NACIONES UNIDAS **EP**

Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Medio Ambiente

Distr.
GENERAL

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/99/33
16 de noviembre de 2026

ESPAÑOL
ORIGINAL: INGLÉS

COMITÉ EJECUTIVO DEL FONDO MULTILATERAL
PARA LA APLICACIÓN DEL
PROTOCOLO DE MONTREAL
Nonagésima novena reunión
Montreal, 7-11 de diciembre de 2026
Punto 9 c) del orden del día provisional[1]

ENMIENDAS AL PROGRAMA DE TRABAJO DEL PNUMA PARA 2026

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

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

OBSERVACIONES Y RECOMENDACIÓN DE LA SECRETARÍA DEL FONDO

1. El PNUMA solicita la aprobación del Comité Ejecutivo de USD 4.265.587 más unos gastos de apoyo a los organismos de USD 46.800 para las enmiendas a su programa de trabajo para 2026, indicadas en el cuadro 1. La comunicación se adjunta al presente documento.

Cuadro 1: Enmiendas al programa de trabajo del PNUMA para 2026

País	Actividad/proyecto	Monto solicitado (USD)	Monto recomendado (USD)
SECCIÓN A: ACTIVIDADES RECOMENDADAS PARA APROBACIÓN GENERAL			
A1: Renovación de proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional			
Benin	Renovación de proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (fase XIV)	180.000	180.000
Burkina Faso	Renovación de proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (fase XVI)	191.858	191.858
Dominica	Renovación de proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (fase IX)	180.000	180.000
Gabón	Renovación de proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (fase XIII)	180.000	180.000
Guyana	Renovación de proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (fase X)	180.000	180.000
Islas Salomón	Renovación de proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (fase XI)	180.000	180.000
Madagascar	Renovación de proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (fase XI)	180.000	180.000
Malí	Renovación de proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (fase XI)	180.000	180.000
Mauricio	Renovación de proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (fase IX)	180.000	180.000
Paraguay	Renovación de proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (fase XII)	180.000	180.000
Perú	Renovación de proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (fase VII)	353.748	353.748
Filipinas	Renovación de proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (fase XV)	479.930	479.930
Santa Lucía	Renovación de proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (fase XIII)	180.000	180.000
Somalia	Renovación de proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (fase VII)	180.000	180.000
República Árabe Siria	Renovación de proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (fase VII)	540.051	540.051
Togo	Renovación de proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (fase XIII)	180.000	180.000
Zambia	Renovación de proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (fase X)	180.000	180.000
	Total para A1	3.905.587	3.905.587
A2: Preparación de proyectos de planes de gestión para la eliminación de los HCFC (PGEH)			
Mauritania[a]	Preparación de un plan de gestión para la eliminación de los HCFC (etapa II)	30.000	30.000
Senegal[a]	Preparación de un PGEH (etapa III)	30.000	30.000
	Subtotal para A2	60.000	60.000
	Gastos de apoyo a los organismos	7.800	7.800
	Total para A2	67.800	67.800
A3: Preparación de proyectos de planes de aplicación de la Enmienda de Kigali relativa a los HFC (PAK)			
Arabia Saudita[a, b]	Preparación de un PAK (etapa I)	50.000	50.000
Djibouti	Preparación de un PAK (etapa I)	100.000	100.000
Mauritania[a]	Preparación de un PAK (etapa I)	150.000	150.000
	Subtotal para A3	300.000	300.000
	Gastos de apoyo a los organismos	39.000	39.000
	Total para A3	339.000	339.000
	Total para A1, A2, A3	4.265.587	4.265.587
	Gastos de apoyo a los organismos para A1, A2, A3	46.800	46.800
	Total general	4.312.387	4.312.387

[a] Con la ONUDI como organismo de ejecución cooperante

[b] Con el PNUD como organismo de ejecución principal

SECCIÓN A: ACTIVIDADES RECOMENDADAS PARA APROBACIÓN GENERAL

A1: Renovación de proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional

Descripción del proyecto

2. El PNUMA ha presentado solicitudes para la renovación de proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional (FI) en los países que se indican en la sección A1 del cuadro 1. Los proyectos se describen en el anexo I del presente documento.

