination among customs authorities, licensing bodies, and other relevant stakeholders. **French-speaking Africa** • During the Network meeting all countries were encouraged and assisted in establishing their HFC licensing systems. **South-East Asia and Pacific Islands countries** • Coordinated with Timor Leste to expedite approval process by the Council of Minister on (i) ratification of the Kigali Amendment and (ii) amendment of existing law on Import and Export of ODS to include HFC trade control through the licensing and quota system to enable the country to confirm that it has HFC licensing system in place by the deadline as per provisions under the Kigali Amendment. (SEA) **South Asia** • Encouraged Iran to expedite approval process on Kigali Amendment ratification and establish HFC licensing system. • Coordinated with countries that are already implementing a HFC licensing system but have not yet fully formalized it through legislative updates to complete the formalization process. **West Asia** • Assisted countries in adjusting national regulations to incorporate enforceable HFC licensing and quota mechanisms.

18. Assist all NOUs with existing HCFC and HFC licensing systems to operate, strengthen and/or enforce them.	Number of countries that established HCFC and HFC licensing systems. Type of support provided	Regional support through dedicated sessions at the Regional Network meetings in all regions; country-specific assistance provided to 10 countries	**Eastern Europe and Central Asia** • All NOUs were encouraged to assess the effectiveness of their existing HCFC and HFC licensing systems, identify gaps and opportunities for improvement, and strengthen enforcement where necessary. Assistance focused on evaluating system performance, advancing digitalization, improving data management, strengthening monitoring and reporting mechanisms, and enhancing coordination among customs authorities, licensing bodies, and other relevant stakeholders. **English-speaking Africa** • Facilitated discussion around the establishment of licensing and quota systems in the SADC region during the Regional workshop on Data Management and Reporting, HFC Quota Allocation, Harmonization of HS Codes in Cape town, South Africa in February 2026 **French-speaking Africa** • All countries were encouraged to ensure that their established HCFC and HFC licensing systems are operational. They were also encouraged and supported to digitalize their respective HCFC and HFC quota and licensing systems. **South-East Asia and Pacific Islands countries** • Assisted Brunei Darussalam, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu to review and enhance Regulations on Controlled Substances under the Montreal Protocol (SEA and PIC). • Organized sessions to discuss and share experiences from Pacific Island Countries from implementation of licensing, quota, monitoring and reporting of HFCs during the Thematic Workshop on Follow-up Actions on HFC Licensing and Quota System and Data Collection under National Inventory in Fiji in October 2025. (PIC) • Included sessions on "Transboundary Movements of Used/Unwanted Controlled Substances under Basel Convention" during the Twinning National Ozone Officer-Customs Workshop on Strengthening Enforcement of Trade Control of Controlled Substances under the Montreal Protocol for SEA Network in December 2025 and the Thematic Workshop on Strategy, Policy Recommendation and Action Plan for the Life-cycle Management of Controlled Substances in Indonesia in May 2026. (SEA) • Included sessions on "Transboundary Movements of Used/Unwanted Controlled Substances under Basel Convention and Waigani Convention" during the Thematic Workshop on Strategy, Policy Recommendation and Action Plan for the Life-cycle Management of Controlled Substances in Marshall Islands in May 2026. (PIC) **South Asia** • Supported countries with recently completed UNEP assisted verification reports to use the recommendations to strengthen their HCFC licensing and quota systems (Mongolia, Nepal, Bhutan); • HCFC and HFC consumption data for each country was presented during the thematic meeting, and analysis was provided with regards to consumption levels, protocol schedule and maximum allowable consumptions in the agreements; • Supported countries in clarifying HCFC servicing tail provisions and the implication of free trade zones and transshipments in dedicated sessions during Thematic Meeting in August 2026; • All countries received technical information regarding HFC licensing and quota including best practices of HFC quota allocation and monitoring during Thematic Meeting in August 2026. **West Asia** • Supporting countries in updating their regulatory and institutional frameworks, including setting up and

			operating e-licensing and quota systems and promote a comprehensive approach for sound life management of refrigerants and digitalization. **Latin America** • Assistance provided to NOUs in the strengthening and enforcing of their licensing systems through the IS, HPMP and KIP projects. **Caribbean countries** • Facilitated South-South cooperation between Saint Lucia and Barbados to strengthen their HFC quota system. • Commenced South-South cooperation between Saint Lucia and The Bahamas to strengthen their HFC quota system. • Provided guidance to Saint Kitts and Nevis with understanding their HFC baseline data, revising such data before submitting it. This ensured a better understanding of their baseline from which reductions would occur.
19. Assist all NOUs to design, establish and/or enforce their HFC quota systems.	Number of countries that established HFC quota system. Type of support provided	Regional support provided to all Article 5 countries through dedicated sessions and a Thematic meeting; country-specific support provided to eight countries	**Eastern Europe and Central Asia** • The design, establishment, and enforcement of HFC quota systems were addressed at the ECA Regional Network meetings, providing an opportunity for countries to exchange experiences, clarify implementation challenges, and identify practical approaches for strengthening quota administration. **English-speaking Africa** • Facilitated discussion around the establishment of licensing and quota systems in the SADC region during the Regional Workshop on Data Management and Reporting, HFC Quota Allocation, Harmonization of HS Codes in Cape town South Africa in February 2026. **French-speaking Africa** • All countries were encouraged and assisted in establishing their HFC quota and licensing systems at the Regional Network meeting. Digitalizing HFC quota and licensing systems were also addressed. **South-East Asia and Pacific Islands countries** • Organized sessions to discuss and share experiences from Pacific Island Countries from implementation of licensing, quota, monitoring and reporting of HFCs during the Thematic Workshop on Follow-up Actions on HFC Licensing and Quota System and Data Collection under National Inventory in Fiji in October 2025. (PIC) • Discussed different options to deal with HFC quota allocation that are suitable for Pacific Region. Based on options, assisted with Fiji, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu and Vanuatu to design HFC quota allocation criteria for 2027 HFC quota management based on lesson learned from 2024-2026 HFC quota allocation. (PIC) • Assisted Vanuatu to finalize HFC quota allocation order as a subsidiary regulation to enhance enforcement and monitoring of HFC through transparent HFC quota allocation and reallocation procedures. (PIC) • Assisted Timor Leste to develop HFC quota allocation model for adoption after having HFC licensing system in place. (SEA) **South Asia** • The design, establishment, and enforcement of HFC quota systems were addressed at the SA Thematic meeting on HFC quota and licensing system in August 2026 providing an opportunity for countries to exchange experiences, clarify implementation challenges, and identify practical approaches for strengthening quota administration. **West Asia**

			• Supported countries in updating their regulatory and institutional frameworks, including setting up and operating e-licensing and quota systems and promoted a comprehensive approach for sound life management of refrigerants and digitalization. • Dedicated technical consultation workshop to support national efforts in Saudi Arabia and Syria for enhancing interagency collaboration in managing, monitoring and controlling controlled substances throughout their life cycle. **Latin America** • Assistance provided to NOUs in the design of their HFC quota systems through the IS, and KIP projects **Caribbean countries** • Organized a session on HFC Quota Allocation, Implementation and Monitoring G during the Inter-regional Meeting of CAR-PIC Countries, held in Bangkok, July 2026. Countries shared their HFC LQS and exchanges experiences with the various frameworks. • Organized a various session during the session Thematic Meeting held in The Bahamas, March 2026. • Support provided to Barbados and The Bahamas for designing a tool to calculate, track and manage their HFC quotas.
20. In collaboration with the Ozone Secretariat, assist all NOUs in Article 5 countries that have not yet ratified the Kigali Amendment to do so, including those in Group 2, to achieve universal ratification by the time of the Amendment's 10th anniversary in 2026.	Number of countries assisted that ratified the Kigali Amendment. Type of support provided	21 countries; online and onsite bilateral sessions	**Eastern Europe and Central Asia** • All 11 Article 5 countries in the ECA region have ratified the Kigali Amendment. Countries with economies in transition were regularly invited to participate in ECA Network meetings, where they had opportunities to report on their progress toward ratification and receive relevant information and guidance to support the ratification process. **English-speaking Africa** • Provided targeted assistance to two countries that have not yet ratified the Kigali Amendment to facilitate their ratification process. Direct support was extended to South Sudan, and Sudan to advance their national procedures toward ratification. **French-speaking Africa** • Provided targeted assistance to four countries that have not yet ratified the Kigali Amendment to facilitate their ratification process. Direct support was extended to Algeria, DRC, Equatorial Guinea and Madagascar to advance their national procedures toward ratification **South-East Asia and Pacific Islands countries** • Coordinated with Timor Leste to expedite approval process by the Council of Minister on (i) ratification of the Kigali Amendment and (ii) amendment of existing Decree-law on Import and Export of ODS to include HFC trade control through the licensing and quota system to enable the country to confirm that it has HFC licensing system in place by the deadline as per provisions under the Kigali Amendment. (SEA) **South Asia** • Organized specific bilateral online sessions on ratification for Iran, Nepal and Pakistan in April 2025; Held bilateral meetings with Iran, Nepal and Pakistan, OzonAction, and Ozone Secretariat to encourage ratification in margin of Network meeting and OEWG-47 in Bangkok, July 2025. **West Asia** • Supported countries to complete their ratification processes including required internal consultations and

			approvals, noting that four countries are yet to complete the ratification process (Qatar, Iraq, Palestine and Yemen) • Supported countries in reviewing their regulations for enhanced HFCs controls, as well as their data monitoring and reporting mechanisms. **Latin America** • The 19 countries of Latin America have ratified the Kigali Amendment. **Caribbean countries (CAR):** • Email reminders and communication sent to seven remaining countries in the region. • During the 2026 Thematic Meeting in March 2026, an update was presented to the meeting on steps UNEP has taken to support each country with ratification. • The region has been cooperating with the Ozone Secretariat to implement its Universal Ratification plan and has been providing regular updates. • Two meetings were held with the NOUs, technical and political focal point of Guyana and Jamaica to discuss support and next steps on the Kigali Amendment in March and June 2026, respectively.
21. Provide guidance to all NOUs about the approaches, benefits, and best practices for electronic licensing systems to control HCFCs and HFCs.	Type of support provided	Sessions and meetings on advantages and best practices	**Eastern Europe and Central Asia** • Some countries have electronic licensing systems, but they might not meet the needs of small countries with few importers and imports per year. **English-speaking Africa** • During Network meetings and country missions, all NOUs were encouraged to establish electronic licensing systems for the effective control of HCFCs and HFCs. Supported countries recognized the benefits of such systems, and experience-sharing was facilitated among countries on the establishment and operation of electronic licensing and quota systems. **French-speaking Africa** • During Network meetings and country missions, all NOUs were encouraged to establish electronic licensing systems for the effective control of HCFCs and HFCs. A Network recommendation was made on the establishment and operation of electronic licensing and quota systems. **South-East Asia and Pacific Islands countries** • Organized a session to share experiences on the use of National Single Window System to strengthen MRVE of licensing systems to control HCFCs and HFCs and to control trade of RAC equipment during the Regional Training Workshop in Papua New Guinea in March 2026 on Product Registration and Approval of MEPS and RAC Equipment. • Provided observations on the revision of Vanuatu National Single Window System to enhance the system to accommodate the control in tonnes CO2 equivalent and share the value of GWP of controlled substances and mixtures to ensure that the value is in accordance with Annex F of the Protocol. (PIC) **South Asia** • Supported countries in understanding the full advantages of electronic licensing systems during dedicated Thematic Meeting in August 2026 fostering knowledge exchange between countries on their establishment and operation, including with A2 countries. **West Asia** • Supported West Asia in grasping the full advantages of electronic license systems at Network meetings and during country missions, fostering knowledge exchange between countries on their establishment and operation.

			• Supported countries in setting up and operating e-licensing and quota systems and promoted a comprehensive approach for sound life management of refrigerants and digitalization • Dedicated technical consultation workshop to support national efforts in Saudi Arabia and Syria for enhancing interagency collaboration in managing, monitoring and controlling controlled substances throughout their life cycle. **Latin America** • NOUs were encouraged to adopt electronic licensing systems as part of the capacity-building and awareness-raising components of their HPMPs and KIPs, as well as through the Network meetings. **Caribbean countries (CAR):** • Countries who have not yet transitioned or are in the process of transitioning into an electronic license system encouraged to do so through bilateral meetings, Network meetings and email communication. • Barbados and The Bahamas provided with support through South-South Cooperation to develop a tool to calculate, track and manage their HFC quotas • Organized a session on HFC Quota allocation, implementation and Monitoring during the Inter-regional Meeting in Bangkok, July 2026, where NOOs explored various HFC QS that can contribute to strengthening national systems.
22. Assist NOUs already participating in the informal Prior Informed Consent (iPIC) mechanism to use it effectively to support enforcement of their licensing and quota systems, encourage more countries to join, and improve the system based on user feedback.	Number of countries participating in iPIC. Statistics of iPIC exchanges	24 countries from two regions	**Global** • iPIC mechanism use was continuously monitored and recorded. In 2025 a total of 2455 queries compared to 2,363 in 2024 were recorded using the iPIC mechanism. From January to June 2026, 1,376 queries have been recorded so far. • Included dedicated sessions on iPIC to encourage countries to use the mechanism to monitor their trade in controlled substances and prevent illegal and unwanted trade. The total of 137 countries has an active iPIC sheet, which includes 110 countries plus the European Commission, covering 27 EU member states. • Assisted at least five countries in registering their new national iPIC focal points (seven people) to the iPIC online system. • Developed an Annual report on iPIC operation in 2023 and 2024 and included a retrospective analysis of data from 2010 onwards. **Eastern Europe and Central Asia** • Supported Albania and Kyrgyzstan in analyzing significant discrepancies in their reported 2024 trade data. China was requested to provide detailed information on the shipments and companies involved, and recommendations were made to improve the iPIC online platform. • Discussed HFC licensing and quota systems during the ECA Meeting of Montreal Protocol Officers, held in Yerevan, Armenia, in October 2025. The discussion addressed, among other issues, the treatment of new HFC importers and proposals from several countries to make participation in iPIC mandatory. **French-speaking Africa** • Countries were encouraged to regularly update their iPIC contact information to enhance communication and prevent illegal trade. **West Asia** • Continuously encouraged and assisted countries in using the iPIC mechanism to monitor their trade in controlled

			substances, aiming to prevent illegal and unwanted trade. **South-East Asia and Pacific Islands countries** • Continued to encourage countries to use iPIC mechanism as a preventive measure to prevent illegal trade, avoid unwanted shipment and ensure consistency between importing parties and exporting parties for their trade control. **South Asia** • Continuously encouraged countries in using the iPIC mechanism to monitor their trade in controlled substances, aiming to prevent illegal and unwanted trade; • Included specific session on the use of iPIC in the Thematic Meeting on HFC quota and licensing system in August 2026. **Caribbean countries (CAR):** • Countries encouraged to register annually for iPIC which is included as targets in IS projects. • In collaboration with the Global Team, iPIC Report 2024 shared with countries in December 2025 • Session was organized on Practical Enforcement, Tools and Field Experience, where iPIC was discussed and clarifications were provided at the Thematic Meeting held in The Bahamas in March 2026.
23. Support interested NOUs with updating their national Montreal Protocol legal frameworks (e.g. standards, energy efficiency, illegal trade, HFCs, etc.) and provide technical/legal advisory support to draft or amend laws and regulations in cooperation with *inter alia* UNEP's Montevideo Environmental Law Programme.	Number of countries and type of support provided	2 countries received an initial legal advisory support and legislative review; regional support in 3 regions; support offered to all NOUs	**Global** • Special brochure on legal assistance to support the implementation of the Montreal Protocol and its Kigali Amendment in Article 5 countries under the Fifth Montevideo Programme for the Development and Periodic Review of Environmental Law was made available to NOUs. • NOUs were invited to request legislative support when they develop or update their national legal frameworks. **South Asia** • Encouraged Bhutan, Maldives and Nepal to receive assistance from Montevideo Programme as they plan legislative updates in 2026 and 2027. **West Asia** • Supported countries in updating their regulatory and institutional frameworks, including setting up national implementation mechanisms with wide active engagement of key stakeholders, and promoted a comprehensive approach for sound life management of refrigerants and digitalization. • Dedicated technical consultation workshop to support national efforts in Saudi Arabia and Syria for enhancing interagency collaboration in managing, monitoring and controlling controlled substances throughout their life cycle. **Caribbean countries** • Technical assistance provided to Barbados through its Technical Legal Assistance Request and in collaboration with the Law Division and to Saint Vincent and the Grenadines to review and update their national legal framework to include provisions required by the Kigali Amendment.
Outcomes	**Outputs**		
OUTCOME 4 Imports and exports are controlled, and illegal trade is reduced/prevented	• All NOUs are encouraged to update, monitor or enforce their national regulations and policies to facilitate and monitor legal trade in controlled substances and to combat illegal trade through an integrated approach. • All NOUs are provided with tools developed by UNEP and its partners for use in the delivery of their national Customs training, and, as appropriate, training of environmental inspectors and other law enforcement officers. • All NOUs have increased awareness and understanding about critical Montreal Protocol Customs issues, including best practices, innovative approaches and ways to		

	combat illegal trade in controlled substances. • All NOUs are made aware of innovative methods that support enforcement of national licensing systems, both at and beyond the Customs check point in domestic markets. • All NOUs are encouraged to interact more closely with Customs agencies to promote regional and international action to combat illegal trade. • Interested national Customs training academies are encouraged and assisted to adopt the UNEP-WCO Customs Training Manual and e-learning into their national curricula. • Interested regional and sub-regional organizations are encouraged to develop regional and/or sub-regional initiatives or policies to facilitate and monitor legal HCFC trade and to combat illegal trade. • All NOUs are assisted to work with Customs to promote adoption of the 2022 Harmonized System codes and/or subcodes or otherwise adopt regional codes or other interim measures for monitoring HFC imports and exports.		
2026 Activities	**Indicators**	**Number**	**Progress**
24. Assist all NOUs requesting support to update, monitor or enforce their national regulations and policies to facilitate and monitor legal trade in controlled substances and to combat illegal trade through an integrated approach.	Number of NOUs supported. Type of support provided.	All NOUs through the Regional Network meetings; Types of support included presentations, technical advice, best practices and experience sharing	**Eastern Europe and Central Asia** • Supported NOUs in understanding how to update, monitor, and enforce national regulations and policies to facilitate legal trade in controlled substances and strengthen measures to combat illegal trade, including through special sessions dedicated to this topic during the ECA regional Network meetings. These exchanges helped countries identify practical legal and institutional measures to improve implementation and coordination. • Promoted an integrated approach combining policy, legal, and operational measures to improve trade monitoring, compliance, and enforcement across national systems. This included helping NOUs align national procedures with international obligations and strengthen cooperation among relevant enforcement and licensing authorities. • Delivered special presentations on European Union F-gas regulations at the Regional Network meetings to support national authorities in understanding evolving policy requirements and compliance implications. The presentations also helped countries anticipate regulatory developments and consider their impact on national frameworks and market oversight. • Assisted the NOU and the custom administration from Albania to attend the Debriefing meeting on Global customs enforcement operation DEMETER XII operation to increase their understanding on technical and legal matters. **English-speaking Africa** • Provided targeted support to specific countries (Eswatini, Gambia, Malawi, Rwanda, South Sudan, Uganda Zambia, and Zimbabwe) within the region to strengthen regulatory compliance through increased collaborations with authorities • Provided support to NOUs in updating, monitoring, and enforcing national regulations and policies. • Assisted the NOU from Zimbabwe to attend the Debriefing meeting on Global customs enforcement operation DEMETER XII operation for English-speaking countries to increase their understanding on technical and legal matters. **French-speaking Africa** • Informed and encouraged all NOUs from the Network to involve enforcement authorities in the implementation of HPMPs and energy efficiency activities to strengthen regulatory compliance. • Propose support to NOUs in updating, monitoring, and enforcing national regulations and policies. **South-East Asia and Pacific Islands countries** • Provided support to Brunei Darussalam to review the draft specific regulations related to management of

			controlled substances under the Montreal Protocol to enhance the implementation of licensing and quota system. (SEA) • Supported to NOU of Solomon Islands to discuss with the legal office to expedite the internal clearance to draft specific regulations related to management of controlled substances under the Montreal Protocol to enhance the implementation of licensing and quota system. (PIC) • Collaborated with SEA countries to assign individual HS codes for most commonly used HFCs and mixtures in the region and further collaborated with ASEAN Customs Working Group to consider inclusion of individual HS codes for HFCs and mixtures under the ASEAN Harmonized Tariff Nomenclature 2028 (AHTN28). (SEA) • Collaborated with PIC countries to assign individual HS codes for most commonly used HFCs and mixtures in the region and further collaborated with the Oceania Customs Organization to consider inclusion of individual HS codes for HFCs and mixtures under Pacific Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System 2028 (PACHS28). (PIC) • Organized the Twinning National Ozone Officer-Customs Workshop on Strengthening Enforcement of Trade Control of Controlled Substances under the Montreal Protocol for SEA Network in Lao PDR in December 2025 that included the session on (i) risk profiling management of ODS/HFC trade control, (ii) monitoring and reporting of ODS/HFC trade data and control of RAC equipment, (iii) HS code for controlled substances and RAC equipment and (iv) capacity building of customs and enforcement officers in collaboration with the World Customs Organization (WCO). (SEA) • Organized the Regional Training Workshop in Papua New Guinea in March 2026 on: o Implementation and Enforcement of Trade Control, Monitoring and Reporting of Controlled Substances under the Montreal Protocol that included session on (i) enforcement and monitoring of licensing system, (ii) enforcement of ODS/HFC trade at the border, (iii) monitoring, market surveillance and reporting of ODS/HFC trade data and (iv) sustaining capacity building of customs and enforcement officers in collaboration with the Oceania Customs Organization (PIC) o Implementation and Enforcement of Trade Control, Monitoring and Reporting of MEPS and Refrigerant in RAC Equipment that included session on (i) enforcement of RAC equipment trade at the border and market surveillance, (ii) HS codes and (iii) enhancing risk profiling management for trade control of HCFCs/HFCs in bulk and RAC equipment. (PIC). **South Asia** • Facilitated exchanges among South Asia countries during SA Thematic Meeting in August 2026, including experiences from Article 2 Parties, on regulatory frameworks, enforcement mechanisms and compliance approaches to support the strengthening of national legal and policy frameworks. **West Asia** • Support to countries in the region was provided via Network meetings and country visits, focused on informing and encouraging NOUs to involve other enforcement authorities in Montreal Protocol implementation. • Promoted domestic market inspections with customs officers across all countries and assisted in operating the iPIC system, distributing awareness materials. Delivered specialized border training workshops for frontline customs and environmental enforcement officers in Oman (December 2024), Jordan (May 2025), and Syria (Latakia). • Distributed UNEP-WCO training manuals, quick-reference guidebooks, and refrigerant identifiers to regional customs posts. **Latin America** • Technical assistance and capacity-building was provided to NOUs in the enforcement of their legislation to

			prevent illegal trade, as part of their ISs, HPMPs and KIPs projects. **Caribbean countries (CAR):** • NOUs received capacity-building and technical assistance support in the monitoring of legal trade and prevention of illegal trade as part of their ISs, HPMPs and KIPs. • Supported all countries through the Thematic Meeting held in The Bahamas, March 2026 as it focused on enhancing capacity to prevent illegal trade in controlled substances. Customs officers from 14 countries were invited; 12 attended.
25. Provide all NOUs with tools developed by UNEP and its partners for use in the delivery of their national Customs training, and, as appropriate, training of environmental inspectors and other law enforcement officers.	Number and type of tools provided	Types of tools: manuals, applications and training materials	**Eastern Europe and Central Asia** • Shared relevant tools and training materials with NOUs, as appropriate, to support training of environmental inspectors and other law enforcement officers, helping strengthen national capacity for monitoring and enforcement. • Started development of a training guide for environmental inspectors, aimed at strengthening their role in monitoring and enforcing national compliance with Montreal Protocol obligations, including control of HFCs and other controlled substances. **English-speaking Africa** • UNEP's customs-related publications, smartphone applications, training materials, and enforcement tools were widely disseminated to all network countries and relevant stakeholders. This outreach was carried out through Network meetings, capacity-building sessions for NOUs and stakeholders, as well as during country missions. **French-speaking Africa** • Outreached UNEP customs-related publications, smartphone applications (such as WhatGas Application) and training materials and tools to all network countries and other relevant stakeholders at networks meetings. **South-East Asia and Pacific Islands countries** • Continued to promote and urged enforcement authorities to adopt WhatGas application and Refrigerant Identifier Video to support operation of the enforcement authority. The applications were demonstrated to meeting participants during the workshop/country mission. (SEA and PIC) • Organized the Twinning National Ozone Officer-Customs Workshop on Strengthening Enforcement of Trade Control of Controlled Substances under the Montreal Protocol for SEA Network in Lao PDR in December 2025, which was attended by NOO and Customs Authority. The training workshop formed the basis for them to work at the national level to deliver national training programme. (SEA) • Organized Regional Training Workshop in Papua New Guinea in March 2026 on Implementation and Enforcement of Trade Control, Monitoring and Reporting of Controlled Substances under the Montreal Protocol and Implementation and Enforcement of Trade Control, Monitoring and Reporting of MEPS and Refrigerant in RAC Equipment, which were attended by NOO, Customs Authority and Energy Authority. These training workshops formed the basis for them to work at the national level to deliver national training programme (PIC) **South Asia** • Continued to promote and urged enforcement authorities to make use of the UNEP customs manual, WhatGas

			application and Refrigerant Identifier Video, during network/thematic meetings, including the Thematic Meetings in November 2025 and August 2026. • Collaborated with WCO in fine tuning materials for training on Risk Profiling. • In collaboration with WCO, assisted Mongolia NOU to conduct a dedicated training on risk profiling for Customs and Enforcement officers in 2025. • Encouraged all network countries to make use of UNEP-WCO customs training manual and e-learning course on Montreal Protocol. **West Asia** • Finalized the development of a comprehensive training package for inspectors; and delivered specialized border training workshops for frontline customs and environmental enforcement officers in Oman (December 2024), Jordan (May 2025), and Syria (Latakia). • Distributed UNEP-WCO training manuals, quick-reference guidebooks, and refrigerant identifiers to regional customs posts. **Latin America** • Capacity-building of customs and enforcement officers delivered as part of their ISs, HPMPs and KIPs projects. **Caribbean countries (CAR):** • All tools developed by UNEP and partners shared with countries on a regular basis. • Updated relevant tools shared during March 2026 Thematic meeting. • A session was organized during the Thematic Meeting held in The Bahamas, March 2026, where WCO Standard Operating Procedures and Risk Management were presented as well as an update on and the Global customs enforcement operation Demeter XI.
26. Increase the awareness and understanding of all NOUs about critical Montreal Protocol customs issues, including best practices, risk profiling, second-hand or obsolete equipment imports, innovative approaches and ways to combat illegal trade in controlled substances.	Number of sessions on customs issues in the regional network/thematic meetings	10 sessions Two thematic meetings	**Eastern Europe and Central Asia** • Dedicated session on the customs issues at the Regional Network meeting in May 2026 in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan. • Working on organizing a special Regional Network meeting of NOUs and Enforcement, planned for December 2026, dedicated to Customs issues, with the aim of strengthening regional cooperation, sharing enforcement experiences, and building capacity to address illegal trade in controlled substances. **English-speaking Africa** • Facilitated customs trainings in six countries in the region (Botswana, Mozambique, Eswatini, Uganda, Rwanda, and Ethiopia) to share best practices for preventing illegal trade of controlled substances, as well as enhance data collection and reconciliation processes. **French-speaking Africa** • Information on seizures was shared during Network meetings, and strategies to curb them were discussed. **South-East Asia and Pacific Islands countries** • During the Twinning National Ozone Officer-Customs Workshop on Strengthening Enforcement of Trade Control of Controlled Substances under the Montreal Protocol for SEA Network in Lao PDR in December 2025. (SEA) o Organized a session to include a presentation by the Ozone Secretariat on Outcomes of the Informal Meeting on Facilitating the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol held on 2 November 2025 o Organized a dedicated plenary and working group session to build capacity of the NOO and Customs Authority to develop risk profiling specifically for management of ODS/HFC and RAC equipment trade control

			moderated by experts from WCO. • During the Regional Training Workshop on Implementation and Enforcement of Trade Control, Monitoring and Reporting of Controlled Substances under the Montreal Protocol and on Implementation and Enforcement of Trade Control, Monitoring and Reporting of MEPS and RAC Equipment in Papua New Guinea in March 2026. (PIC) o Organized a session to include a presentation by the Ozone Secretariat on Outcomes of the Informal Meeting on Facilitating the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol held on 2 November 2025. o Organized a dedicated plenary and working group session to build capacity of the NOO and Customs Authority to develop risk profiling specifically for management of ODS/HFC and RAC equipment trade control moderated by experts from the Oceania Customs Organization. • During the mission to Tuvalu, Solomon Islands and Palau, presentation and discussions on combating illegal trade was included in the training for Customs and Enforcement Officers. The officers were encouraged to download the WhatGas app as a convenient tool for quickly identifying controlled substances, to support monitoring and enforcement at the border. **South Asia** • Disseminated customs-related publications, applications, and training materials to all countries and through various engagements and channels. • All countries were sensitized about the role of customs in Montreal Protocol implementation, the need to insert national breakdown of HS codes, the need to ensure proper custom declaration, and other related topics during the South Asia Thematic Meetings in August 2026 and during country specific bilateral meetings. **West Asia** • Disseminated customs-related publications, applications, and training materials to all countries and through various engagements and channels. • Distributed UNEP-WCO training manuals, quick-reference guidebooks, and refrigerant identifiers to regional customs posts. • Delivered specialized border training workshops for frontline customs and environmental enforcement officers in Oman (December 2024), Jordan (May 2025), and Syria (Latakia). **Latin America** • NOUs received capacity-building and awareness raising support in customs-related issues and prevention of illegal trade as part of their ISs, HPMPs and KIPs. Customs-related sessions, including site visits, are part of Network meeting's agendas. **Caribbean countries (CAR):** • A number of sessions were held during the March 2026 Thematic Meeting held in The Bahamas, addressing topics a range of related topics (MRVE, effective border control, global cooperation and illicit trade controls).

27. Encourage all NOUs through Regional Network meetings to explore the use of digital tools for enhanced customs and enforcement work such as Single Window, electronic tracking systems, e-licensing platforms, or shared enforcement databases.	Number of sessions in the regional network/thematic and/or other meetings	Five sessions	**Eastern Europe and Central Asia** • Delivered a special presentation on the introduction of e-licensing, customs electronic systems, and compliance analytics during the ECA Meeting of Montreal Protocol Officers in Yerevan, Armenia (October 2025), highlighting practical options for digital transformation, lessons learned from early adopters, and ways these tools can support more effective monitoring and enforcement of Montreal Protocol controls. **English-speaking Africa** • During Network meetings, NOUs were informed and encouraged to actively use digital tools to support customs and enforcement-related work **French-speaking Africa** • All NOUs through Regional Network meetings were encouraged to explore the use of digital tools for enhanced customs and enforcement such as Single Window, electronic tracking systems, e-licensing platforms, or shared enforcement databases. **South-East Asia and Pacific Islands countries** • Organized a session to share experiences on the use of National Single Window System to strengthen MRVE of licensing systems to control HCFCs and HFCs and to control trade of RAC equipment during the Regional Training Workshop in Papua New Guinea in March 2026 on Product Registration and Approval of MEPS and Refrigerant in RAC Equipment • Provided observations on the revision of Vanuatu National Single Window System to enhance the system to accommodate the control in tonnes CO2 equivalent and share the value of GWP of controlled substances and mixtures to ensure that the value is in accordance with Annex F of the Protocol. (PIC) **South Asia** • All countries were sensitized about the role of digital tools for enhanced customs and enforcement work during the South Asia Thematic Meetings in August 2026. **West Asia** • Supported countries in updating their regulatory and institutional frameworks, including setting up national implementation mechanism with wide active engagement of key stakeholders, and promoted a comprehensive approach for sound life management of refrigerants and digitalization. • Dedicated technical consultation workshop to support national efforts in Saudi Arabia and Syria for enhancing interagency collaboration in managing, monitoring and controlling controlled substances throughout their life cycle. **Latin America** • NOUs were informed and encouraged about the increased use of digital tools to support customs and enforcement-related work during the Network meetings and as part of their ISs, HPMPs and KIPs projects. **Caribbean countries** • Sessions organized during the 2026 Thematic Meeting and 2026 Inter-regional CAR-PIC meeting to explore the use of a Single Window, electronic tracking systems, e-licensing platforms, or shared enforcement databases. Additionally, during the 2026 Thematic Meeting, countries shared experiences and lessons learnt from established single window systems.

28. Make all NOUs aware of methods that support enforcement of national licensing systems, both at and beyond the Customs check point in domestic markets, including market surveillance and facility inspections.	Number of NOUs assisted. Type of support provided	All NOUs through the Network meetings	**Eastern Europe and Central Asia** • Delivered a special half-day session during the ECA Meeting of Montreal Protocol Officers in Yerevan, Armenia (October 2025), on HFC licensing and quota systems and the use of iPIC, covering challenges such as historical market share calculation, quota allocation and reallocation, high quota requests, new importers, recycled substances, and control of free trade zones. • Provided an update on enforcement global Customs operations. **English-speaking Africa** • Provided support to all countries during Network meetings to strengthen their understanding of effective enforcement methods and tools, alongside ensuring the sound operation of their electronic licensing systems. • Facilitated customs trainings in six countries in the region (Botswana, Mozambique, Eswatini, Uganda, Rwanda, and Ethiopia) to share best practices for preventing illegal trade of controlled substances, as well as enhance data collection and reconciliation processes. **South-East Asia and Pacific Islands countries** • Organized the Twinning National Ozone Officer-Customs Workshop on Strengthening Enforcement of Trade Control of Controlled Substances under the Montreal Protocol for SEA Network in Lao PDR in December 2025 that included the session on (i) risk profiling management of ODS/HFC trade control, (ii) monitoring and reporting of ODS/HFC trade data and control of RAC equipment, (iii) HS code for controlled substances and RAC equipment and (iv) capacity building of customs and enforcement officers in collaboration with the World Customs Organization (WCO). (SEA) • Organized the Regional Training Workshop in Papua New Guinea in March 2026 on o Implementation and Enforcement of Trade Control, Monitoring and Reporting of Controlled Substances under the Montreal Protocol that included session on (i) enforcement and monitoring of licensing system, (ii) enforcement of ODS/HFC trade at the border, (iii) monitoring, market surveillance and reporting of ODS/HFC trade data and (iv) sustaining capacity building of customs and enforcement officers in collaboration with the Oceania Customs Organization (PIC) o Implementation and Enforcement of Trade Control, Monitoring and Reporting of MEPS and Refrigerant in RAC Equipment that included session on (i) enforcement of RAC equipment trade at the border and market surveillance, (ii) HS code and (iii) enhancing risk profiling management for trade control of HCFCs/HFCs in bulk and RAC equipment. (PIC). • Provided support to the Pacific Island Countries on the implementation of the labelling requirement for HCFC containers to assist in distinguishing legitimacy of refrigerant cylinder sold in the market. (PIC) **South Asia** • Periodically invited NOUs to collaborate with enforcement authorities on establishing operating procedures for market checks; • Consistently facilitate the exchange of experiences on effective cooperation with customs and other national stakeholders for stronger Montreal Protocol enforcement. **West Asia** • Through Network meetings and in country engagements, assisted countries gain a better understanding of enforcement methods and tools, alongside the effective operation of their e-licensing systems. • Consistently facilitate the exchange of experiences on effective cooperation with customs and other national stakeholders for stronger Montreal Protocol enforcement. • Supported countries in updating their regulatory and institutional frameworks, including setting up national

			implementation mechanism with wide active engagement of key stakeholders, and promote a comprehensive approach for sound life management of refrigerants and digitalization • Dedicated technical consultation workshop to support national efforts in Saudi Arabia and Syria for enhancing interagency collaboration in managing, monitoring and controlling controlled substances throughout their life cycle. **Latin America** • NOUs received capacity-building and awareness raising support in customs-related issues, including controls beyond the customs checkpoints, as part of their ISs, HPMPs and KIPs. **Caribbean countries (CAR):** • Country HPMPs and KIPs include components to review and enhance national licensing system and provide capacity building for customs and other enforcement officers. • Sessions organized during the March 2026 Thematic Meeting held in The Bahamas, addressed these matters at the meeting focused on enhancing enforcement capacity to prevent illegal trade in controlled substances.
29. Facilitate cross-border coordination, dialogue and data sharing between interested NOUs, Customs agencies, and enforcement authorities for enhanced detection, prevention, and reporting of illegal trade in controlled substances.	Number of activities related to detection, prevention, and reporting of illegal trade in controlled substances delivered	Nine activities related to cross-border cooperation and illegal trade prevention; issues addressed in network meetings and follow-up support	**Eastern Europe and Central Asia** • Working on organizing a special ECA Meeting of Montreal Protocol Officers and Enforcement, planned for December 2026, dedicated to Customs issues, with the aim of strengthening regional cooperation, sharing enforcement experiences, and building capacity to address illegal trade in controlled substances. **English-speaking Africa** • Initiated dialogues among the SADC region on border trade control to strengthen implementation of licensing system (SEA). **French-speaking Africa** • Cross-border coordination, dialogue and data sharing between interested NOUs, Customs agencies, and enforcement authorities for enhanced detection, prevention, and reporting of illegal trade in controlled substances recommended during our Network meeting. **South-East Asia and Pacific Islands countries** • Initiated the discussion dialogue between Thailand and Lao PDR on border trade control to strengthen implementation of licensing system (SEA). • Facilitated communication between importing party and exporting party to analyze the cause of trade data different (SEA) • Conducted initial analysis based on 2025 trade data of standardized tracking table maintained by 14 Pacific Island Countries to identify potential data difference between 2 parties within the Pacific region and to identify correction measures. (PIC) **South Asia** • Continuously encouraged countries in using the iPIC mechanism to monitor their trade in controlled substances, aiming to prevent illegal and unwanted trade; • Included specific session on the use of iPIC in the Thematic Meeting on HFC quota and licensing system in August 2026. • Supported requesting importing countries (from SA and other regions) on a case-by-case basis to liaise with exporting countries in SA to help analyze significant discrepancies in their reported 2025 trade data. **West Asia**