Observaciones de la Secretaría

3. La Secretaría ha analizado las solicitudes de renovación de 17 proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional presentados por el PNUMA en nombre de los gobiernos afectados, comparándolas con las pautas[2] y decisiones relevantes sobre criterios de admisibilidad y niveles de financiamiento. Las solicitudes se confrontaron con los planes de trabajo de fortalecimiento institucional originales de la fase anterior, los datos de los programa de país y del artículo 7, los últimos informes de ejecución de sus planes de gestión para la eliminación de los HCFC (PGEH), el informe sobre la marcha de las actividades presentado por el organismo interviniente y las decisiones pertinentes de las Reuniones de las Partes. Se constató que los 17 países habían presentado los datos de sus programas de país y del artículo 7 para 2025. Dieciséis de ellos satisfacían las metas de cumplimiento del Protocolo de Montreal y habían notificado consumos anuales de HCFC y HFC que no superaban el máximo anual permitido establecido en sus Acuerdos con el Comité Ejecutivo en el marco de sus PGEH y PAK. Además, todas las solicitudes presentadas incluían una evaluación de los indicadores de gestión, los riesgos y sostenibilidad de los proyectos, así como de la consecución de los objetivos de fortalecimiento institucional, de conformidad con la decisión 91/63 b).

4. En el caso de Malí, la Secretaría señaló la decisión XXXVII/13 de las Partes sobre el incumplimiento por parte de Malí del Protocolo de Montreal relativo a las sustancias que agotan la capa de ozono, señalando que el consumo de HFC notificado para 2024 había superado el límite de control establecido para ese año. La Secretaría observó, además, que el consumo de HFC notificado para 2025 en virtud del artículo 7 también era superior a los límites de control del Protocolo de Montreal. Por lo tanto, la recomendación para la solicitud de renovación del proyecto de FI de Malí se hará sin perjuicio de que actúe el mecanismo del Protocolo de Montreal para abordar los incumplimientos.

Recomendación de la Secretaría

5. La Secretaría recomienda la aprobación general de las solicitudes de renovación de proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional de Benin, Burkina Faso, Dominica, el Gabón, Guyana, Madagascar, Malí, Mauricio, el Paraguay, el Perú, Filipinas, Santa Lucía, las Islas Salomón, Somalia, la República Árabe Siria, el Togo y Zambia con los niveles de financiación indicados en la sección A1 del cuadro 1 del presente documento, y la recomendación para Malí se entiende sin perjuicio de que actúe el mecanismo del Protocolo de Montreal para abordar los incumplimientos. El Comité Ejecutivo puede estimar oportuno expresar a los gobiernos de los países anteriormente mencionados las observaciones que se presentan en el anexo II de este documento.

[2] Decisión 91/63: b) Aprobar el formato revisado para los informes finales y las solicitudes de prórroga del financiamiento de fortalecimiento institucional y los indicadores de desempeño correspondientes; y c) solicitar a los países del artículo 5, por intermedio de los organismos bilaterales y de ejecución, utilizar el formato revisado a que se refiere el inciso b) anterior para toda solicitud de renovación de proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional a partir de la primera reunión del Comité Ejecutivo en 2023.

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

Descripción del proyecto

6. El PNUMA presentó solicitudes para la preparación de nuevas etapas de PGEH de dos países del artículo 5 como organismo de ejecución principal, con la ONUDI como el organismo de ejecución cooperante en ambos casos, tal como se muestra en la sección A2 del cuadro 1.

7. El PNUMA, en calidad de organismo de ejecución principal, ha proporcionado una descripción de las actividades como apoyo a las solicitudes de preparación de proyectos de la etapa II del PGEH de Mauritania y la etapa III del PGEH del Senegal, que incluía: la justificación de la financiación solicitada para la preparación de los proyectos; un informe sobre la marcha de las actividades sobre la ejecución de las etapas anteriores de los respectivos PGEH; la lista de actividades que deberán realizarse durante la preparación de los proyectos; y los presupuestos correspondientes, utilizando el formato para las solicitudes de preparación de proyectos de PGEH. La ONUDI, como organismo de ejecución cooperante para la preparación de los proyectos tanto de Mauritania como del Senegal, ha solicitado un total de USD 20.000, más unos gastos de apoyo al organismo de USD 1.400 para ambos países, en sus enmiendas al programa de trabajo para 2026[3].

Observaciones de la Secretaría

8. En la revisión de las solicitudes, la Secretaría tuvo en cuenta las pautas para financiar la preparación de PGEH de países del artículo 5 contenidas en la decisión 71/42, así como los avances de las etapas anteriores del PGEH, incluido el estado de ejecución de los tramos en el momento de preparar el presente documento. La Secretaría observó que la financiación solicitada estaba en consonancia con la decisión 71/42 y que las solicitudes se ajustaban a la decisión 82/45, por la que se permite presentar solicitudes de preparación de proyectos para la siguiente etapa del PGEH como máximo dos años antes de la fecha de finalización de la etapa anterior del PGEH.

9. Además, la Secretaría señaló que los países habían presentado sus datos de programa de país y del artículo 7 para 2025, que han cumplido con las metas de eliminación establecidas en el Protocolo de Montreal, y que su consumo anual de HCFC no excede el máximo anual permitido por sus Acuerdos con el Comité Ejecutivo en el marco de los PGEH.

10. El PNUMA confirmó que la etapa II del PGEH de Mauritania y la etapa III del PGEH del Senegal permitirán eliminar el 100 por ciento del nivel básico de HCFC en esos países a más tardar el 1 de enero de 2030.

Recomendaciones de la Secretaría

11. La Secretaría recomienda la aprobación general de la preparación de proyectos de la etapa II de los planes de gestión para la eliminación de los HCFC de Mauritania y de la preparación de proyectos de la etapa III del PGEH del Senegal con los niveles de financiación que se indican en la sección A2 del cuadro 1.

A3: Preparación de proyectos de planes de aplicación de la Enmienda de Kigali relativa a los HFC

Descripción del proyecto

12. El PNUMA ha presentado solicitudes para la preparación de la etapa I del PAK de tres países que operan al amparo del artículo 5, uno como organismo de ejecución designado, uno como organismo de ejecución principal con la ONUDI como organismo cooperante y uno como organismo de ejecución

[3] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/99/34

cooperante junto con la ONUDI, con el PNUD como organismo de ejecución principal. Estas solicitudes se muestran en la sección A3 del cuadro 1.

13. Como organismo de ejecución designado/principal para Mauritania y Djibouti, el PNUMA ha proporcionado una descripción de las actividades requeridas para la preparación de la etapa I del PAK, junto con los costos correspondientes de cada actividad, utilizando el formato para solicitudes de preparación de proyectos de PAK. El PNUD, como organismo de ejecución principal de Arabia Saudita, ha solicitado en las enmiendas a su programa de trabajo para 2026 USD 180.000, más USD 12.600 en concepto de gastos de apoyo al organismo[4]. La ONUDI, como organismo de ejecución cooperante para Mauritania y Arabia Saudita, ha solicitado USD 340.000 más unos gastos de apoyo a los organismos de USD 23.800 en las enmiendas a su programa de trabajo para 2026[5].

Observaciones de la Secretaría

14. Al examinar estas solicitudes, la Secretaría ha tenido en cuenta las directrices para la preparación de PAK que figuran en la decisión 87/50, las actividades propuestas para la preparación de proyectos y su relación con las actividades de apoyo y otros proyectos relativos a los HFC en el país.

15. En las comunicaciones de Djibouti se incluían datos sobre el consumo de HFC y mezclas de HFC de 2020 a 2024, y el país ha notificado a la Secretaría del Ozono su consumo de HFC desde 2020. La presentación de Mauritania no contiene datos sobre el consumo de HFC, ya que aún no están disponibles los datos sobre el consumo de HFC por sustancias y sectores. Como resultado, el país aún no ha notificado el consumo de HFC a la Secretaría del Ozono ni a la Secretaría del Fondo en su informe de programa de país. El país ratificó la Enmienda de Kigali en noviembre de 2025; de conformidad con el artículo 7, párrafo 2 j), del Protocolo de Montreal, las Partes del Grupo 1 del artículo 5 deben presentar sus datos de referencia para las sustancias del anexo F a más tardar tres meses después de la entrada en vigor de la Enmienda de Kigali para la Parte en cuestión.