			• Facilitated communication and discussions between WA countries to address any potential illegal trade cases and enhance regional cooperation to enhance monitoring and control practices and combat illegal trade. **Latin America** • Organized the Regional Network meeting on Customs Procedures for ODS and HFCs held September 2025. **Caribbean countries** • Sessions organized during the March 2026 Thematic Meeting held in The Bahamas addressed this matter as the meeting focused on enhancing enforcement of capacity to prevent illegal trade in controlled substances. Customs officers from 11 out of 14 Countries participated including representatives from the WCO, Caribbean Customs Law Enforcement Council (CCLEC) and other agencies. • Facilitated an invitation to Countries to a Seminar organized by the Latin America region on Customs Procedures for ODS and HFCs held September 2025, where CAR countries participated.
30. Encourage all NOUs to institutionalize cooperation with Customs Authorities, possibly through signing MoUs, and interact more closely with Customs agencies to promote regional and international action to combat illegal trade.	Type of support provided	Customs training, MoU promotion and border dialogue support	**English-speaking Africa** • Facilitated customs trainings in six countries in the region (Botswana, Mozambique, Eswatini, Uganda, Rwanda, and Ethiopia) to share best practices for preventing illegal trade of controlled substances, as well as enhance data collection and reconciliation processes. **South-East Asia and Pacific Islands countries** • Continued to encourage the NOU and Customs Authority to include review and update MOU to reflect MRVE under the Kigali Amendment and to include the use of refrigerant identifiers to confirm type of refrigerants to help combating illegal trade at the border and help protecting safety from mislabeled refrigerant. (SEA and PIC) **South Asia** • NOUs and representatives from national customs authorities were sensitized about the importance of NOU and Customs collaboration in the national Montreal Protocol implementation work. **West Asia** • Continued to encourage countries to conduct border dialogues and strengthen cooperation among enforcement officers; Facilitated border dialogue in West Asia including between six countries in the Gulf Cooperation Council subregion • Continue to promote institutionalized cooperation and engagement with Customs authorities. **Latin America** • NOUs cooperated with Customs Offices through various approaches as part of their ISs, HPMPs, and KIPs. MOUs have not been considered by countries in this region. **Caribbean countries (CAR):** • Countries were encouraged to institutionalize cooperation with customs authorities during the March 2026 Thematic Meeting held in The Bahamas, which focused on enhancing enforcement of capacity to prevent illegal trade in controlled substances. Customs officers from 11 out of 14 countries participated.
31 . Encourage and assist interested national Customs training academies to adopt the	Number of countries provided with Montreal Protocol Training	Under development	**Global** • The fourth edition of the UNEP Customs Manual is at its final (approval and publishing) stage. Once the updated version is available, customs training academies would be invited to incorporate the content into their

UNEP-WCO Customs Training Manual into their national curricula	Manual		national curricula.
32. Develop and disseminate an Enforcement Toolkit to be complemented with additional enforcement related themes and interactive exercises.	Toolkit available and distributed to all NOUs	Under development	**Global** • The digital platform is under review for enhancement of interface and its functions. The Customs Manual, the SOP on shipments on controlled substances and other materials will be made available at the end of 2026/early 2027.
33. Develop a guide on approaches for combatting illegal trade of controlled substances via online marketplaces and the feasibility of using artificial intelligence to identify such potentially illegal offers.	Guide is developed and distributed to all NOUs	Under development	**Global** • A number of activities to better understand the illegal trade via online marketplaces are being implemented in cooperation with the Environmental Investigation Agency (EIA). This includes an asassessment report on the scope of illegal trade of controlled substances through online marketplaces, feasibility study of AI based web screening tools of online marketplaces and a practical guide containing best practices on approaches to monitor and regulate e-commerce platforms and supply chains, including regulatory recommendations. The guide is expected to be available at the end of 2026 or early 2027.
34. Develop a report on the extent of illegal trade and its recent trends in cooperation with partner organizations.	Report developed and available on the OzonAction website	Under development	**Global** • The preparation of the report was launched in early 2026 with support from WCO, UNODC, EUROPOL, European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) and other international partners. The report features main trends of illegal trade, identify modus operandi and provides recommendations for the policymakers. The report is expected to be available at the MOP38.
35. Assist interested NOUs to work with Customs to promote the adoption and/or implementation of the 2022 Harmonized System codes or otherwise adopt regional codes, national subcodes or other measures to facilitate the monitoring of individual HFC substances imports and exports. .	Number of countries supported. Type of support provided.	Seven countries received individual support, and all countries received support through their networks	**French-speaking Africa** • During the Network meetings, NOUs received detailed information and actively exchanged experiences to support the alignment of their national HS codes with the 2022 update. **South-East Asia and Pacific Islands countries** • Continued to work with Cambodia, Lao PDR and Vietnam to collaborate with the Customs Authority in exploring options to assign additional digits as specific HS code for HFCs in their national HS code system. (SEA) • Provided training to Customs Authorities of Tuvalu, Solomon Islands, Palau and Timor Leste on the classification of HS code for HCFCs and HFCs during country mission (SEA and PIC). **South Asia** • Continued to work with all countries in the Network to collaborate with the Customs Authority in exploring options to assign additional digits as specific HS code for HFCs in their national HS code system. **West Asia** • Encouraged all countries to update their national HS codes in line with the 2022 Harmonized System codes and advised working with customs authority in a timely manner to include individual national subcodes for commonly imported HFCs. The updated HS code has been adopted by all countries. **Latin America**

			• NOUs were assisted to work with customs counterparts to promote the adoption of the 2022 Harmonized System codes, as part of their ISs, HPMPs and KIPs, and the Network meetings. **Caribbean countries (CAR):** • All countries pending transition encouraged to adopt at their earliest convenience. • Countries were encouraged to collaborate with their Customs agencies during the 2026 Thematic Meeting held in The Bahamas, March 2026. A session on HS Codes and National Break out Codes for HFC Enforcement was organized.
36. Collaborate with interested regional and/or sub-regional organization and national customs authority in identification of existing national tariff system to accommodate individual Harmonized System (HS) code for HFCs under 2027 HS code system	Type of support provided.	Consultation and advice	**South-East Asia and Pacific Islands countries** • Collaborated with SEA countries to assign individual HS codes for most commonly used HFCs and mixtures in the region and further collaborated with ASEAN Customs Working Group to consider inclusion of individual HS codes for HFCs and mixtures under the ASEAN Harmonized Tariff Nomenclature 2028 (AHTN28). (SEA) • Collaborated with PIC countries to assign individual HS codes for most commonly used HFCs and mixtures in the region and further collaborated with the Oceania Customs Organization to consider inclusion of individual HS codes for HFCs and mixtures under Pacific Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System 2028 (PACHS28). (PIC). **Caribbean (CAR)** • During the 2026 Thematic Meeting, the Caribbean Customs Law Enforcement Council (CCLEC) and WCO expressed interest in working with the region to provide assistance to countries with the development of national codes.
37. Support NOUs to strengthen inter-agency cooperation on enforcement issues through their customs and law enforcement participation in global enforcement operations, e.g. Operation Demeter coordinated by WCO and Custos Viridis coordinated by Europol.	Number of countries supported. Type of support provided.	All Article 5 countries were invited to the webinars on customs, specifically highlighting the outcomes of DEMETER XII and Custos Viridis operations	**Global** • Supported the implementation of WCO global enforcement operations DEMETER XI in 2025 and preparations for Operation DEMETER XII in 2026, targeting illegal trade in environmentally sensitive commodities, including ODS, HFCs and related equipment. The operations facilitated intelligence sharing, risk-based inspections and coordinated enforcement actions among participating customs administrations. OzonAction encouraged countries through communication to join the operations and increase control on shipments of controlled substances and related equipment as part of the operations as well as share relevant data with NOUs. Connections were between NOUs and contact points of the operations within customs. NOUs were also encouraged to report the cases under the project reporting and as appropriate to the Ozone Secretariat. • WCO was invited to share information on the DEMETER operations outcomes as well as upcoming operations on various occasions, including the Regional Network meetings, dedicated webinars and side events. • One NOU and the customs representative from an ECA country were provided an opportunity to attend the Briefing meeting on the WCO Operation DEMETER XII, held in Brussels, Belgium, 2-4 June 2026 to better prepare for DEMETER XII operation. One NOU from Africa attended the Briefing Operation WCO DEMETER XII for English-speaking countries, held in Port Louis, Mauritius, 6-8 July 2026. • UNEP OzonAction also supported global police Operation Custos Viridis, coordinated by EUROPOL, which focuses on addressing environmental crime through intelligence-sharing, coordinated investigations and law-enforcement cooperation. This collaboration contributed to strengthening enforcement networks and improving understanding of the methods and routes used in illegal trade involving controlled substances. **English-speaking Africa**

			• Facilitated customs trainings in six countries in the region (Botswana, Mozambique, Eswatini, Uganda, Rwanda, and Ethiopia) to share best practices for preventing illegal trade of controlled substances, as well as enhance data collection and reconciliation processes. **South-East Asia and Pacific Islands countries** • Facilitated invitation to SEA and PIC countries to participate in the online briefing on WCO enforcement operations Demeter and customs updates. (SEA and PIC) **South Asia** • Encouraged all countries in the region to participate in the online briefing session for the WCO enforcement Operation Demeter XI in September 2025. **Latin America** • NOUs of the region were encouraged to involve their Customs Offices in the Operation Demeter XII in May 2026. **Caribbean countries (CAR):** • A session was organized during the 2026 Thematic meeting held in March 2026 on the Global enforcement operation DEMETER XI.
38. Encourage all NOUs to work with Customs brokers on the proper classification of refrigerants and their products, to improve data collection, verification reporting and boarder control.	Type of support provided	Dedicated sessions on customs and training to importers/customs brokers	**South-East Asia and Pacific Islands countries** • Continued to encourage all SEA and PIC countries to include the customs brokers in the training to enhance accuracy of customs declaration (e.g. HS code, description, weight) to improve data collection, verification reporting and boarder control. (SEA and PIC) • Designed programme and provided training to importers/customs brokers of Tuvalu, Solomon Islands, Palau and Timor-Leste during country mission to educate them on the Montreal Protocol, national licensing and quota system, mislabeled cylinder and how to accurately declare the shipment which would allow the NOU to organize the national importer/customs broker training on their own. (SEA and PIC). **South Asia** • Continued to encourage all network countries to include the customs brokers in the training to enhance accuracy of customs declaration (e.g. HS code, description, weight) to improve data collection, verification reporting and boarder control; • Delivered specific sessions on data reporting and best practices in custom declaration during Thematic Meeting in August 2026. **Latin America** • NOUs were encouraged to work with customs brokers on the proper classification of refrigerants and their products, as part of their ISs, HPMPs and KIPs, as well as during the Network meetings. **Caribbean countries (CAR):** • Country HPMPs and KIPs Tranches and respective SSFAs include training for Customs Brokers in the proper classification of refrigerants and their products.
39. Strengthen collaboration with actors involved in the enforcement chain at the	Number of activities implemented.	At least six activities (meetings, webinars, reports, side-events)	**Global** • UNEP OzonAction strengthened collaboration across the enforcement chain through cooperation with WCO, EUROPOL, INTERPOL, UNODC, EIA, customs administrations and environmental authorities. Support to

global, regional and national levels (e.g., Interpol, Europol, UNODC, and actors such as police, port authorities, environmental inspectors, prosecutors, judges), explore strategies for effectively combating illegal trade (e.g., awareness raising activities for prosecutors) and links to other crimes (e.g., corruption, tax evasion).			Operations DEMETER XI/XII, participation in EUROPOL's Operation Custos Viridis, and the organization of the Montreal Protocol Dialogue on Action Against Illegal Trade enhanced intelligence sharing, coordinated enforcement efforts and information exchange on emerging illegal trade trends. • To address illegal trade and its links to other crimes, UNEP OzonAction promoted stronger cooperation among customs, law enforcement and environmental authorities, while developing risk management tools, standard operating procedures and training materials. Through its engagement with the ENCORE (Environmental Corruption Response) initiative, OzonAction also supported efforts to raise awareness of the links between illegal trade, corruption and other related offences, and to strengthen capacity among enforcement practitioners.
40. Promote the concept of Green Customs and include related sessions in selected enforcement meetings.	Number of sessions on customs issues in the regional network/thematic meetings	Seven in person/online meetings; majority of the network or thematic meetings.	**Global** • Customs-related issues were addressed during seven in person/online Regional Network, Thematic or other meetings, namely the Twinning Workshop & Border Dialogue for National Ozone Officers and Customs Officers of selected countries of the Eastern Africa region held in Arusha, Tanzania (7-9 May 2025); Twinning National Ozone Officer-Customs Workshop on Strengthening Enforcement of Trade Control of Controlled Substances under the Montreal Protocol in December 2025 in Lao PDR; Regional Training Workshop in Papua New Guinea in March 2026 (PIC) on Implementation and Enforcement of Trade Control, Monitoring and Reporting of Controlled Substances under the Montreal Protocol; Side-event on Enforcement of the Montreal Protocol: From Policy to Action to Combat Illegal Trade at MOP37; Montreal Protocol Dialogue on Action Against Illegal Trade, organized by UNEP OzonAction on 15 April 2026 in Austria, in cooperation with the Green Customs Initiative (GCI) Secretariat; online event on "Customs Protecting Society Through Vigilance and Commitment in the Context of the Montreal Protocol: Strengthening Partnerships for Environmental Protection" held in February 2026 and a trilateral meeting between Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan and China organized on the topic of green customs in September 2026 • Customs dedicated sessions were included in majority of the meetings. **Eastern Europe and Central Asia** • UNEP Green Customs Initiative (GCI) Information note on free trade zones was included in the folder with resource documents of the joint Eastern Europe and Central Asia and Western Asia meeting in Batumi, Georgia, in June 2025. • .
	Outputs		
OUTCOME 5 Key stakeholders and the public enthusiastically support	• All NOUs and specific stakeholders are well-informed about specific high-priority topics through printed, online, and/or audio-visual information products through digital and print media. • Interested NOUs are assisted to celebrate World Refrigeration Day (26 June) and World Ozone Day (16 September) at the national level to increase public awareness of, and support for, the Montreal Protocol.		

national compliance programmes	• Interested NOUs are assisted with training and development of communications capacities related to the Montreal Protocol. • All NOUs as well as key members of the Montreal Protocol community are kept informed about the activities of UNEP and its partners through outreach activities. • NOUs speaking UN languages other than English are provided with information in their languages. • All NOUs are informed on global communication strategies to support compliance with the Montreal Protocol and Kigali Amendment		
2026 Activities	**Indicators**	**Number**	**Progress**
41. Prepare and disseminate targeted information, communications and educational materials and services to ensure that NOUs, key stakeholders and the public are well informed about priority topics related to the Montreal Protocol through digital and print media.	Number and type of publications, products, tools and services produced	25 publications, information products and communication tools produced/updated	**Global** • Mongolia Policy Brief: Cold chain in meat processing, storage, and distribution • Guidance on streamlining National ODS/HFC Licensing System in Asia and the Pacific. • Communication Toolkit for National Ozone Units (draft version). • Brochure on Legal advice to support the implementation of the Montreal Protocol and its Kigali Amendment in Article 5 countries on the pilot basis. • Scoops on technical information: o Energy Efficiency in Refrigeration and Cooling; o Enhancing Food Security Through Sustainable Cold Chains; o Data Centers, Emissions, and Energy Consumption; and o Special edition on the Tenth Anniversary of the Kigali Amendment (2016-2026). • Updated the OzonAction Tools and Products Catalogue (July 2026) that showcases a variety of OzonAction resources, namely publications, training manuals and guides, factsheets, briefs, quick tools, newsletters and bulletins, online courses, and other awareness materials in a structured and thematic way. OzonAction Products and Tools catalogue | Ozonaction • During this reporting period, the Energy Efficiency Literacy E-Learning Course was translated into French and Spanish to improve accessibility and meet growing interest from non-English-speaking regions. The course engaged 259 learners from 53 countries. The recent translation and renewed interest signal potential for broader uptake in future implementation cycles and continued expansion of energy efficiency awareness worldwide. • Focal Point of Communication Pilot Programme: The "OzonAction & ASHRAE Connect" pilot initiative was launched to establish structured focal points of communication between OzonAction's regional networks and ASHRAE chapters. The pilot aims to leverage ASHRAE's technical expertise to support national ozone units (NOUs) in Article 5 countries through knowledge exchange, technical assistance, and co-developed tools. • A draft pilot plan has been developed and refined through multiple iterations, incorporating feedback from UNEP and ASHRAE stakeholders. The plan outlines a phased approach, beginning with the identification of two regional networks and corresponding ASHRAE chapters. A request form and monitoring framework have been created to formalize engagement and track outcomes. Initial engagement with Grenada has been positive, with local stakeholders expressing interest in participating in the pilot. **Eastern Europe and Central Asia** • Maintained eight targeted dissemination lists for different stakeholder groups and regularly shared timely information, webinar invitations, technical publications, and updates on regional and global developments with MPOs, CEITs, RAC associations, Customs authorities, MEPs, EU representatives, implementing agencies and NGOs, and building experts, helping to strengthen communication, coordination, and knowledge exchange

			across the regional network. **English-speaking Africa** • Targeted information and educational materials on key Montreal Protocol topics developed and disseminated through digital platforms. These efforts have enhanced awareness among NOUs, stakeholders, and the general public, supporting informed decision-making and increased engagement in ozone protection initiatives. **South-East Asia and Pacific Islands countries** • Continued to promote and urged enforcement authorities to adopt WhatGas application and Refrigerant Identifier Video to support operation of the enforcement authority. The applications were demonstrated to meeting participants during the workshop/country mission. (SEA and PIC) • During the mission to the Philippines, Fiji, Tuvalu, Niue, Cook Islands, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu and Palau, the WhatGas application demonstration was included in the training for Customs and Enforcement Officers or customs broker training. The officers were encouraged to download the WhatGas app as a convenient tool for quickly identifying controlled substances, to support monitoring and enforcement at the border. **South Asia** • Disseminated and promoted OzonAction-AREA training materials, UNEP-IIR joint publications, specific applications such as WhatGas, Refrigerant Identifier Videos on YouTube OzonAction channel, UNEP-ASHRAE Energy Efficiency Literacy E-Learning Course to all NOOs through regional mailing lists, bilateral communications and Network meetings, ensuring broad access to technical guidance and training resources. **West Asia** • All materials created for NOUs were disseminated and widely promoted with key publications and tools also translated into Arabic. • Facilitated exchange of experiences between countries and facilitated engagement with key stakeholders including industry to enhance understanding of key policy and technical developments and promoted for sound adoption of long-term alternatives. **Caribbean countries (CAR):** • All fact sheets and training courses shared disseminated to NOOs including new NOAs/NOOs. One Pilot Request Sheet in cooperation with ASHRAE continuing to be tested with Grenada.
42. Promote public support for the Montreal Protocol at the regional level through awareness activities agreed by the Regional Network members.	Number and description of regional awareness activities	Ten regional awareness activities promoting Montreal Protocol objectives	**Eastern Europe and Central Asia** • Supported NOUs and regional partners in implementing agreed awareness activities, sharing materials and good practices to help raise visibility of the Montreal Protocol's achievements and ongoing priorities among the public and key stakeholders, including through two regional ECA meetings conducted in Yerevan, Armenia (October 2025) and Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan (May 2026). • Maintained a WhatsApp group for informal, real-time information sharing among regional stakeholders, and operated a YouTube channel to disseminate Montreal Protocol–related videos, training materials, and recordings of regional events across the ECA region. **French-speaking Africa** • OzonAction awareness materials distributed to NOU and participants during the main Network meeting. **South-East Asia and Pacific Islands countries**