16. Con respecto a la notificación del consumo de HFC con arreglo al artículo 7 y en los datos del programa de país de Mauritania, el PNUMA ha explicado, además, que se espera que la recopilación de datos de consumo de HFC en curso se complete para fines de noviembre de 2026, ya que aún se están realizando encuestas en algunas de las regiones. Una vez finalizada esta tarea, la Oficina Nacional del Ozono se coordinará con el departamento de aduanas para confrontar, consolidar y validar los datos recopilados, incluidos los de mezclas de HFC. Los datos de consumo de HFC validados se presentarán a través de los correspondientes canales de notificación de datos del programa de país y en virtud del artículo 7 lo antes posible.

17. Para ambos países, la encuesta nacional de consumo de HFC que se llevará a cabo en el marco de este proyecto de preparación permitirá identificar el consumo de HFC por sustancias, sectores y subsectores, evaluar patrones históricos y actuales de consumo y proporcionar la información necesaria para analizar las tendencias de consumo.

18. En las actividades de preparación de proyectos de los dos países también se incluirá una revisión de las iniciativas, políticas y normativa nacionales pertinentes relativas a la reducción de los HFC, incluidas las relacionadas con los sistemas de concesión de licencias y cuotas, la seguridad de los refrigerantes inflamables y tóxicos y el mantenimiento o mejora de la eficiencia energética de los equipos de refrigeración y aire acondicionado; una evaluación de las necesidades de creación de capacidad de las oficinas nacionales de ozono, los organismos aduaneros y de control, los importadores y distribuidores de refrigerantes, los técnicos en refrigeración y aire acondicionado, las entidades de formación profesional y los principales

[4] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/99/32
[5] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/99/34

usuarios finales, incluidas consideraciones para la participación tanto de mujeres como de hombres durante la ejecución de los proyectos; y el desarrollo de una estrategia general de reducción de los HFC.

19. La Secretaría señaló que ambos países habían ratificado la Enmienda de Kigali[6], que los gobiernos habían proporcionado cartas de apoyo a la preparación de proyectos, y que la financiación solicitada se ajustaba a la decisión 87/50 c). El PNUMA indicó que, en la preparación de proyectos para los PAK, se aprovecharían las actividades de apoyo para la reducción de HFC ya ejecutadas que habían contribuido a la ratificación de la Enmienda de Kigali en los países.

Recomendación de la Secretaría

20. La Secretaría recomienda la aprobación general de la preparación de proyectos de la etapa I del plan de aplicación de la Enmienda de Kigali relativa a los HFC (PAK) de Djibouti, Mauritania y Arabia Saudita con los niveles de financiación que se muestran en la sección A3 del cuadro 1.

[6] La fecha de ratificación de la Enmienda de Kigali fue el 8 de marzo de 2024 para Djibouti y el 11 de noviembre de 2025 para Mauritania.

Annex I

INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECT PROPOSALS[1]