			• Disseminated information related to the Montreal related activities/initiatives to the network countries including inclusion in the agenda of regional meetings/workshops and invitation to attend the event virtually. **South Asia** • Ozone2Climate Industry Roundtable and Technology Roadshow held in Beijing, China, in 8-10 April 2026 to promote ozone and climate friendly (non-ODS, low GWP) and energy efficient RACHP technologies, including dedicated booth and UNEP presentation on policy framework and regional progresses; • Shared awareness materials with NOUs for the celebration of World Ozone Day and World Refrigeration Day. **West Asia** • Maintained ongoing liaison with key regional organizations, including the League of Arab States and the General Secretariat of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC Secretariat), ensuring their attendance at West Asia's thematic and Network meetings. This fosters wider awareness of the Montreal Protocol and secures their support for related programs; Engaged with key regional RAC associations, such as AHRI and EUROVENT, to facilitate improved communication and engagement with RAC manufacturers and technology providers. **Latin America** • Awareness and promotion activities about Montreal Protocol-related matters are consistently undertaken as part of the Network meetings and through the implementation of IS, HPMP, and KIP projects. **Caribbean countries (CAR):** • Promoted support for the Montreal Protocol during the Thematic Meeting held in March 2026, as part of the official opening ceremony attended by members of the public, ministry personnel and the Minister in the Bahamas. The event was recorded with audio and visual elements shared across traditional and social media.
43. Outreach Montreal Protocol issues at key international, regional, and national forums including those related to Montreal Protocol and climate.	Number and description of outreach events conducted	At least 16 in person and online events	**Global** **Montreal Protocol Dialogue on Action Against Illegal Trade (Austria, April 2026)** • UNEP OzonAction organized this dialogue in cooperation with the Green Customs Initiative Secretariat hosted by UNODC to strengthen international cooperation against illegal trade in ODS, HFCs and related equipment. The event brought together representatives of WCO, INTERPOL, EUROPOL, OLAF, UNODC, the Ozone Secretariat and other partners to exchange information on enforcement activities, discuss emerging illegal trade trends, and identify opportunities for enhanced cooperation, including the preparation of a report on the extent of illegal trade under the Montreal Protocol. **Briefing Meeting on Operation DEMETER XI (China, September 2025), Briefing Meeting on WCO Operation DEMETER XII (Belgium, June 2026), and Briefing on WCO Operation DEMETER XII for English-speaking Countries (Mauritius, July 2026)** • UNEP OzonAction participated in these meetings to support the implementation of WCO-led enforcement operations targeting illegal trade in environmentally sensitive commodities, including ODS, HFCs and related equipment. Participation enabled OzonAction to promote the engagement of Article 5 countries, encourage the use of intelligence-sharing and risk-based enforcement approaches, and strengthen cooperation between customs administrations and National Ozone Units. **First Meeting of the High-Level Advisory Board (HLAB) of the ENCORE Project – Environmental Corruption Response (Italy, January 2026)** • UNEP OzonAction participated as a member of the High-Level Advisory Board of the ENCORE project, which focuses on addressing corruption associated with environmental crime and pollution offences. OzonAction's

			engagement aimed to ensure that Montreal Protocol experiences and enforcement tools are reflected in project outputs, including guidance materials, practitioner resources and capacity-building initiatives for Article 5 countries. Also, the outputs of the projects provide information insights into enforcement in Article 2 countries with implications on Article 5 countries. **Online Event: "Customs Protecting Society Through Vigilance and Commitment in the Context of the Montreal Protocol: Strengthening Partnerships for Environmental Protection" (Online, 10 February 2026)** • UNEP OzonAction organized this online event in the context of World Customs Day 2026 to highlight the critical role of customs administrations in protecting the ozone layer and supporting the implementation of the Kigali Amendment. The event brought together customs officers, National Ozone Units and international partners to discuss vigilance, intelligence-sharing and international cooperation in combating illegal trade, while showcasing the contribution of customs authorities to environmental protection, climate action, public health and supply chain integrity **17th WCO Capacity Building Committee Meeting (Belgium, February 2026)** • UNEP OzonAction attended the meeting to strengthen cooperation with WCO on customs capacity building related to the Montreal Protocol and the Kigali Amendment. Participation provided an opportunity to contribute to discussions on customs risk management, training programmes, standard operating procedures, and measures to improve the detection of suspicious shipments of controlled substances and related equipment. **20th Partners Meeting of the Green Customs Initiative (Austria, April 2026)** • UNEP OzonAction participated in the annual Green Customs Initiative partners meeting to advance integrated approaches to preventing illegal trade in environmentally sensitive commodities. The meeting facilitated coordination among multilateral environmental agreements and enforcement organizations and supported discussions on joint activities, enforcement priorities and capacity-building opportunities for customs and border control officers. **Debriefing Meeting on Operation Custos Viridis (Spain, May 2026)** • UNEP OzonAction participated in the debriefing meeting for EUROPOL's Operation *Custos Viridis*, a global law enforcement operation targeting environmental crime and illegal waste trafficking. Participation enabled OzonAction to exchange information on enforcement results which are limited to participating entities only, better understand criminal methods and trafficking routes, and strengthen cooperation with international enforcement partners to address illegal trade involving substances controlled under the Montreal Protocol. **MOP37 Side Event (Nairobi, November 2025) - Cold Chain Technologies in Hot Climates** • UNEP OzonAction and the International Institute of Refrigeration (IIR) organized a side event to discuss sustainable cold chain solutions for hot climates. Experts highlighted energy-efficient storage and transport technologies, natural refrigerants, and policy approaches to reduce food loss, strengthen food security, and support climate and Montreal Protocol objectives in Article 5 countries. The event brought together government representatives, researchers, and technical experts. **MOP37 Side Event (Nairobi, November 2025) - Enforcement of the Montreal Protocol: From Policy to Action to Combat Illegal Trade.** • UNEP OzonAction organized the side event jointly with the Ozone Secretariat and WCO. The event provided an opportunity to dive deeper into the matters such as the need for a broader use of iPIC by Parties, the importance of effective licensing systems for combating illegal trade, their digitalization and linkage to customs single window, customs operated standard operating procedures to control shipments, risk management, and continuing strengthening of national cooperation between National Ozone Units/Focal points, customs, and law enforcement entities.

			“Ask an Expert” sessions on the margins of MOP37, Nairobi, November 2025 • UNEP OzonAction organized “Ask an Expert” sessions offering participants personalized, practical one-on-one guidance on various aspects of implementing the Montreal Protocol. The exchanges allowed attendees to engage directly with leading experts, clarify technical and policy-related questions, and deepen their understanding of key issues. Discussion topics included customs-related matters, national legal frameworks and transboundary movements of controlled substances (4 November), as well as gender considerations, energy efficiency and cold chain management (5 November). **OEWG48 Side Event (Bangkok, July 2026)- Refrigeration Servicing Sector Best Practices and Energy Efficiency** • UNEP OzonAction and AREA hosted a side event during OEWG-48 in Bangkok attended by approximately 90 participants. The event showcased training resources and country experiences to strengthen technician capacity, improve energy efficiency, promote refrigerant management, and support the safe transition to low-GWP technologies under the Montreal Protocol and Kigali Amendment. **Eastern Europe and Central Asia** • Delivered a presentation during the RILO Eastern and Central Europe 28th Administrative Meeting of National Contact Points in October 2025, sharing regional experiences and key Montreal Protocol implementation issues with Customs and enforcement counterparts. • Delivered a presentation during the Second Annual Forum on Ozone and Climate in Albania (FOCAL) in November 2025. **English-speaking Africa** • Montreal Protocol issues, including gender mainstreaming and linkages to the SDGs, were actively promoted at regional meetings, and national forums. **French-speaking Africa** • Addressed Montreal Protocol issues in all regional and thematic meetings and missions. Gender mainstreaming was included as an agenda item in all three implemented meetings. **South-East Asia and Pacific Islands countries** • Disseminated information related to the Montreal related activities/initiatives to the network countries including inclusion in the agenda of regional meetings/workshops and invitation to attend the event virtually. **South Asia** • Montreal Protocol issues in all regional and thematic meetings and missions. Gender mainstreaming was included as an agenda item in the Joint Network meeting of South Asia and West Asia National Ozone Officers in India, 24-25 September 2024. **West Asia** • Assisted countries in reflecting and integrating gender considerations in their projects and operations; • Eight factsheets on Gender prepared and translated into Arabic in 2025.

44. Update, maintain and enhance the OzonAction website (www.unep.org/ozonaction) and OzonAction Meeting Portal (www.ozonactionmeetings.org)	Web statistics confirming growth/activity	113,000 users and 208,000 pageviews of the website 95,000 views and 10,000 total subscribers on the YouTube channel	Global • During the reporting period, the OzonAction website underwent a series of strategic updates and enhancements aimed at improving user experience, content relevance, and accessibility. These efforts included the redesign of multiple webpages and the integration of visually engaging infographics to communicate technical and policy-related information better. Created new thematic pages to support global observances such as World Ozone Day, World Environment Day, World Refrigeration Day, and International Women's Day, featuring gender-focused factsheets and sectoral stories that highlight the intersection of ozone protection and gender equality. These improvements have contributed to sustained engagement, with over 113,000 users accessing the site and more than 208,000 pageviews recorded. Organic search remains the primary traffic source, and mobile access continues to grow, reflecting broader digital trends. • The OzonAction Meeting Portal (OMP): This platform is essential to ensure long-term stability and compliance with UNEP's digital infrastructure standards. The portal now supports both public and private meeting spaces, with over 31 new spaces created during the reporting period. • The YouTube channel continued to engage audiences with over 95,000 views and 10,000 total subscribers on the YouTube channel. These insights have informed content strategy and platform optimization efforts, ensuring that OzonAction's online presence continues to serve as a reliable and effective clearinghouse for Montreal Protocol-related information.
45. Update the online OzonAction Knowledge Maps to provide NOUs and other stakeholders with access to key and recent data to support Montreal Protocol implementation.	Web statistics for OzonAction Knowledge Maps. Number and type of updates	Knowledge Maps updated (MLF Projects, RACHP Associations, TVET)	**Global** • The Multilateral Fund Projects Knowledge Maps were maintained and updated to offer a comprehensive overview of UNEP-implemented projects in Article 5 countries, funded by the Multilateral Fund. Users can now explore project data through improved interactive global, regional, and national views. • The Refrigeration, Air-Conditioning and Heat Pumps (RACHP) Associations & Organizations Knowledge Map was also updated. This global directory continues to serve as a valuable reference for identifying national and regional RACHP associations. The map helps facilitate collaboration between industry groups and national ozone units. Recent updates focused on verifying contact information, expanding regional coverage, and enhancing user navigation. • The TVET Knowledge Map was refreshed to reflect the changing landscape of technical and vocational education providers worldwide. This tool helps stakeholders identify institutions offering training related to refrigerant management, energy efficiency, and sustainable cooling practices. The map supports capacity-building by promoting access to competency-based training resources and encouraging partnerships between NOUs and educational institutions. • Together, these updates improve the functionality, accuracy, and strategic value of the Knowledge Maps, strengthening their role as dynamic tools for supporting Montreal Protocol implementation and knowledge sharing across the refrigeration and air-conditioning sector.
46. Produce and disseminate the OzoNews service on a bi-weekly basis.	Number of OzoNews e-newsletter issues produced (both regular and special issues)	22	**Global** • OzoNews: Prepared and disseminated 25 regular issues of OzoNews, along with one special edition commemorating International Women's Day. The newsletter reached approximately 1,251 subscribers, including all NOOs and other stakeholders interested in the Montreal Protocol. The OzoNews is produced and distributed via the MDirector platform.

47. Produce and disseminate the OzonAction Scoop on topical subjects three times per year.	Number of *OzonAction Scoops* produced and disseminated	4	**Global** o Energy Efficiency in Refrigeration and Cooling; o Enhancing Food Security Through Sustainable Cold Chains; o Data Centers, Emissions, and Energy Consumption; and o Special edition on the Tenth Anniversary of the Kigali Amendment (2016-2026).
48. Encourage and support national celebrations of World Ozone Day on 16 September, including the development of specific materials.	Number of countries celebrating *World Ozone Day*. Type of support provided	All CAP regions; outreach materials, awareness campaigns and event support	**Eastern Europe and Central Asia** • Encouraged all countries to celebrate World Ozone Day and to report back on their activities, with submissions uploaded to the respective World Ozone Day websites of OzonAction and the Ozone Secretariat, helping to document regional engagement and showcase national outreach efforts. **English-speaking Africa** • National celebrations of World Ozone Day on 16 September were encouraged and supported through the provision of customized outreach materials and thematic guidance. All NOUs organized awareness-raising events, leveraging these resources to engage diverse audiences and highlight achievements under the Montreal Protocol. **French-speaking Africa** • Shared outreach materials to support the commemoration of World Ozone Day on 16 September across the region. **South-East Asia and Pacific Islands countries** • Worked bilaterally with countries expressing their intertest to obtain CAP support in the planning and delivery of World Ozone Day activities based on selected activity by the country. Collect World Ozone Day celebration report and shared the report to the global team for publishing on the website. Participated in person the celebration of 2025 World Ozone Day in Viet Nam. (SEA and PIC) **South Asia** • Worked bilaterally with countries expressing their intertest to obtain CAP support in the planning and delivery of World Ozone Day activities. • Shared awareness materials with NOUs for the celebration of the World Ozone Day. **West Asia** • Encouraged and supported national celebrations of World Ozone Day on September 16th. **Latin America** • Support to national celebrations of the World Ozone Day was given through the distribution of the letter from OzonAction to the Network, the distribution in the region of the message from the ED, and the promotion of the materials developed by the Ozone Secretariat in Spanish. **Caribbean countries (CAR):** • Countries encouraged and reminded to celebrate World Ozone Day. • IS project SSFAs developed during the period included activities related to celebration of World Ozone Day.
49. Encourage and support celebrations of World Refrigeration Day (WRD) on 26 June, in cooperation with the WRD Secretariat	Number of countries celebrating World Refrigeration Day	Dissemination of World Ozone Day messages and multilingual awareness materials, assistance in organizing national events,	**Global** • Cooperated with the World Refrigeration Day Secretariat to celebrate World Refrigeration Day 2026 through UNEP OzonAction's "Five Days of Cool Intelligence: Smarter Cooling Starts Here" campaign. The five-day awareness campaign highlighted key elements of smart, sustainable cooling through the following daily themes:

and refrigeration and air conditioning partners to promote Montreal Protocol objectives to policymakers and the public.	(WRD). Type of support provided	publication of country reports on OzonAction and Ozone Secretariat platforms, integration of activities into Institutional Strengthening projects, and participation by UNEP staff in selected national celebrations. All CAP regions	Day 1: Policy; Day 2: Design, Installation and Servicing; Day 3: Lifecycle Refrigerant Management; Day 4: Sustainable Cold Chains and Day 5: Workforce Development. For each thematic day, a short webstory, social media messages, and infographic were developed and disseminated in English, French, and Spanish through UNEP OzonAction's and Ozon Secretariat's communication channels, helping raise awareness of the role of cool intelligence in advancing sustainable cooling and climate action. **Eastern Europe and Central Asia** • Encouraged all countries to celebrate World Refrigeration Day and to report back on their activities. All NOUs were informed about OzonAction's "Five Days of Cool Intelligence" campaign, running from 19 to 26 June, and supported in promoting and participating in related outreach events to raise awareness of the role of refrigeration and the contributions of the Montreal Protocol. **English-speaking Africa** • Encouraged all countries to celebrate the World Refrigeration Day and share detailed reports on activities conducted. **French-speaking Africa** • Celebrations of World Refrigeration Day on 26 June by sharing documents made available by Ozon Action during the OzonAction "Five Days of Cool Intelligence" campaign. **South-East Asia and Pacific Islands countries** • Encouraged all countries to celebrate the World Refrigeration Day, and to share their activities. Sent reminder to countries celebration of the World Refrigeration Day. (SEA and PIC). **South Asia:** • Encouraged all countries to celebrate the World Refrigeration Day, and to share their activities. Sent reminder to countries celebration of the World Refrigeration Day. **West Asia** • Encouraged the celebrations of the World Refrigeration Day on 26 June to promote Montreal Protocol objectives to policymakers and the public. **Latin America** • Promotion of the OzonAction "Five Days of Cool Intelligence" WRD campaign in June 2026, aiming at making cooling more sustainable, energy-efficient, and accessible. **Caribbean countries (CAR):** • Encouraged participation in and celebration of World Refrigeration Day. SSFAs developed during the period include this as an activity.

50. Encourage NOUs and their customs authorities to participate in World Customs Day (WCD) on January 26 to showcase their joint work under the Montreal Protocol to monitor and control trade of controlled substances	Number of countries celebrating World Customs Day (WCD)	All countries were informed and invited to the online celebration.	**Global** • In the context of World Customs Day 2026, UNEP OzonAction promoted the critical role of customs administrations in protecting the ozone layer and supporting implementation of the Kigali Amendment. It convened an online event on "Customs Protecting Society Through Vigilance and Commitment in the Context of the Montreal Protocol: Strengthening Partnerships for Environmental Protection" with interview of four customs officers from different regions. Activities highlighted the contribution of customs officers to environmental protection, climate action, public health and supply chain integrity, while emphasizing the importance of vigilance, intelligence-sharing and international cooperation in combating illegal trade. **Latin America** • Participation of the Chilean Customs Officer at the frontline of environmental protection by sharing their motivations, challenges and actions under the Montreal Protocol together with Officers from other regions of the globe, during the celebrations of the WCD. **Caribbean countries (CAR):** • Countries were invited to participate in 2026 5 Days of Cool Intelligence. Daily notices were shared in collaboration with the Global Team.
51. Translate prioritized publications and tools into UN languages, depending on regional priorities and available resources.	Number and type of publications and tools translated	6	**Global** • French translations: o Translation of draft Communications o Questionnaire on Environmental Inspections • Spanish translations: o Translation of draft Communications o Questionnaire on Environmental Inspections o Video: 197 countries, 1 voice. When protecting the ozone layer… Every action counts! o UNEP-AREA Refrigerants Servicing and Best Practices Manual • Arabic o Questionnaire on Environmental Inspections o Translation of Policies for Life-Cycle Refrigerant Management, Deep Dive into Life-Cycle Refrigerant Management, Financing Life-Cycle Refrigerant Management
52. Implement a Global Communication Strategy to support compliance with the Montreal Protocol and Kigali Amendment.	Communication strategy implemented	N/A	**Global** • The draft Communication Strategy for Global Compliance with the Montreal Protocol and the Kigali Amendment for 2025-2030 was prepared and it was integrated into the CAP 2027-2029 strategy
Outcomes	**Outputs**		
OUTCOME 6 Non-ODS, low GWP technology is adopted and used safely, and servicing sector workforce skills are strengthened	• All NOUs and the main servicing sector stakeholders are provided with key information needed to make informed choices related to the refrigeration servicing sector, including up-to-date information about alternative refrigerants, technologies, and best and safe servicing practices. • All NOUs are offered the refrigeration servicing sector training products and tools developed by UNEP and its partners, and an increasing number incorporate them into their national Montreal Protocol activities. • All servicing technicians, master trainers, and other practitioners involved in UNEP-assisted capacity-building activities are assisted to acquire new or updated skills and competencies for minimizing leakages, the sound and safe handling of refrigerants, and maintaining/enhancing energy efficiency of RAC appliances. • Interested national refrigeration training institutes and NOUs are assisted to establish agreements to cooperate on refrigeration servicing sector training and they adopt UNEP-developed training materials.		

	• All NOUs are encouraged and assisted to increase their cooperation with their Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) authorities with respect to RAC servicing sector training and certification programs. • All NOUs are provided with information and offered technical and policy assistance for developing national RAC certification programs. • More Article 5 countries consider adopting the Refrigerant Driving License (RDL) global qualification program either to complement their existing certification programme or as an alternative if they do not yet have a certification programme. • More Article 5 countries consider adopting the HFC Outlook Model as a comprehensive tool for modelling and projecting the use of HFCs and alternatives in different consuming sectors and encourage linkage of the model scenarios with the preparation of KIPs. • All NOUs have increased awareness about relevant standards and codes of practice that promote safe handling of flammable, high-pressure and toxic refrigerants, facilitate the introduction of lower-GWP technologies into the market, and promote sound refrigerant management. • All NOUs are encouraged to cooperate with their standards organizations to consider Montreal Protocol issues. • National/regional RAC associations are strengthened, interact regularly with NOUs, and exchange best practices so that they have increased engagement in their countries' national Montreal Protocol activities. • All NOUs are encouraged and assisted to provide increased attention to the food cold chain sector and to strengthen their cooperation with stakeholders in that sector. • All NOUs have increased understanding of the technical and regulatory issues related to HFCs and alternatives used in mobile air conditioning (MAC).		
2026 Activities	**Indicators**	**Number**	**Progress**
53. Provide all NOUs with key information to make informed choices related to the refrigeration servicing sector, including up-to-date information on sound refrigerant management, alternative low- GWP refrigerants, guidelines and standards for their safe and responsible use, information on technologies including not-in-kind, and the installation and assembly sector	Number and type of information materials developed	10+ information products (guidelines, factsheets, courses and tools)	**Global** • During the reporting period, the ASHRAE–UNEP OzonAction partnership continued to advance its joint efforts to promote climate-friendly innovation and enhance technical knowledge dissemination in the RAC sector. • A new ASHRAE–UNEP Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed, strengthening cooperation on refrigerant management, energy efficiency, workforce development, technology transfer, standards promotion, and sustainable cooling in developing countries. • Coordinated implementation of the partnership through the ASHRAE–UNEP Liaison Working Group, including planning, monitoring, stakeholder engagement, and follow-up of joint deliverables. Developed and secured approval of the ASHRAE–UNEP Joint Work Plan 2026–2027 under the theme of Lifecycle Refrigerant Management (LRM) covering refrigerant use, leak prevention, servicing, recovery, recycling, reclamation, and end-of-life management. • Developed and designed the initial concept, technical proposal, implementation roadmap, and prototype design for the UNEP–ASHRAE AI Field Companion for RAC Technicians, by integrating refrigerant identification, OCR scanning, safety verification, voice-assisted servicing guidance, diagnostics, reporting, and field calculators. Prepared functional specifications, system architecture, mock-up screens, pilot implementation strategy. • Continued promotion and dissemination of the Assessing RAC Plant Sustainability guideline and toolkit covering safe refrigerant handling, leak management, preventive maintenance, energy efficiency, end-of-life management, and workforce competencies. • Updated and promoted the university course Environmental Challenges & New Cooling Technologies Solutions, which was revised by ASHRAE in 2025 and made available to universities and engineering faculties worldwide. • Continued dissemination and periodic updating of the Refrigerant Designations and Safety Classifications Factsheet Series, providing information on new refrigerants, safety classes, toxicity, flammability, and concentration limits. • Explored development of additional RAC technology factsheets on refrigerant transitions, energy efficiency,

			thermal comfort, and building codes. • Continued delivery and promotion of the Refrigerant Literacy e-Learning Course for policymakers, NOUs, technicians, and other RAC stakeholders. • Continued delivery and promotion of the Energy Efficiency in RAC Literacy e-Learning Course for policymakers, business leaders, building owners, and energy-efficiency stakeholders. • Maintained and promoted the ASHRAE–UNEP Portal as the central hub for learning resources, factsheets, work plans, technical guidance, awards, and partnership initiatives. • Expanded dissemination of partnership products through National Ozone Units, ASHRAE Chapters, ASHRAE Committees, universities, government agencies, and professional networks. • Presented the joint materials during the ASHRAE Winter Conference 2026 highlighting partnership achievements, products, and the new 2026–2027 work plan. • Promoted the ASHRAE–UNEP Lower-GWP Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning Innovation Awards and supported dissemination of innovative lower-GWP technologies and practices in developing countries. • Strengthening the Local Installation and Assembly Sector in Commercial Refrigeration in LVC Countries – Pilot Initiative in Zimbabwe: o Advanced sector assessments, data collection, and policy analysis to strengthen Zimbabwe's commercial refrigeration installation and assembly subsector and identify key barriers to the uptake of low-GWP technologies. o Strengthened collaboration between the National Ozone Unit (NOU) and HEVACRAZ, the national RAC association, to validate project outputs, engage industry stakeholders, and support the development of technical guidance, training resources, and sector-support tools. o Established a foundation for improved technical capacity, enhanced sector organization, and a scalable model that can be replicated in other LVC countries. **Eastern Europe and Central Asia** • Supported Serbia in arranging a technology roundtable and exhibition booth in December 2025 during the 56th International HVAC&R Congress and Exhibition organized by the Serbian RACHP Association SMEITS/KGH, as part of the HPMP awareness component. **English-speaking Africa** • All NOUs were equipped with updated technical information on alternative refrigerants, emerging technologies, and not-in-kind solutions to support informed decision-making in the refrigeration servicing sector. This includes guidance materials, training resources, and technical briefs tailored to national contexts to facilitate safe, efficient, and sustainable transitions. **French-speaking Africa** • During Metwork meetings, all NOUs received updates on alternative refrigerants, emerging technologies. This includes guidance materials, training resources, and technical briefs tailored to national contexts to facilitate safe, efficient, and sustainable transitions. **South-East Asia and Pacific Islands countries**

			• Organized a session to update the following o Network meeting of Southeast Asia National Ozone Officer in Lao PDR in December 2025: New technology in the MAC sector, National Inventory of Banks of Used/Unwanted Controlled Substances under the Montreal Protocol (SEA) o Thematic Workshops on Enforcement of Trade Control of Substances in Bulk and RAC Equipment in Papua New Guinea in March 2026: Energy efficiency and MEPS, enhancing energy efficiency of RAC through good servicing practices and promoting energy efficiency in RAC appliances (PIC) o Thematic Workshop on Strategy, Policy Recommendation and Action Plan for the Life-cycle Management of Controlled Substances for Southeast Asia in Indonesia in May 2026: Strategy, policy recommendation and action plan of National Inventory of Banks of Used/Unwanted Controlled Substances under the Montreal Protocol (SEA) o Thematic Workshop on Strategy, Policy Recommendation and Action Plan for the Life-cycle Management of Controlled Substances for Pacific Island Countries in Marshall Islands in May 2026: Strategy, policy recommendation and action plan of National Inventory of Banks of Used/Unwanted Controlled Substances under the Montreal Protocol (PIC). **South Asia** • Periodically shared technical materials related to RAC technologies with all network countries including publications by network countries (e.g. India technical publications in the context of HPMP); • Ozone2Climate Industry Roundtable and Technology Roadshow held in Beijing, China, in 8-10 April 2026 to promote ozone and climate friendly (non-ODS, low GWP) and energy efficient RACHP technologies, including dedicated booth and UNEP presentation on policy framework and regional progresses. One of the co-organizers of the event, China Refrigeration and Air-conditioning Industry Association (CRAA), launched an online version of the exhibition (O2C website http://o2c.chinacraa.org.cn/) on 13 April 2026 as part of China's HPMP stage II implementation, **West Asia** • Provided crucial information to all NOUs and industry in the region through Network meetings and country visits including co-organizing of two thematic workshops on future alternatives (November 2025 and June 2026) enabling NOUs to make knowledgeable choices for the refrigeration servicing sector. This encompassed current data on alternative refrigerants and technologies, including non-in-kind solutions. **Latin America** • Organization of the Network meeting back-to-back the Conference and Expo of the Federation of Iberoamerican Associations of Air Conditioning and Refrigeration (FAIAR) in May 2026. **Caribbean countries (CAR):** • Provided information through a session organized during the Inter-regional CAR-PIC Meeting held in July 2026, to discuss standards including standards for RAC equipment and standards for energy efficiency. • Provided information through a session organized a during the Thematic Meeting held in The Bahamas, March 2026, addressing LRM, the transboundary movement of refrigerants and their impacts on the Basel Convention and iPIC.

54. Provide all NOUs with updated training curriculum for servicing technicians to support their HPMP and KIP training activities to promote the sound and safe handling of refrigerants, minimization of leaks, and maintenance/enhancement of energy efficiency of RAC appliances.	Type of support provided	Updated training curricula, technician certification support and capacity building	**Global** • The **UNEP-AREA Refrigerants Servicing and Best Practices Manual** is a modular training package for Article 5 countries, available through the UNEP OzonAction Downloads Portal. It covers refrigerant management, environmental impacts, and the safe handling of HFCs, HFOs, and flammable refrigerants. Updated in 2025 with a new Energy Efficiency Module and Spanish translations, it was further expanded in 2026 with French translations of three modules and promoted through an OEWG-48 side event highlighting best practices, capacity building, and sustainable cooling solutions. **Eastern Europe and Central Asia** • Disseminated OzonAction-AREA training materials to all NOOs during Network meetings; supported NOUs to access training materials upon request; **English-speaking Africa** • Continued to assist all servicing technicians, master trainers, and other practitioners to acquire new or updated skills and competencies for minimizing leakages, the sound and safe handling of refrigerants, and maintaining/enhancing energy efficiency of RAC appliances, through sharing UNEP training materials with countries. **French-speaking Africa** • All servicing technicians, master trainers, and other practitioners assisted in acquiring new or updated skills and competencies for minimizing leakages, the sound and safe handling of refrigerants, and maintaining/enhancing energy efficiency of RAC appliances, through sharing UNEP training materials with countries. **South-East Asia and Pacific Islands countries** • Continue to include the sessions to update (i) good servicing practices and (ii) competency-based certification in the agenda of Network meeting organized during the reporting period (SEA and PIC) • Provided support to Lao PDR and Viet Nam in the development of training curriculum including competency-based assessment for RAC and MAC appliances. (SEA) • Identified a RAC expert from Micronesia to assist Palau in delivery of RAC training workshop under the HPMP Stage II (PIC). **South Asia** • Disseminated OzonAction-AREA training materials to all NOOs during Network meetings; supported NOUs to access training materials upon request; • Assisted Bangladesh, Bhutan, in organizing RAC trainings and training center assessments (including of curricula) with international expert; • Organized in collaboration with China NOU an international training for RAC technicians on cold storage applications for participants from SA, SEA, PIC, ECA, AF-A, AF-F regions, that was held in Guangzhou, China from 4 to 7 November 2025. • International Training of Trainers (ToT) Programme for Female RAC Certification Trainers and Assessors, Italy, May 2026 – A total of 11 female refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) professionals from six South Asian countries (Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal) participated in a UNEP OzonAction and ATF training programme to strengthen technical and pedagogical capacities in RAC certification and assessment. The five-day programme covered certification systems, safe handling of refrigerants, energy-

			efficient technologies, and climate-friendly cooling practices, while also promoting gender equality and women's leadership in the RAC sector. Ten participants successfully passed the EU F-Gas Certification examinations; **West Asia** • Continued support to servicing technicians, master trainers, and other practitioners gain new or updated skills, including minimizing leaks, safely handling refrigerants, and maintaining or improving the energy efficient of RAC appliances. • Shared UNEP training materials including Arabic versions with West Asian countries and delivered training in Kuwait, , Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Oman. • Technical assistance provided to Oman, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, and Iraq to establish, upgrade, and operationalize formal technician certification schemes under HPMP Stage II and III frameworks. • Supported training workshops covering good servicing practices, recovery/recycling, and safe handling of A2L (flammable) and A3 refrigerants. **Latin America** • Service technicians received capacity-building in good refrigeration practices, including minimization of leakages and the safe handling of refrigerants, as part of their HPMPs in Peru and the Dominican Republic. **Caribbean Countries (CAR):** • Continued capacity-building support in good refrigeration practices, promotion of technician certification schemes and development of national standards included in Country's HPMPs and KIPs within the region.
55. Assist interested universities to integrate the updated University Course-Refrigerant Management for Future Engineers into their engineering curriculum.	Number of universities using the University course	University course updated and promoted worldwide	**Global** • Updated and promoted the Environmental Challenges & New Cooling Technologies Solutions University course, incorporating the 2025 ASHRAE revision and strengthening coverage of refrigerant management, energy efficiency, sustainable cooling technologies, and international environmental agreements. • Expanded outreach to universities, engineering faculties, and training institutions through the ASHRAE–UNEP Portal and partnership networks, increasing access to free educational resources on sustainable cooling and climate-friendly refrigerant transitions. • Supported workforce development by equipping future engineers with the technical and policy knowledge required to address ozone protection, climate change, refrigerant transition, and energy-efficient cooling challenges. • Continued global dissemination of the course package and supporting teaching materials to universities and higher-learning institutions worldwide. **Eastern Europe and Central Asia** • Supported Türkiye to obtain authorization to request an ISBN for the Turkish version of ASHRAE / UNEP university course. The English version did not have an ISBN number nor copyright.
56. Encourage and assist all NOUs to increase their cooperation with their Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) authorities with respect to RAC servicing	Number of NOUs cooperating with their TVET authorities. Type of support provided.	At least 20 NOUs	**English-speaking Africa** • Continued to encourage and assist all NOUs to increase their cooperation with their TVET authorities with respect to RAC servicing sector training and certification programs. SSFAs signed between NOUs and TVET. **French-speaking Africa** • All NOUs encouraged and assisted in increasing their cooperation with their TVET authorities with respect to RAC servicing sector training and certification programmes.

sector training and certification programs			**South-East Asia and Pacific Islands countries** • Participated in in-person meeting with training centers and TVET Authority in Brunei Darussalam, Timor Leste and Viet Nam (SEA) and Fiji, Palau, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu (PIC) during country mission, to assist the NOU to work with TVET Authority in the integration of good servicing practices in TVET curriculum and national qualification framework. (SEA and PIC) **South Asia** • Assisted NOUs through HPMP implementation activities to strengthen cooperation with TVET authorities and training institutions in Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, India, Iran, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka, including dedicated sessions on RAC training, certification and competency-based approaches; • Assisted Bangladesh, Bhutan, in organizing conducting assessment of the certification system and training center assessments with international expert. **West Asia** • Encouraged and assisted NOUs in the region to increase their cooperation with their TVET authorities with respect to RAC servicing sector training and certification programs. • MoAs initiated in Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Qatar and Oman. **Latin America** • NOUs cooperated with their national TVET authorities as part of their HPMPs, and KIPs in Guatemala, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador and Peru. **Caribbean countries (CAR):** • UNEP included in the HPMP and KIP SSFAs with NOUs with TVETs, cooperation in the area of training and enhancement of training facilities.
57. Provide all NOUs with information and technical and policy assistance for developing national RAC certification programmes.	Number of NOUs assisted, and type of support provided	At least 44 NOUs	**Eastern Europe and Central Asia** • All NOUs were provided with information, as well as technical and policy assistance, to support the development and improvement of national RAC certification programmes through the following Network meetings: o ECA Meeting of Montreal Protocol Officers, Yerevan, Armenia (October 2025) o ECA Meeting of Montreal Protocol Officers and Refrigeration, Air Conditioning and Heat Pumps (RACHP) Associations, Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan (May 2026). **English-speaking Africa** • Supported 5 countries to develop certification scheme or update servicing sector certification (Botswana, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Tanzania and Zambia). **French-speaking Africa** • Established and SSFA with the Italian Associazione dei Tecnici del Freddo (ATF) in building a F-Gas Certification Scheme (based on ATF' European Union experience) in French and tailoring it to each country-specific needs, organizing stakeholders' workshops and field visits to gather relevant data, assessing the training centers for available equipment while suggesting improvements, then delivering a Train-the-Assessors session for each country. The five countries are Benin, Burkina-Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo and Togo. **South-East Asia and Pacific Islands countries** • Collaborated with the Air Conditioning and Refrigeration Equipment Manufacturers Association of Australia