Benin: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile			
Implementing agency:			UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US $):			
	Phase I:	Nov-95	50,000
	Phase II:	Jul-99	33,333
	Phase III:	Mar-01	33,333
	Phase IV:	Jul-03	43,333
	Phase V:	Jul-06	60,000
	Phase VI:	Nov-08	60,000
	Phase VII:	Dec-10	60,000
	Phase VIII	Dec-13	60,000
	Phase IX:	Nov-15	85,000
	Phase X:	Nov-17	82,337
	Phase XI:	Dec-19	85,000
	Phase XII:	Nov-21	85,000
	Phase XIII	Dec-23	180,000
		Total:	917,336
Amount requested for renewal (phase XIV) (US $):			180,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase XIV (US $):			180,000
Agency support costs (US $):			0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase XIV to the Multilateral Fund (US $):			180,000
Date of approval of country programme:			1995
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:			2011
Date of approval of Kigali HFC implementation plan:			2024
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes for ODS/CO_2-eq tonnes for HFCs):			
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)			0.0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)			23.8
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)			0.0
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)			1,763,273
Latest reported ODS consumption (2025) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:			
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)			0.00
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)			6.38
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)			0.00
		Total:	6.38
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (CO_2-eq tonnes) as per Article 7			1,499,852
Year of reported country programme implementation data:			2025
Amount approved for projects (as at June 2026) (US $):			4,332,904
Amount disbursed (as at December 2025) (US $):			3,333,488
ODS to be phased out (as at June 2026) (ODP tonnes):			87.8
ODS phased out (as at December 2025) (ODP tonnes):			81.8
HFCs to be phased out (as at June 2026) (CO_2-eq tonnes):			92,450.4
HFCs phased out (as at December 2025) (CO_2-eq tonnes):			0

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

[1] Data as at December 2025 are based on document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/99/16.

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US $)
(a) Investment projects:	905,333
(b) Institutional strengthening:	917,336
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	2,510,235
Total:	4,332,904
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	150,000

Progress report

2. During phase XIII of its institutional strengthening project, the National Ozone Unit (NOU) of Benin continued implementation of the Montreal Protocol and Kigali Amendment; maintained the licensing and quota system for HCFCs and HFCs; collected, verified and reported data on controlled substances; coordinated with government institutions and relevant stakeholders; and conducted awareness-raising, training and enforcement activities for customs officers, importers and refrigeration and air-conditioning technicians. Benin also continued implementation of stage II of its HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP), initiated stage I of its Kigali implementation plan (KIP), and undertook activities related to the inventory of banks of controlled substances and energy efficiency. The country fully achieved six performance indicators and partially achieved one during the current phase.

Plan of action

3. In the upcoming phase, the NOU will continue to strengthen implementation of the Montreal Protocol. The NOU will coordinate the implementation of stage II of the HPMP; promote and enforce the licensing and quota system, including the systematic declaration of imports; establish the technician certification programme; and sustain monitoring and evaluation activities. It will also conduct stakeholder workshops to promote low-GWP alternatives; ensure timely data collection and reporting to the Ozone and Fund Secretariats; continue information dissemination and awareness-raising activities; and prepare the KIP strategy.

Sustainability and risk assessment

4. The sustainability of the project's results will be supported by a strengthened regulatory framework, a fully operational licensing and quota system for controlled substances, and continued coordination among relevant national stakeholders. The Government of Benin will continue to support compliance with its obligations under the Montreal Protocol through the enforcement of regulatory measures, capacity-building of relevant institutions, and active engagement with stakeholders in the refrigeration and air-conditioning sector. The main identified risks relate to illegal trade in controlled substances, the circulation of counterfeit refrigerants, and limited border-control capacities. These risks will be mitigated through continued training of customs officers, enforcement agencies, and inspection services, strengthened joint inspections, regional cooperation, and information exchange with neighboring countries. UNEP, as the implementing agency, will continue to support the timely and sustainable implementation of project activities.

Burkina Faso: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile			
Implementing agency:			UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US $):			
	Phase I:	Nov-93	83,500
	Phase II:	May-97	55,700
	Phase III:	Mar-99	55,700
	Phase IV	Mar-01	55,700
	Phase V:	Nov-02	72,410
	Phase VI:	Dec-04	72,410
	Phase VII:	Nov-06	72,410
	Phase VIII:	Nov-08	72,410
	Phase IX:	Dec-10	72,410
	Phase X:	Dec-12	72,410
	Phase XI:	May-15	72,410
	Phase XII:	Jul-17	92,612
	Phase XIII:	May-19	92,685
	Phase XIV:	Jul-21	92,685
	Phase XV:	Dec-23	191,858
		Total:	1,227,310
Amount requested for renewal (phase XVI) (US $):			191,858
Amount recommended for approval for phase XVI (US $):			191,858
Agency support costs (US $):			0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase XVI to the Multilateral Fund (US $):			191,858
Date of approval of country programme:			1993
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan (stage I):			2010
Date of approval of Kigali HFC implementation plan:			2024
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes for ODS/CO_2-eq tonnes for HFCs):			
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)			0.0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)			28.9
(c) Annex E, (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)			0.0
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)			1,049,523
Latest reported ODS consumption (2025) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:			
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)			0.00
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)			2.20
(c) Annex E, (methyl bromide)			0.00
		Total:	2.20
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (CO_2-eq tonnes) as per Article 7			530,759
Year of reported country programme implementation data:			2025
Amount approved for projects (as at June 2026) (US $):			4,626,459
Amount disbursed (as at December 2025) (US $):			3,423,926
ODS to be phased out (as at June 2026) (ODP tonnes):			86.0
ODS phased out (as at December 2025) (ODP tonnes):			81.2
HFCs to be phased out (as at June 2026) (CO_2-eq tonnes):			157,224.0
HFCs phased out (as at December 2025) (CO_2-eq tonnes):			0