			(AREMA) in the planning of regional workshop on competency-based assessment on good servicing practices for 14 Pacific Island Countries, which is planned in November 2026. (PIC) • Participated in in-person meeting with training centers and TVET Authority in Brunei Darussalam, Timor Leste and Vietnam (SEA) and Fiji, Palau, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu (PIC) during country mission, to assist the NOU to work with TVET Authority in the integration of good servicing practices in TVET curriculum and national qualification framework. (SEA and PIC) **South Asia** • As this activity is part of all UNEP components for their HPMPs, assisted each NOU through their HPMP projects to work with TVET authorities (Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, India, Iran, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka), held specific sessions during Network meetings in Bangkok on RAC training and certification; • Assisted Bangladesh, Bhutan, in organizing conducting assessment of the certification system and training center assessments with international expert. **West Asia** • Continued technical and policy support to develop/ update national certification schemes including focus support for Oman, Qatar and Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. **Latin America** • NOUs received capacity-building, information and technical assistance support in the development of certification programs as part of their ISs, HPMPs and KIPs, as applicable. **Caribbean countries (CAR):** • NOUs provided with information and technical and policy assistance for RAC certification programmes through their HPMP and KIP tranche activities.
58. Develop easy to understand materials promoting safe and best practices for technicians working in the informal sector.	Type and number of materials provided	Technical guidance and training on safe servicing practices, however not specifically dedicated for technicians in the informal sector.	**West Asia** • Technical assistance provided to Oman, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, and Iraq to establish, upgrade, and operationalize formal technician certification schemes under HPMP Stage II and III frameworks. • Supported training workshops covering good servicing practices, recovery/recycling, and safe handling of A2L (flammable) and A3 refrigerants.
59. Provide interested NOUs with guidance for the establishment and/or improvement of national certification systems using materials and lessons learned from the development of the Refrigerant Driving License (RDL) global qualification program.	Guidance materials prepared	RDL toolkit	**Global** • As part of 2025 CAP, UNEP partnered with AREA to transform Refrigerant Driving License (RDL) framework into a practical, modular toolkit that countries can readily adopt for national qualification or certification schemes. Work included reviewing the existing RDL framework, identifying adaptation gaps, and developing implementation guides, templates, competency standards, exam structures, and Training-of-Trainers resources to support national deployment. **West Asia** • Technical assistance provided to Oman, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, and Iraq to establish, upgrade, and operationalize formal technician certification schemes under HPMP Stage II and III frameworks. • Supported training workshops covering good servicing practices, recovery/recycling, and safe handling of A2L (flammable) and A3 refrigerants. • Continued technical and policy support to develop/ update national certification schemes including focus

			support for Kuwait, Iraq, Oman, Qatar, Syria and Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
60. Encourage interested NOUs to strengthen their national/regional RAC associations, encourage them to interact regularly with their associations, and exchange best practices so that the associations have increased engagement in their countries' national Montreal Protocol activities.	Number of NOUs assisted. Type of support provided	All regions; RAC association engagement, networking and experience sharing	**Eastern Europe and Central Asia** • Involved national RACHP Associations in regional meetings since 2010 and supported the creation of some of them. **English-speaking Africa** • Continued to encourage interested NOUs to strengthen their national/regional RAC associations, encourage them to interact regularly with their associations, and exchange best practices so that the associations have increased engagement in their countries' national Montreal Protocol activities. **French-speaking Africa** • Encourage NOUs to strengthen their national/regional RAC associations, encourage them to interact regularly with their associations. **South-East Asia and Pacific Islands countries** • Participated in in-person meeting with Fiji and Solomon Islands RAC Association during the country mission to discuss Association perspective on the implementation in servicing sector and to identify actions to enhance engagement with RAC Association to strengthen implementation of the Montreal Protocol activities. (PIC) **South Asia** • Assisted NOUs in further collaboration with RAC associations through country missions in Bangladesh and through the support provided to jointly organize local training with international trainer (Bhutan, Nepal, Sri Lanka). • Facilitate China HPMP implementation through collaboration with the local RAC associations; Co-organized Ozone2Climate technology roadshow and industry roundtable in Beijing, China in April 2026 with the local RAC association. **West Asia** • Supported West Asia NOUs to strengthen their national and regional RAC associations, fostering regular interaction, and promoting best practice exchange. AHRI and EUROVENT ME's active participation in the 2024 and 2025 joint Network meetings was instrumental in engaging the RAC industry in Montreal Protocol implementation. **Latin America** • Cooperation started between the Network meeting with the Federation of Iberoamerican Associations of Air Conditioning and Refrigeration (FAIAR) in May 2026 to strengthen national associations and promote others to join FAIAR. **Caribbean countries (CAR):** • NOUs encouraged to strengthen and collaborate with National RAC associations within HPMP and KIP projects.
61. Encourage interested NOUs to provide increased attention to the	Type of support provided	Cold chain technology briefs, webinars and stakeholder engagement	**Global** • As part of UNEP/IIR cooperation, the new versions of four Cold Chain Technology Briefs on Commercial,

food cold chain sector and to strengthen their cooperation with stakeholders in that sector.			Professional and Domestic Refrigeration, Fishing Vessel Applications, and Walk-in Cold Rooms in Article 5 Countries, and Refrigerated Transport in Hot Climates were finalized in English, Spanish and French and promoted through the MOP37 Side event and three global webinars in November and December 2025. • CAP has partnered with GFCCC as a co-organizer of the World Cold Chain Symposium in the period 2021-2025. The 2025 World Cold Chain Symposium titled "Energizing the Private Sector", was held in Nairobi, Kenya, on Saturday, 1 November2025. The Symposium focused on Expanding Cold Chain Opportunities; Early Success: Programs That Are Working; Sustainable Technologies: Report from the Private Sector and Search for Scalable Projects. CAP supported the participation of 19 interested NOOs and country representatives. **Eastern Europe and Central Asia** • Forwarded the invitation for a webinar on food cold chain to the network countries. **English-speaking Africa** • Continued to encourage interested NOUs to provide increased attention to the food cold chain sector and to strengthen their cooperation with stakeholders in that sector during two Network meetings conducted. **South Asia** • Organized specific sessions on technology updates including specific cold chain related subsectors during Network meetings in Chennai, September 2024, and Bangkok, July 2025. **West Asia** • Continue to encourage all NOUs in WA through Network meetings and awareness materials, to provide increased attention to the food cold chain sector and to strengthen their cooperation with stakeholders in that sector.
62. Support all NOUs to have an increased understanding of the certain niche applications consuming HFCs (e.g. hair removal).	Nature and type of support provided	Assessment and monitoring of use	**South Asia** • Included assessment of alternatives relevant to fisheries applications (land operations and vessels) in Maldives projects, (to be conducted in 2027). **Caribbean countries** • Continued monitoring of the use of HFCs in the beauty sector for hair removal in Trinidad and Tobago.
63. P romote Ozone2Climate roundtables and road shows in interested regions and countries. .	Number of activities organized	1 Ozone2Climate roundtable and technology roadshow	**South Asia** • Ozone2Climate Industry Roundtable and Technology Roadshow held in Beijing, China, in 8-10 April 2026 to promote ozone and climate friendly (non-ODS, low GWP) and energy efficient RACHP technologies, including dedicated booth and UNEP presentation on policy framework and regional progresses. **Latin America** • Promoted the organization of the Network meetings back-to-back the Conferences and Expos of the Federation of Iberoamerican Associations of Air Conditioning and Refrigeration (FAIAR).
Outcomes	**Outputs**		

OUTCOME 7 Energy efficiency is maintained or increased in the RAC sector	• All NOUs are supported to interact with their national energy efficiency policy makers and financial mechanism focal points through Twinning workshops and identify areas of cooperation to promote energy efficiency during the HFC phase down. • All NOUs receive information and have their capacity strengthened to better understand energy efficiency issues related to RAC equipment. • All NOUs receive updated training curricula to teach technicians how to maintain energy efficiency of existing RAC equipment through best installation and servicing practices. • All NOUs are provided with information and assistance to enhance or establish policies or regulations aimed at maintaining and enhancing energy efficiency of existing and new RAC equipment.		
2026Activities	**Indicators**	**Number**	**Progress**
64. NOUs to interact with their national energy efficiency policy makers and identify areas of cooperation to promote energy efficiency during the HFC phase-down.	Number of NOUs assisted. Type of support provided	Two NOUs; regional level support policy dialogue, project support and stakeholder consultations	**Eastern Europe and Central Asia** • Jointly with ClimaCheck arranged online training for RACHP and energy efficiency experts in September 2024 on predictive maintenance to improve RACHP system performance and energy efficiency. • Implemented energy efficiency additional activities in Armenia and the Kyrgyz Republic. • Implemented energy efficiency pilot projects in the Kyrgyz Republic, and prepared projects for Georgia and the Republic of Moldova to be submitted to ExCom-97. • Supported the Kyrgyz Republic to purchase portable devices to measure RACHP system parameters / performance and energy efficiency. • ECA / Czechia submitted a project proposal to ExCom-95 in December 2025 to conduct a regional desk study on energy efficiency of RACHP equipment to provide an overview of equipment commercially available on the market in the EU and ECA countries and best available technologies including costs, market penetration, availability of after-sales service etc. It was not approved. **English-speaking Africa** • Interested NOUs, Kenya, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Gambia encouraged to engage with national energy efficiency policymakers to explore collaborative opportunities that align with the HFC phase-down. These interactions have begun to identify synergies in cooling sector strategies, aiming to jointly promote low-GWP technologies that also deliver energy savings. **South-East Asia and Pacific Islands countries** • Thematic Workshops on Enforcement of Trade Control of Substances in Bulk and RAC Equipment and on Product Registration System in Papua New Guinea in March 2026: The workshop brought NOO, Customs Authority and Energy Authority to discuss collaboration related to energy efficiency through good servicing practices and promoting energy efficiency in RAC appliances (PIC) • Organized a dedicated session "Energy Efficiency and Related Funding Windows in the Context of HFC Phase-down" during the Network meeting of Southeast Asia National Ozone Officer in Lao PDR in December 2025. • Participated in in-person meeting between the NOU and Energy Authority of Brunei Darussalam and Timor Leste (SEA) and Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu and Vanuatu (PIC) during the country mission to discuss areas of cooperation to promote energy efficiency during the HFC phase-down. (SEA and PIC) **South Asia** • Supported the exchange between NOUs and national EE policy makers through EE related project initiatives in Bhutan, Maldives and Mongolia;

			• Assisted Mongolia with a study tour to China in the context of EE 89/6 project to strengthen EE policy makers capacities, held in June 2026. **West Asia** • Co-organized regional outreach sessions during the Climate Control Conference (C3) in Riyadh (October 2025) and site visits during the HVAC R World and Big 5 Expos in Dubai (November 2025). • Supported regional celebrations for World Ozone Day (16 September) and World Refrigeration Day (26 June). **Caribbean countries (CAR):** • Saint Lucia, Grenada, Belize encouraged to engage with Energy Efficiency policy makers through implementation of their KIPs. Belize, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines develop cooperation with national energy efficiency policy makers through implementation of their Energy Efficiency Projects.
65. Follow up on the recommendations from Phase I (2023-2024) of the Ozone Officers-Energy Efficiency Policymakers Twinning project and begin implementing Phase II (2025–2027), including the development and dissemination of new capacity building materials.	Number and type of follow up activities organized	Three follow-up activities: assessments, tool development and workshop planning	**Global** • Following the successful implementation of Phase I (2023-2024), UNEP reviewed the outcomes of all the CAP regional Twinning Workshops, including participant feedback, lessons learned, and regional recommendations. The assessment confirmed that while Phase I significantly strengthened awareness, knowledge exchange, and collaboration between National Ozone Officers (NOOs) and National Energy Efficiency Policymakers (NEEPs), countries continued to face challenges in translating knowledge into practical implementation due to limited access to technical guidance, standardized tools, implementation frameworks, and practical resources. • In response to these findings and in line with guidance from the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund, UNEP developed Phase II (2026-2027) as a structured 30-month programme designed to bridge the gap between policy dialogue and practical implementation. The project was organized around three interconnected components: Preparation and assessment; Development of knowledge tools and resources; and Regional Twinning Workshops focused on practical implementation and institutional strengthening. • The project was subsequently approved by the Executive Committee and entered into implementation. • Project implementation arrangements established, including engagement of regional technical experts/ institutions to support delivery across all CAP regional networks. • Regional assessments and gap analyses initiated to identify implementation barriers, institutional coordination challenges, technical needs, and opportunities for strengthening energy-efficiency actions linked to Kigali Amendment implementation. • Development of knowledge products and practical implementation tools commenced, building directly on the recommendations and needs identified during Phase I. These resources are intended to support policy integration, institutional coordination, market surveillance, technical assessments, refrigerant integration, awareness raising, and monitoring of energy-efficiency measures. • Strategic partnerships strengthened with regional energy-efficiency organizations, technical institutions, and UNEP's United for Efficiency (U4E) initiative to support technical reviews, knowledge development, and regional knowledge sharing. • Preparatory work for the Twinning Workshop component substantially initiated, including development of workshop concepts, identification of regional and international experts and preparation of training methodologies. • Preparation for CAP regional Twinning workshops delivery in 2027 is on track. In accordance with the approved implementation plan, the regional Twinning Workshops are scheduled to be conducted during the later phase of the project following the completion of the assessment and knowledge-resource development components. Workshop delivery across the regional networks is planned for 2027, focusing on the practical application of the developed tools, peer-to-peer learning, and support for national coordination mechanisms.

			English-speaking Africa • Planning for follow up meeting of the 2023–2024 Ozone Officers–Energy Efficiency Policymakers Twinning Workshops (Phase I) was initiated **South-East Asia and Pacific Islands countries** • Organized a dedicated session "Energy Efficiency and Related Funding Windows in the Context of HFC Phase-down" during the Network meeting of Southeast Asia National Ozone Officer in Lao PDR in December 2025 (SEA).
66. Provide all NOUs with updated technician training curricula on how to maintain energy efficiency of existing RAC equipment through best installation and servicing practices.	Training curricula updated to reflect energy efficiency considerations	Training curriculum updated with energy-efficiency modules	**Global** • UNEP AREA training manual was updated in 2025 with a new energy efficiency module covering Maximizing Energy Efficiency in managing RAC plants, Maximizing Energy Efficiency in servicing commercial air-conditioning, and Maximizing Energy Efficiency in servicing commercial refrigeration. **English-speaking Africa** • All NOUs provided with updated training curricula designed to equip technicians with the skills needed to maintain the energy efficiency of existing RAC equipment. The materials emphasize best practices in installation, servicing, and maintenance to ensure optimal performance and environmental compliance. **French-speaking Africa** • Continued support to servicing technicians, master trainers, and other practitioners gain new or updated skills including minimizing leaks, safely handling refrigerants, and maintaining or improving the energy efficiency of RAC appliances. **South-East Asia and Pacific Islands countries** • Provided support to Lao PDR to develop training curriculum that include energy efficiency acceptable by national qualification authority (SEA) • Provided support to Brunei Darussalam and Cambodia for RAC experts to deliver good servicing practices that include energy efficiency. (SEA) • In collaboration with the Government of Australia and the Air Conditioning and Refrigeration Equipment Manufacturers Association of Australia (AREMA), the training on energy efficiency in RAC servicing sector is planned in November 2026 to strengthen capacity of trainers of Pacific Island Countries comprising Cook Islands, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu and Fiji to integrate energy efficiency module in the training. (PIC). **South Asia** • Assisted Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal, Sri Lanka in organizing RAC trainings with international expert including dedicated session on how to maintain energy efficiency during lifetime of RAC equipment; • All NOUs provided with updated UNEP-AREA training curricula including newly developed EE modules designed to equip technicians with the skills needed to maintain the EE of existing RAC equipment. **West Asia** • Continued support to servicing technicians, master trainers, and other practitioners gain new or updated skills including minimizing leaks, safely handling refrigerants, and maintaining or improving the energy efficiency of RAC appliances. • Shared UNEP training materials including Arabic versions with West Asian countries and delivered training in Kuwait, Qatar, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, and Oman.

			Caribbean countries (CAR): • Updated training courses and material shared with countries during the Thematic Meeting held in The Bahamas in March 2026 and through ongoing r bilateral meetings with countries.
67. Provide all NOUs with guidance on legislative and policy options to maintain and/or enhance energy efficiency of existing and new RAC equipment.	Type of support provided	Policy guidance, MEPS support and regulatory advice	**South-East Asia and Pacific Islands countries** • Provided support to Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia and Lao PDR to assess energy performance of air-conditioner in domestic market for consideration to update MEPS level (SEA) • Provided support to Timor Leste to assess energy performance of air-conditioners and refrigerators in domestic market for establishment of MEPS level and draft regulations related to MEPS for air-conditioner and refrigerator (SEA). • Organized Thematic Workshops on Enforcement of Trade Control of Substances in Bulk and RAC Equipment and on Product Registration System in Papua New Guinea in March 2026, which included session on regulation to support MEPS and refrigerant in RAC appliance. (PIC) **South Asia** • Provided support to Bhutan, Maldives and Mongolia in the context of EE 89/6 project implementation. **Latin America** • Guidance on legislative and policy options to maintain energy efficiency in RAC equipment is discussed at the Network meetings and as part of the HPMP and KIP EE-related projects approved by the ExCom. **Caribbean countries** • Provided support to countries with guidance on legislative and policy options to maintain and/or enhance energy efficiency of existing and new RAC equipment as part of the Inter-regional Meeting of CAR-PIC on Strengthening Licensing Systems, Quota Management and Energy Efficiency Synergies under the Montreal Protocol in July 2026.
68.. Assist interested NOUs with the review of existing registration and approval procedures for RAC appliances from the energy efficiency and refrigerant perspectives and streamline registration/approval procedures to enable the countries to have databases for both refrigerant and energy performance of RAC appliance.	Number of NOUs assisted. Type of support provided	Seven NOUs; product registration, MEPS and refrigerant database support.	**Global** • As part of the ongoing implementation of Phase II of the Twinning Project, UNEP is developing a policy tracking tool to support interested NOUs in enhancing or establishing national policies and regulations that promote energy efficiency in the RAC sector. This activity responds directly to the growing need to align HFC phase-down strategies with national energy and climate goals. Phase II introduces a structured approach to assist NOUs in identifying and implementing policy measures that maintain or improve the energy performance of both existing and new RAC equipment. **Eastern Europe and Central Asia** • Added energy efficiency related legislative and policy options to the overview tables on HFC legislative and policy options and RAC sector action and updated these tables in December 2024. • Suggested producing a similar publication like the one on HFC legislative and policy options but focusing on energy efficiency. **English-speaking Africa** • Interested NOUs provided with targeted information and technical assistance to support the development or strengthening of policies and regulations that maintain and enhance energy efficiency in both existing and new RAC equipment. This support includes policy templates, case studies, and expert guidance tailored to national contexts and cooling sector priorities.

			French-speaking Africa • Information on energy-related policies and assistance in RAC equipment is discussed at the Network meetings. **South-East Asia and Pacific Islands countries** • Provided support to Cambodia and Lao PDR to review and streamline product registration system for both MEPS and refrigerant (SEA) • Provided support to Brunei Darussalam and Timor Leste to establish product registration system for both MEPS and refrigerant (SEA) • Organized Thematic Workshops on Enforcement of Trade Control of Substances in Bulk and RAC Equipment and on Product Registration System in Papua New Guinea in March 2026, which included session on streamline product registration system for both MEPS and refrigerant (PIC) **South Asia** • Provided support to Bhutan, Maldives and Mongolia in the context of EE 89/6 project implementation. **West Asia** • Supported West Asia at the two joint Network meetings in Chennai and Batumi, and during the AHRI thematic meeting in July 2025. This support focused on improving their understanding of policies, regulations, standards, and technical options for enhancing energy efficiency in the RAC sector. • Facilitated the exchange of experiences among countries on energy efficiency-related aspects. **Latin America** • Information on energy efficiency-related policies and assistance for RAC equipment is discussed at the Network meetings and as part of the HPMP and KIP EE-related projects approved by the ExCom. **Caribbean countries (CAR):** • Countries assisted with enhancing and/or establishing MEPs and other policy interventions and regulatory measures through their KIPs and HPMP Tranches. • Sessions organized during the Thematic Meeting held in The Bahamas to provide an update on the operationalization of Centers of Excellence (Thematic Centres) for Sustainable Cooling and an Update on Testing Centres for Energy Efficiency. • Data collected on the status of MEPs and labelling standards in the region, in collaboration with the MLFS.
69. Assist interested NOUs with the development of national procurement and development assistance policies for compliant RAC appliances/integration of high energy efficient and low GWP RAC appliances in the existing building codes.	Number of NOUs assisted. Type of support provided	1	**Caribbean countries (CAR):** • Provided support to Grenada to assess and update public procurement policy towards the selection of high energy-efficient and low GWP RAC appliances in the existing and new public buildings.