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

Summary of activities	**Funds approved (US $)**
(a) Investment projects:	863,287
(b) Institutional strengthening:	1,227,310
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	2,535,862
Total:	4,626,459
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	150,000

Progress report

6. During phase XV of its institutional strengthening (IS) project, the National Ozone Unit (NOU) of Burkina Faso continued implementation of the Montreal Protocol and Kigali Amendment; collected ODS and HFC import data and reported country programme and Article 7 data; coordinated with stakeholders, including the National Ozone Committee; supervised training for 102 refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) technicians and 74 customs and environmental officers; and conducted awareness-raising activities on HCFC alternatives and relevant legislation. Burkina Faso also observed World Ozone Day and continued participation in Montreal Protocol-related meetings. The country fully achieved six performance indicators and partially achieved one during the current phase.

Plan of action

7. In the upcoming phase, the NOU will continue to strengthen implementation of the Montreal Protocol by coordinating stage II of the HCFC phase-out management plan and stage I of the Kigali HFC implementation plan. The NOU will promote and enforce the licensing and quota system; establish the technician certification programme; sustain monitoring and evaluation activities; and conduct annual stakeholder workshops to promote low-GWP alternatives. It will also ensure timely data collection and reporting to the Ozone and Fund Secretariats and continue information dissemination and awareness-raising activities.

Sustainability and risk assessment

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

Dominica: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile			
Implementing agency:			UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US $):			
	Phase I:	Nov-98	30,000
	Phase II:	Apr-04 and Apr-05	26,000
	Phase III:	Nov-06	60,000
	Phase IV:	Nov-08	60,000
	Phase V:	Dec-10	60,000
	Phase VI:	May-14	60,000
		Nov-17*	20,000
	Phase VII:	Jun-2018	85,000
	Phase VIII:	Dec-2023	180,000
		Total:	581,000
Amount requested for renewal (phase IX) (US $):			180,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase IX (US $):			180,000
Agency support costs (US $):			0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase IX to the Multilateral Fund (US $):			180,000
Date of approval of country programme:			1998
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:			2010
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):			
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)			0.0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)			0.4
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)			0.0
Latest reported ODS consumption (2025) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:			
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)			0.00
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)			0.03
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)			0.00
		Total:	0.03
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (CO_2-eq tonnes) as per Article 7			
Year of reported country programme implementation data:			2025
Amount approved for projects (as at June 2026) (US $):			1,353,189
Amount disbursed (as at December 2025) (US $):			1,036,494
ODS to be phased out (as at June 2026) (ODP tonnes):			0.8
ODS phased out (as at December 2025) (ODP tonnes):			0.8

* Additional emergency assistance for institutional strengthening of US $20,000 was approved at the 80th meeting.

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

Summary of activities	**Funds approved (US $)**
(a) Investment projects:	61,267
(b) Institutional strengthening:	581,000
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	705,922
Total:	1,353,189
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	50,000

Progress report

10. During phase VIII of its institutional strengthening project, the National Ozone Unit (NOU) of Dominica continued implementation of the Montreal Protocol; implemented legislation and regulations to control and monitor Montreal Protocol-controlled substances and equipment; collected and reported consumption data; coordinated with national agencies and relevant stakeholders; and supervised implementation of HCFC phase-out activities. Dominica also conducted awareness-raising and information exchange activities, participated in regional and international Montreal Protocol meetings, and incorporated gender considerations into project implementation. The Kigali Amendment had not yet been ratified during the phase. The country fully achieved six performance indicators and partially achieved one during the current phase.