70. Decision 96/51: Provide all NOUs with information and experiences about the pilot projects on energy-efficiency revolving funds for end users through Implementing Agency presentations during Regional Network meetings.	Number and type of capacity building materials developed	Information support	**South-East Asia and Pacific Islands countries** • Facilitated distribution of questionnaire and meeting between the Multilateral Fund Secretariat and Networking countries during the Thematic Workshops on Enforcement of Trade Control of Substances in Bulk and RAC Equipment and on Product Registration System and during the OEWG48 (PIC) and during the OEWG48 (SEA)
Outcomes	**Outputs**		
OUTCOME 8 Gender issues and approaches are considered and addressed in Montreal Protocol programmes and projects	• All UNEP-implemented Multilateral Fund projects include gender mainstreaming components. • All NOUs receive support to identify the entry point to integrate gender mainstreaming into implementation workstreams of the Montreal Protocol. • All NOUs use Regional Network meetings as a forum to further consider gender mainstreaming in the context of their national Montreal Protocol programmes, projects and activities. • Interested women working in the RAC sector in Article 5 countries are offered networking and mentorship opportunities through the International Network of Women in Cooling (INWIC), and interested countries incorporate those activities into HPMP and KIP projects. • More women in Article 5 countries are attracted to work in the RAC sector as a result of awareness, information and opportunities provided by NOUs and INWIC. • All NOUs have enhanced awareness about gender mainstreaming related to Montreal Protocol-related customs activities and encourage their customs authorities to do the same.		
2026 Activities	**Indicators**	**Number**	**Progress**
71. Ensure that all UNEP-implemented Multilateral Fund projects include gender components	Compliance with MLF's Gender Policy is monitored	Full compliance with the MLF Gender Policy	**Global** • Supported NOUs to address gender considerations during the preparation and implementation of all Multilateral Fund projects. • OzonAction conducted an analysis of 33 UNEP-led Stage I Kigali Implementation Plan (KIP) project submissions presented to the Executive Committee between 2023 and 2026. The report compiles and assesses how the Multilateral Fund's Operational Policy on Gender Mainstreaming was incorporated into these submissions, evaluates the gender-responsive strategies and activities integrated into KIP projects, and reviews compliance with mandatory and optional gender mainstreaming requirements. **Eastern Europe and Central Asia** • Applied gender policy of the Multilateral Fund to all new project submissions and to the implementation of and reporting on ongoing Montreal Protocol projects. **English-speaking Africa** • Ensured that all UNEP-implemented Multilateral Fund projects integrate gender mainstreaming components. Provided support to all countries to incorporate gender considerations throughout project implementation and delivery. **French-speaking Africa** • Ensured that all UNEP-implemented Multilateral Fund projects integrate gender mainstreaming components. Provided support to all countries to incorporate gender considerations throughout project implementation and

			delivery. **South-East Asia and Pacific Islands countries** • All projects submitted to the Executive Committee at 97th and 98th Meeting complied with gender mainstreaming policy in accordance with the relevant ExCom decisions. All Small-scale Funding Agreement of these approved projects include provision on gender mainstreaming (SEA and PIC) **South Asia** • Included gender indicators and assessment in all new ExCom project submissions; Facilitated gender mainstreaming during implementation of Multilateral Fund supported projects in the network. **West Asia** • Promoted equal opportunity policies for workshop participation, leading to increased female attendance in NOU, technical, and customs training events. • Supported active networking and outreach through INWIC across West Asian countries. • Assisted Western Asia countries in reflecting and integrating gender considerations in their projects and operations; 8 Factsheets on Gender Mainstreaming prepared and translated into Arabic **Latin America** • The IS, HPMPs, KIPs, related energy efficiency and Inventories of Banks projects include gender mainstreaming components that are monitored during the implementation phase. **Caribbean countries (CAR):** • All SSFAs developed included gender markers based on the Multilateral Fund gender policy. • All HPMPs and KIPs contain gender components.
72. Assist NOUs to complete gender assessment as required by the Multilateral Fund's Gender Policy by providing a methodology and tools.	Type of gender assessment resources and tools provided.	Gender Assessment Tool and supporting guidance materials	**Global** • A Gender Assessment Tool for HPMPs and KIPs was developed by UNEP OzonAction in cooperation with UNEP's Gender and Safeguards Unit to support the implementation of the Multilateral Fund's Gender Policy. The tool provides NOUs and project stakeholders with a practical, step-by-step framework for assessing gender inequalities and barriers to participation in the RAC sector, identifying opportunities for gender equality, and integrating gender-responsive measures into project design and implementation. It supports evidence-based decision-making and strengthen the responsiveness of HPMP and KIP activities to the different needs, roles, and opportunities for women and men. **Eastern Europe and Central Asia** • Supported network countries conducting gender assessments when preparing new project proposals. **English-speaking Africa** • Assisted NOUs to complete gender assessment as required by the Multilateral Fund's Gender Policy by providing gender assessment resources and tools. **French-speaking Africa** • Assisted network countries conducting gender assessments when preparing new project proposals. **South-East Asia and Pacific Islands countries** • Assist NOUs to prepare gender assessment as required by the Multilateral Fund's Gender Policy by providing gender assessment resources and tools. All projects submitted to the Executive Committee at 97th and 98th Meeting have gender assessment in accordance with the relevant decision. (SEA and PIC)

			South Asia • Shared tools with NOUs to complete gender assessment in all new ExCom project submissions. **West Asia** • Eight factsheets on Gender prepared and translated into Arabic in 2025 **Caribbean countries (CAR):** • Supported Belize to conduct a gender assessment in accordance with the relevant decisions as part of KIP I development • Provided assistance to 12 NOUs to prepare a gender assessment as required by the Multilateral Fund's Gender Policy. All projects submitted to the Executive Committee at 97th and 98th Meeting included a gender assessment in accordance with the relevant decision.
73. Assist NOUs to identify the entry point to integrate gender into implementation workstreams of the Montreal Protocol	Number of countries assisted. Type of support provided	At least 22 countries/NOUs; gender integration guidance and project support	**Global** • **For International Women's Day 2026,** UNEP OzonAction and the Montevideo Environmental Law Programme developed and disseminated 42 quote cards featuring women working in environmental compliance and enforcement as part of their **Frontline Champions: Women in Environmental Enforcement** campaign. The campaign highlighted the experiences, leadership, and expertise of National Ozone Officers, customs officers, inspectors, prosecutors, magistrates, and judges involved in implementing the Montreal Protocol, the Kigali Amendment, and related environmental agreements. By showcasing their contributions and personal reflections, the campaign raised the visibility of women environmental professionals, celebrated their role in strengthening environmental governance and enforcement, and inspired future generations of women to pursue careers in the field. • For **World Environment Day 2026**, OzonAction highlighted the vital contribution of refrigeration and air-conditioning technicians, both women and men, to ozone and climate protection through sustainable cooling practices. Activities included an interview with a female lecturer from Mongolia on skills development and capacity building, as well as quote cards featuring participants at the ToT for female trainers and assessors in South Asia, that showcased diverse voices, experiences, and the growing role of women in advancing environmental stewardship and green workforce development. **English-speaking Africa** • Provided guidance and ensured that gender mainstreaming was considered in all projects. **French-speaking Africa** Supported countries in integrating gender considerations in their projects and operations; promoted equal opportunity in all projects and events. **South-East Asia and Pacific Islands countries** • Assist NOUs to prepare gender assessment as required by the Multilateral Fund's Gender Policy by providing gender assessment resources and tools. All projects submitted to the Executive Committee at 97th and 98th Meeting have gender assessment in accordance with the relevant decision. (SEA and PIC) **South Asia** • Included gender indicators and assessment in all new ExCom project submissions; Facilitated gender mainstreaming during implementation of Multilateral Fund supported projects in the network.

			West Asia • Assisted Western Asia countries in integrating gender considerations in their projects and operations; promoted equal opportunity in all projects and events. **Latin America** • Ten countries in the Latin American region were assisted in the identification of entry points to integrate gender mainstreaming as part of the implementation of their ISs, HPMPs, and KIPs. **Caribbean countries (CAR):** • Provided assistance to 12 NOUs to identify the entry point to integrate gender into implementation of the Montreal Protocol projects, including establishing gender targets within SSFAs for ISP, HPMPs and KIPs • Facilitated the nomination of Trinidad and Tobago for the 2026 World Customs Day webstory.
74. Regional Network meetings to use as a forum when requested to further consider gender in the context of their national Montreal Protocol programmes, projects and activities.	Number of meetings/ sessions organized	Gender sessions integrated into regional Network meetings	**Global** • Gender is included in the agenda of the Network meetings, when meaningful and/or something new to discuss. Most of the Network meetings had a session on gender that covered several related topics: o Gender considerations in the Multilateral Fund- funded projects and any updates on the Gender Policy implementation; o Promotion of resources related to gender produced by OzonAction, that are available on the OzonAction website; o Case studies from the countries about their activities related to gender mainstreaming the Montreal Protocol activities; **English-speaking Africa** • All NOUs provided with opportunities during Regional Network meetings to discuss and advance gender mainstreaming within their national Montreal Protocol programmes, projects, and activities. These forums have facilitated the sharing of experiences, strategies, and practical approaches to integrating gender considerations into ozone protection efforts. **French-speaking Africa** • organized female RAC expert workshop back-to-back with our main Network meeting. **South-East Asia and Pacific Islands countries** • Encouraged all countries to take into account gender balance while nominating participation in the relevant meeting organized by UNEP. Kept record on the number of meeting participants by gender to assess gender balance (SEA and PIC) **South Asia** • Encouraged all countries to take into account gender balance while nominating participation in the relevant meeting organized by UNEP. Kept record on the number of meeting participants by gender to assess gender balance. **West Asia** • Through Network meetings, we enabled all Western Asian countries to delve deeper into gender mainstreaming within their national Montreal Protocol efforts. Every Network meeting featured special sessions focused on this topic. **Latin America** • One dedicated session to advancing the implementation of the Gender Mainstreaming Policy of the Multilateral

			Fund was delivered during the Network meetings in Ecuador in November 2025, and Paraguay in May 2026. **Caribbean countries (CAR):** • Organized the Thematic Meeting in The Bahamas, March 2026, where gender matters were foundational to its organization.
75. Offer interested women working in the RAC sector in Article 5 countries networking and mentorship opportunities through the International Network of Women in Cooling (INWIC), and assist interested countries to incorporate those activities into HPMP and KIP projects	Number of projects that include INWIC activities	INWIC networking, mentorship and outreach activities promoted	**Global** • INWIC continued to advance the engagement of women, promote career opportunities, and increase their overall participation in the HVACR sector. • INWIC approved new goals and purpose in December 2025, followed by the change in presidency, with Mikaila Ganado (ARIAH) as President since March 2026 and Saziye Dickson (WRD) as the President-elect. • The INWIC brochure "Cool Careers for Smart Women" was developed and posted in December 2025. • An AREA webinar in March 2026 featured INWIC President Mikaila Ganado as a speaker to raise the visibility of INWIC within the European RACHP community. • The first introductory webinar for INWIC members ("Meet INWIC: Introduction, Opportunities and Q&A") was organized on 9 June 2026, introducing INWIC's mission, membership opportunities, the mentorship programme and a Q&A with members. • The Mentorship Programme expanded from 16 participants through 8 mentor-mentee pairs (October 2025) to 42 active participants through 21 mentoring relationships (August 2026). • Three regular editions of the INWIC Newsletter (issues 2, 3 and 4) were published, alongside several special issues promoting key initiatives. • Enhanced and redesigned INWIC website by featuring two new pages, including a public, filterable Resources area and a page highlighting women's groups at local and regional levels. **Eastern Europe and Central Asia** • Informed network countries about INWIC and shared information materials through various dissemination lists. **English-speaking Africa** • During the thematic meeting for female RAC technicians in Rwanda, a total of 27 women representing each country in the network, had the opportunity to register on the INWIC online platform. **South Asia** 71. International Training of Trainers Programme for Female RAC Certification Trainers and Assessors, Italy, May 2026 – A total of 11 female RAC professionals from six South Asian countries (Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal) participated in a UNEP OzonAction and ATF training programme to strengthen technical and pedagogical capacities in RAC certification and assessment. The five-day programme covered certification systems, safe handling of refrigerants, energy-efficient technologies, and climate-friendly cooling practices, while also promoting gender equality and women's leadership in the RAC sector. Ten participants successfully obtained EU F-Gas Certification, enhancing the pool of qualified female trainers and assessors in the region and supporting greater participation of women in the RAC sector. **Caribbean (CAR)** • Female RAC technicians continue to participate in INWIC.

76. Encourage and assist all NOUs to promote the participation and inclusion of women in the RAC sector and customs through awareness raising, information and training provided by CAP.	Type of assistance provided	Awareness raising, training and mentoring support for women in RAC	**Eastern Europe and Central Asia** • Participation of Female RAC Experts at the 56th International HVAC&R Congress and Exhibition, Serbia, December 2025 – Female RAC experts from Albania, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, North Macedonia, Serbia, and Poland participated in the 56th International HVAC&R Congress and Exhibition in Belgrade, with support from UNEP OzonAction to strengthen gender inclusion in the refrigeration and air-conditioning sector. The event facilitated regional exchange among women professionals, identified needs for training, certification, and mentorship networks, and raised awareness of gender mainstreaming through dedicated discussions and presentations on advancing women's participation in the RAC workforce. • Reflected gender aspects project proposals and during implementation / reporting. **English-speaking Africa** • Regional training workshops for female technicians in Anglophone Africa Network, Rwanda, November 2025 – A total of 27 female RAC technicians from Anglophone African countries participated in a UNEP OzonAction and REMA regional workshop to strengthen technical expertise, exchange national experiences, and promote gender equality in the cooling sector. The programme built on the 2023 Cairo workshop and covered emerging technologies, refrigerant trends, safety practices, and opportunities to expand women's leadership and access to professional training. **French-speaking Africa** • Regional training workshop for female technicians in Francophone Africa Network, Senegal, September 2025 – A total of 26 female RAC technicians from 21 Francophone African countries participated in a UNEP OzonAction regional training workshop in Dakar, Senegal, to strengthen technical capacities and promote gender inclusion in the cooling sector. The programme combined practical training on refrigerant recovery, energy-efficient RAC maintenance, safe handling of low-GWP refrigerants, and ozone protection, while also addressing safety standards and challenges faced by women in the RAC industry **South-East Asia and Pacific Islands countries** • Encouraged NOUs in the network to advocate for increased women participation during capacity building opportunities related to RAC servicing sector and the enforcement training (SEA and PIC) **South Asia** • International Training of Trainers (ToT) Programme for Female RAC Certification Trainers and Assessors, Italy, May 2026 – A total of 11 female refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) professionals from six South Asian countries participated in a UNEP OzonAction and ATF training programme to strengthen technical and pedagogical capacities in RAC certification and assessment. The five-day programme covered certification systems, safe handling of refrigerants, energy-efficient technologies, and climate-friendly cooling practices, while also promoting gender equality and women's leadership in the RAC sector. Ten participants successfully passed the EU F-Gas Certification examinations • Encouraged NOUs in the network to advocate for increased women participation during capacity building opportunities related to RAC servicing sector vis a vis their TVET authorities and the local training centers. **Latin America** • Assisted NOUs with promoting the participation and empowerment of women in the RAC sector as part of the implementation of their ISs, HPMPs, and KIPs, as well as sharing of experiences and lessons learned at the Network meeting.

			Caribbean countries (CAR): • Country HPMPs and KIPs include activities such as scholarships for women (Grenada, Belize, The Bahamas, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines).
Outcomes	**Outputs**		
OVERARCHING Article 5 countries meet their commitments through effective and timely implementation of Multilateral Fund projects	*HCFC phase out* • All Article 5 countries with ongoing HPMP Stages or tranches approved for UNEP implementation are assisted to implement them in a timely and effective manner. • All Article 5 countries with HPMP verification projects approved for UNEP implementation have their HCFC consumption verified in a timely and effective manner, and UNEP helps them implement the recommendations in the verification reports. • All Article 5 countries requesting UNEP assistance to prepare and submit new HPMP Stages or tranches are supported to do so. • All Article 5 countries requesting UNEP assistance to prepare and submit additional activities in their HPMPs under the special funding window to maintain energy efficiency in the refrigeration servicing sector under Executive Committee decision 89/6(b) are supported to do so. *HFC phase down* • All Article 5 countries requesting UNEP assistance to prepare and submit KIPs are supported to do so. • All Article 5 countries with KIP tranches approved for UNEP implementation are assisted to implement them in a timely and effective manner. • All Article 5 countries requesting UNEP assistance to prepare and submit Pilot projects to maintain and/or enhance energy efficiency of replacement technologies and equipment in the context of HFC phase-down under Executive Committee Decision 91/65 are supported to do so. *Unwanted controlled substances* • All Article 5 countries requesting UNEP assistance to prepare and submit projects under the funding window for an inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances and a plan for the collection, transport, and disposal of such substances under Executive Committee Decision 91/66 are supported to do so.		
2026 Activities	**Indicators**	**Number**	**Progress**
HCFC phase out			
77. Support all Article 5 countries requesting UNEP assistance to prepare, submit and implement HPMP stages or tranches as Lead or Cooperating Agency, ensuring consistency of the project, Article 7 and Country Programme data sets.	Number of HPMP Stages/tranches approved	102	**Global** • Three countries supported in submitting HPMP preparation funding requests and 39 countries in preparing and submiting HPMP stages or tranches that were approved at ExCom-97 and ExCom-98. • Provided assistance to 102 countries where UNEP is an implementing agency (75 as lead and 27 as cooperating agency) with ongoing HPMP stages or tranches for implementation in a timely and effective manner. **West Asia** HPMP Stage II & III Implementation & Preparations: • Oman: HPMP Stage III Tranche 3 approved. • Qatar: HPMP Stage III Preparation approved at ExCom-97. • Kuwait, Iraq, Syria: HPMP Stage III / Stage II Preparations approved/progressed at ExCom-96/97. Kigali Implementation Plans (KIPs): • Advanced project development for Oman, Bahrain, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and Syria. Refrigerant Bank Inventories (Decision 91/66): • Ongoing implementation for approved inventory projects in Jordan, Syria, Iraq, Oman, and Yemen.

78. Assist all Article 5 countries with HPMP verification projects approved for UNEP implementation to have their HCFC consumption verified in a timely and effective manner and help them implement the recommendations in the verification reports.	Number of HPMP verification projects implemented	36	**Global** • Supported all relevant Article 5 counties with preparation and submission of their HPMP verification reports as approved by the Executive Committee. • Provided HCFC verification reports for countries where UNEP is the Cooperating Agency. • Encouraged and assisted all countries to consider implementation of the recommendations from the verification reports, as appropriate.
HFC phase down			
79. Support all Article 5 countries requesting UNEP assistance, including those of Group 2, to prepare, submit and implement KIPs as Lead or Cooperating Agency, ensuring consistency of the project, Article 7 and Country Programme data sets.	Number of KIP projects approved	63	**Global** • Supported three countries to submit KIP preparation funding requests and 24 countries to prepare and submit KIP, either as lead or cooperating agency. • Provided assistance for 63 countries with approved KIPs for UNEP as lead (44) or cooperating agency (19) for implementation in a timely and effective manner.
Unwanted controlled substances			
80.. Decision 91/66: Assist all Article 5 countries with inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances projects approved for UNEP implementation to implement them in a timely and effective manner.	Number of countries that developed inventory of banks of used and unwanted controlled substances	71	**Global** • Supported 8 countries in the preparation and submission of national projects under the funding window established by Executive Committee Decision 91/66. • Supported 71 countries with implementation of national and regional projects under the funding window established by Executive Committee Decision 91/66
Energy efficiency projects			

81. Decision 89/6(b): Support all LVCs requesting UNEP assistance to prepare, submit and implement additional activities in their HPMPs under the special funding window to maintain energy efficiency in the refrigeration servicing sector.	Number of requests for additional activities in line with decision 89/6 (b)	54	**Global** • All countries where UNEP is implementing HPMP projects were informed about provisions of decision 89/6 on additional activities for maintaining energy efficiency in the refrigeration servicing sector in HPMPs for LVCs. • Targeted assistance provided for interested countries about potential activities to be included in the project proposals. • 12 countries were supported to include an additional energy-efficiency component in the tranches of their HPMP projects approved at ExCom-97 and ExCom-98. • Supported 54 countries with implementation of national and regional projects under the funding window established by Executive Committee Decision 89/6(b)
82. Decisions 91/65 and 94/60: Support all Article 5 countries requesting UNEP assistance to prepare, submit and implement pilot projects to maintain and/or enhance energy efficiency of replacement technologies and equipment in the context of HFC phase-down.	Number of requests for projects in line with decision 91/65 and 94/60.	6	**Global** • Two countries were supported to submit stand-alone additional energy-efficiency project in line with decision 91/65 (Republic of Moldova and Georgia). • Supported 6 countries with implementation of national projects under the funding window established by Executive Committee Decision 91/65.

Progress Report: Twinning of Ozone Officers and National Energy Efficiency Policymakers to Support Kigali Amendment Objectives, Phase II (2025-2027)

1. Background: Following the successful implementation of Phase I during 2023–2024, UNEP reviewed the outcomes and experience of the regional Twinning Workshops, taking into account participant feedback, lessons learned, and recommendations emerging from the Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP) regional networks. The review confirmed that Phase I had contributed significantly to strengthening awareness, facilitating knowledge exchange, and improving cooperation between National Ozone Officers (NOOs) and National Energy Efficiency Policymakers (NEEPs). Phase I also revealed an important implementation gap, and that is although institutional dialogue had improved, however, countries still needed more practical support to turn this cooperation into sustained national action. They needed structured technical guidance, standardized implementation tools, stronger coordination arrangements, practical monitoring instruments, and resources that could be readily adapted and applied at the national level.

Phase II was developed in response to these findings and in line with the guidance of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund. It marks a deliberate shift from the knowledge-exchange focus of Phase I towards practical implementation, institutional strengthening and sustained cooperation between ozone and energy-efficiency authorities.

Phase II is structured around two mutually reinforcing components:

a) **Development of knowledge products, practical implementation tools and technical resources; and**
b) **Regional Twinning Workshops to support the practical application of the developed resources, peer-to-peer learning and strengthened national institutional coordination.**

Following approval by the Executive Committee, the project entered implementation, and during the initial implementation period, priority has been given to establishing the technical and operational arrangements required for delivery, mobilizing relevant technical expertise, and advancing the development of the principal knowledge products and implementation tools. In parallel, preparatory work for the regional Twinning Workshops has commenced, including the development of supporting approaches and resources for the 2027 Twinning workshops cycle. A defining feature of Phase II is the development of an *integrated package of practical implementation resources;* these resources are intended to address key elements of the national implementation process, and this implementation approach establishes a direct relationship between the above two components of the project. The products, in turn, will provide the technical basis for the regional Twinning Workshops, enabling participating countries to apply the resources in practical settings, exchange implementation experience and identify appropriate national follow-up actions.

2. Progress on Phase II knowledge products and implementation tools: Development of the knowledge products and practical implementation resources constitutes a central component of Phase II and has advanced during the reporting period. The resources have been structured to address complementary aspects of implementation and, once finalized, will provide NOUs, NEEPs and other relevant national institutions with practical instruments that can be adapted to differing regulatory, institutional and technical circumstances. Below are the resources under development:

2.1 Integrated Policy & Compliance System Framework: The development of the Integrated Policy & Compliance System Framework guide is underway and responds to a recurring implementation challenge in which refrigerant-transition measures and national energy-efficiency instruments may be developed and implemented

through separate institutional and regulatory processes. Such fragmentation can affect policy coherence, create inconsistent information requirements, and complicate coordination across the compliance chain. The Framework is therefore intended to provide countries with a structured approach for connecting Kigali Amendment-related requirements with national energy-efficiency measures, including Minimum Energy Performance Standards (MEPS), energy labelling, procurement policies and broader energy-efficiency strategies.

The planned product combines policy guidance with practical implementation instruments. It will include a step-by-step policy-alignment framework and a national diagnostic checklist through which authorities can assess relevant regulatory, institutional and technical conditions. A decision-support tool will assist countries in considering appropriate integration pathways. A significant component of the Framework concerns the standardization, exchange and traceability of product information. A Data Dictionary and associated validation rules are planned to establish common information fields covering relevant energy-efficiency and refrigerant parameters, including product identification, refrigerant type, global-warming potential, refrigerant charge and safety class, applicable standards and test methods, energy-performance metrics, and relevant conformity and traceability information. A Schema-to-Workflow Map will illustrate where relevant information should be captured and verified throughout the compliance process. Worked examples for room air conditioners and domestic refrigeration, manufacturer/importer registration and product-model submission resources, and guidance on the information required for a compliance Technical File are also envisaged.
The Framework is therefore intended to provide countries with both the policy architecture and practical instruments required to strengthen coherence between energy-efficiency measures and refrigerant-transition requirements.

Current status: Technical development and refinement are in progress.

2.2 Compliance, Labelling & Enforcement Toolkit: The Compliance, Labelling & Enforcement Toolkit is being developed as a complementary resource addressing the operational elements of product compliance. While the Integrated Policy & Compliance System Framework addresses overall policy and system alignment, this Toolkit focuses on practical arrangements for product labelling, inspection, verification testing, market surveillance and enforcement. The planned package includes model consumer-label layouts for room air conditioners and domestic refrigeration. These labels are intended to combine energy-performance information with relevant refrigerant and safety information and provide adaptable approaches that can be considered within existing national labelling programmes.

Supporting guidance will address mandatory information, regulatory references, version control and related requirements. The package will also address relevant refrigerant and safety information associated with equipment plates and product identification. The Toolkit will extend beyond labelling to cover the wider compliance chain. Planned market-surveillance resources include in-market inspection checklists and structured verification-testing procedures. Sampling-plan templates, laboratory-referral documentation, chain-of-custody information and compliance criteria are intended to provide authorities with standardized instruments that can be adapted to national compliance systems.

The enforcement component will include a non-compliance classification matrix, templates for corrective actions and enforcement notices, and related follow-up documentation. Together, these resources will support a systematic process, from identifying and assessing potential non-compliance to taking corrective action and, when necessary, enforcement measures. The package will also cover manufacturer and importer registration, model submissions, and the information required for compliance Technical Files. A compliance-routing protocol will clarify institutional

responsibilities, decision points, information flows, and escalation pathways for potential non-compliance. This is particularly important when responsibility for product registration, testing, labelling, inspection, and enforcement is shared among several national authorities.

Collectively, these components are intended to establish a coherent set of practical resources covering the progression from product registration and labelling through verification, market surveillance and enforcement.

Current status: Development and technical review are underway. The planned final package includes regional examples, adaptation materials and dissemination and deployment resources.

2.3 National Coordination Mechanism Toolkit: Experience under the Twinning initiative has demonstrated that dialogue between NOUs and NEEPs can provide an important basis for cooperation. Effective and sustained implementation, however, also requires mechanisms to clarify institutional responsibilities, share information, and coordinate activities among the broader range of authorities involved in sustainable cooling. A dedicated National Coordination Mechanism (NCM) Toolkit is therefore under development to support Article 5 countries in establishing, strengthening or institutionalizing coordination arrangements among NOUs, NEEPs and other relevant national institutions. The Toolkit is being designed as a practical, adaptable resource to support Article 5 countries in establishing, strengthening and institutionalizing coordination frameworks between National Ozone Units (NOUs), National Energy Efficiency Policymakers (NEEPs) and other relevant national institutions involved in sustainable cooling and Kigali Amendment implementation. Structured around a practical coordination journey of *Review, Assess, Select, Build, Operate, and Maintain,* the Toolkit guides countries from an assessment of existing coordination arrangements through the establishment and long-term institutionalization of a National Coordination Mechanism. It includes governance models adaptable to different national contexts, stakeholder-mapping methodologies, institutional assessment tools, operational coordination procedures, and practical instruments to support formalization of coordination arrangements. The Toolkit will also be supported by country examples, contextual adaptation guidance and a multilingual governance glossary, as well as a Dissemination and Deployment Package containing presentation materials, practical exercises and deployment templates for use during the Twinning Workshops and subsequent national consultations.

Current status: Development of the Toolkit is underway.

2.4 National Policies Monitoring & Tracking Tool: Phase II also includes the development of a National Policies Monitoring & Tracking Excel-based Tool, mainly to strengthen the systematic monitoring of relevant national measures. The Tool is intended to allow Article 5 countries to record and periodically update progress in the adoption, implementation, and enforcement of policies related to energy efficiency and Kigali Amendment objectives in the cooling sector. The planned monitoring framework covers MEPS, energy-labelling schemes, integration of refrigerant parameters into policies and regulations, market-surveillance and enforcement arrangements, institutional coordination, relevant capacity-building and awareness activities, and linkages with Kigali Implementation Plans and other relevant Multilateral Fund-supported activities.

A common set of indicators, definitions and status categories will enable differentiation between different stages of policy development and implementation, including measures that are planned, adopted, implemented or enforced with their possible corresponding activities. A User Guidance Note will accompany the Tool, covering methodology, indicator definitions and arrangements for regular updating and interpretation. Illustrative country and regional examples will be included to demonstrate application across different policy and institutional settings. The Tool is expected to provide value beyond project reporting. By presenting national policy implementation information in a

structured manner, it can support national policy discussions, regional exchange, peer learning and the identification of areas in which further technical assistance may be required.
Current status: Finalization and customization are underway. Testing, refinement, and preparation of the accompanying guidance part of the planned development process.

2.5 Enhancement of the Assessing RAC Plant Sustainability Technical Guide: Building on the successful deployment of the English-language *Assessing RAC Plant Sustainability Technical Guide*, Phase II includes the updating, enhancement, and multilingual expansion of this resource to increase its accessibility and usefulness for Article 5 countries. This knowledge product responds to the continued demand for practical technical guidance on sustainable RAC plant operation, maintenance, refrigerant management, and energy-efficient servicing practices. The work includes a comprehensive review of the existing guide to incorporate user feedback, strengthen technical content, and integrate updated guidance on the safe handling and use of A2L and A3 refrigerants. In addition, operational guidance sheets, sample work orders, and supporting annexes on tools, procedures, and good servicing practices will be updated and consolidated to reflect current good practices in sustainable RAC plant management.

To support broader dissemination and uptake across the CAP regional networks, the revised guide is being translated into *French and Spanish,* enabling a significantly wider audience of technicians, trainers, plant managers, NOUs and other stakeholders in Article 5 countries to access and apply the guidance in their working languages. The updated Guide is expected to strengthen awareness of sustainable RAC plant management practices, improve understanding of refrigerant safety requirements, support energy-efficient operation and maintenance practices, and contribute to broader capacity-building efforts related to the implementation of the Kigali Amendment in Article 5 countries.

Current status: Enhancement of the technical guide is underway

2.5 Communications Toolkit for Scaling Energy-Efficient Cooling and the Refrigerant Transition: The Toolkit is being designed as a comprehensive communications package that enables NOUs and NEEPs to translate national cooling, energy-efficiency, and Kigali Amendment objectives into practical public-awareness and stakeholder-engagement initiatives. The Toolkit combines strategic guidance, campaign-planning tools, communication assets, training resources, and technician-focused materials within a single framework structured around the *Protect–Reduce–Shift–Improve–Leverage (P-R-S-I-L)* approach.

At the strategic level, the Toolkit includes a *Country Diagnostic Survey* and Country Communication Brief that help countries identify communication priorities, assess preparedness and select appropriate outreach approaches. These are complemented by a *Cooling Communications Strategy Guide*, a practical reference document for NOUs and NEEPs covering stakeholder engagement, policy messaging, communications planning, inter-institutional collaboration, localization and monitoring. An accompanying *Annual Communication Plan and Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) Framework* supports implementation, tracking of results and continuous improvement of national cooling communication efforts. The Toolkit also includes a broad suite of adaptable public-awareness assets that can be customized by countries. These comprise illustrated infographics on energy-efficient cooling, energy-label interpretation and passive cooling practices; social-media starter packs addressing energy efficiency, refrigerant transition, technician capacity, cooling finance and national coordination; Smart Buyer videos; a consumer-oriented *Transition Guide* explaining the Kigali Amendment and the transition to lower-GWP refrigerants; and a *Cooling Technology Mapping Factsheet* linking cooling technologies, refrigerant options and

enabling policy measures. Together, these resources are intended to communicate complex technical concepts in clear and accessible formats while promoting informed decision-making, efficient equipment choices and the adoption of sustainable cooling practices.

The Toolkit further incorporates a specialized set of technician-oriented resources, including *Safety First Pocket Cards* and practical *Technician Video Tutorials* on efficient installation, safe refrigerant handling, leak prevention, refrigerant management and energy-efficient servicing practices. These resources are intended to strengthen awareness, safety and technical competence within the servicing sector while supporting the transition to energy-efficient and climate-friendly technologies.

Current status: Development of the Communications Toolkit is actively underway. Strategic guidance documents have been substantially advanced, the country diagnostic and planning tools are being refined, and multiple communication assets have already been drafted and revised. Development of workshop materials, technician resources, and supporting deployment packages is continuing, with final outputs to be prepared in English, French and Spanish for use across all CAP regional networks.

3. Dissemination and deployment: Phase II integrates dissemination and deployment considerations directly into the development of each principal knowledge product. This is intended to ensure that the project delivers not only technical guidance and analytical tools, but also the practical resources needed for National Ozone Officers (NOOs), National Energy Efficiency Focal Points (NEEFs), and their counterparts to transfer knowledge, engage stakeholders, and support implementation at the national level after participating in the twinning workshops.

Each knowledge product will therefore include a dissemination and deployment package tailored to its intended users and application. Depending on the product, these packages may contain stakeholder briefing modules, user guides, editable presentation materials, facilitator notes, national rollout guidance, practical exercises, case studies, simulation materials, and communication resources. These materials will enable workshop participants to adapt and deliver the content to government institutions, enforcement authorities, policymakers, industry representatives, standards bodies, technical experts, and other relevant national stakeholders.

By embedding dissemination and deployment considerations directly into the product-development process, Phase II will strengthen the transition from workshop-based learning to sustained national implementation. The approach is intended to ensure that NOOs and NEEFs return from the twinning workshops equipped not only with technical knowledge, but also with practical, ready-to-use resources that enable them to effectively disseminate the findings, engage national stakeholders, build capacity, and support the broader uptake of project outcomes.

In addition, all developed knowledge products, implementation tools, communication resources and supporting materials are being prepared in ***English, French and Spanish*** to support their use across the CAP regional networks and to maximize accessibility among participating Article 5 countries. The multilingual approach is intended to facilitate broader uptake of the project outputs, strengthen engagement of national stakeholders, reduce language-related barriers to implementation, and ensure that the resources can be effectively applied during regional Twinning Workshops and subsequent national activities

4. Preparation for practical deployment through the 2027 regional Twinning Workshops: Preparatory activities for the regional Twinning Workshop component have commenced in parallel with the development of the knowledge products. Workshop planning under Phase II is closely linked to the technical and institutional resources being prepared under the project. A *dedicated Workshop Preparation Toolbox was developed to support*

the CAP regional networks in the preparation and organization of the regional Twinning Workshops and is intended to provide a common supporting resource for regional teams as they plan and organize the workshop cycle, thereby contributing to a more structured and consistent approach across the regional networks. The Workshop Preparation Toolbox also incorporates *Regional Needs Assessments and Implementation Gap Analyses for each CAP regional network,* ensuring that workshop planning and delivery are informed by evidence-based regional priorities and country-specific implementation needs. The assessments are designed to identify institutional, policy, and technical barriers affecting implementation, with particular emphasis on coordination between National Ozone Units (NOUs) and national energy-efficiency authorities, the status of relevant policy and regulatory frameworks, technical and institutional capacity requirements, market readiness, and opportunities to strengthen the integration of energy-efficiency considerations within Kigali Amendment implementation. The findings provide the analytical foundation for tailoring workshop agendas, identifying priority thematic areas, selecting practical case studies, and ensuring that the knowledge products respond to the specific needs of participating countries and regional networks. Regional assessment and gap-analysis activities have been initiated and will continue to inform the development, adaptation, and deployment of the Phase II knowledge products and workshop activities.

More broadly, preparatory activities include the development of workshop concepts, session structures, learning materials, technical presentations, group exercises, simulation activities, facilitation methodologies and feedback instruments, together with the identification of relevant regional and international technical expertise.
The planned workshop methodology establishes a direct connection between the Phase II knowledge products and their practical application. Country and regional examples will provide an additional basis for peer-to-peer learning and exchange of implementation experience.

The regional Twinning Workshops are planned for the later phase of project implementation in 2027, following sufficient advancement of the knowledge-resource development components. This sequencing is intended to ensure that the Workshops can be supported by substantive and sufficiently developed technical resources and can focus on practical application, adaptation and potential national follow-up. Preparation for the 2027 regional workshop cycle is therefore proceeding as an integral part of the overall Phase II implementation process rather than as a stand-alone activity.

6. Overall assessment:

Phase II has progressed from project approval into substantive implementation, with the initial implementation period concentrating on the technical, institutional and operational foundations required to move the Twinning initiative from knowledge exchange towards practical implementation.

The principal knowledge and implementation products/ tools are under development. The substantive development under Phase II is the establishment of a coherent package of practical resources addressing the key implementation challenges identified through Phase I. These cover regional needs assessment and institutional mapping; integrated refrigerant and energy-efficiency policy implementation; product labelling, compliance, market surveillance and enforcement; institutional coordination among NOUs, NEEPs and other competent authorities; systematic monitoring of national policy implementation; communications and awareness in support of sustainable cooling; regional adaptation and localization; and practical application through the regional Twinning process.
In addition to the product-specific deployment resources, the preparation of a dedicated Toolbox to support CAP regional networks in organizing the Twinning Workshops provides a common enabling resource for the regional workshop cycle and complements the technical materials being developed for application during the Workshops.

The regional Twinning Workshops planned for 2027 will play a central role in this transition, providing a platform to introduce and test the developed resources, facilitate peer-to-peer exchange, and support participating countries in identifying appropriate national approaches for implementation, coordination, and stakeholder engagement.

Overall, implementation continues to follow the phased approach established under Phase II. Through this structured progression, the project aims to strengthen the practical integration of energy-efficiency measures within Kigali Amendment implementation efforts, while fostering sustained collaboration between ozone and energy-efficiency institutions in Article 5 countries. In doing so, the project seeks to support the long-term adoption of coordinated policies, strategies, and actions that deliver both climate and energy-efficiency benefits.