Plan of action

11. In the upcoming phase, Dominica will continue to strengthen implementation of the Montreal Protocol, with a focus on achieving the complete phase-out of HCFCs by 2030 and advancing ratification of the Kigali Amendment. The NOU will strengthen institutional coordination; continue implementing the licensing and quota system for HCFCs and introduce a licensing system for HFCs; and coordinate and monitor activities under the HCFC phase-out management plan. It will also strengthen cooperation and capacity-building with refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) sector stakeholders; conduct awareness-raising activities through virtual and print media; ensure timely Country Programme and Article 7 data reporting, including HFC data; and continue to promote the participation of women in the RAC sector. The NOU will maintain active participation in regional and international meetings of the Montreal Protocol and continue integrating gender considerations into project implementation.

Sustainability and risk assessment

12. The sustainability of the project's results will be supported by the stable institutional integration of the NOU within the Ministry of Environment, Rural Modernisation, Kalinago Upliftment, and Constituency Empowerment, under the direct supervision of the Office of the Permanent Secretary. The integration of the NOU's work programme within the Ministry, together with the Government's continued commitment to the NOU and the implementation of the Montreal Protocol, provides a strong institutional framework for the continuity of project activities. The risks associated with IS project implementation are assessed as low, with mitigation measures in place at the national and regional levels. Risks will be monitored and managed through the established institutional framework and UNEP reporting requirements under the small-scale funding agreement, allowing potential implementation issues to be identified and addressed in a timely manner. UNEP will continue to provide direct support, as necessary, to facilitate effective implementation and contribute to the long-term sustainability of project results.

Gabon: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile			
Implementing agency:			UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US $):			
	Phase I:	May-97	45,600
	Phase II:	Dec-00	30,400
	Phase III:	Jul-02	39,520
	Phase IV:	Dec-04	60,000
	Phase V:	Nov-06	60,000
	Phase VI:	Nov-08	60,000
	Phase VII:	Dec-10	60,000
	Phase VIII	Dec-13	60,000
	Phase IX:	Nov-15	84,703
	Phase X:	Jun-18	85,000
	Phase XI:	Jul-21	85,000
	Phase XII:	Dec-23	180,000
		Total:	850,223
Amount requested for renewal (phase XIII) (US $):			180,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase XIII (US $):			180,000
Agency support costs (US $):			0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase XIII to the Multilateral Fund (US $):			180,000
Date of approval of country programme:			1997
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:			2010
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes for ODS/CO_2-eq tonnes for HFCs):			
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)			0.0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)			30.2
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)			0.0
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)			2,182,210
Latest reported ODS consumption (2025) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:			
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)			0.00
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)			5.94
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)			0.00
		Total:	5.94
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (CO_2-eq tonnes) as per Article 7			860,591
Year of reported country programme implementation data:			2025
Amount approved for projects (as at June 2026) (US $):			3,410,107
Amount disbursed (as at December 2025) (US $):			2,670,167
ODS to be phased out (as at June 2026) (ODP tonnes):			42.8
ODS phased out (as at December 2025) (ODP tonnes):			33.0

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

Summary of activities	**Funds approved (US $)**
(a) Investment projects:	528,974
(b) Institutional strengthening:	850,223
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	2,030,910
Total:	3,410,107
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	150,000

Progress report

14. During phase XII of its institutional strengthening project, Gabon continued implementation of the Montreal Protocol; collected and reported data on controlled substances; maintained its HFC licensing and quota system; coordinated with the National Ozone Committee, Customs authorities and refrigeration and air-conditioning sector stakeholders; and strengthened customs capacity and cooperation to support enforcement. Gabon also conducted awareness-raising activities, including dissemination of information in local languages, incorporated gender considerations into project implementation, continued HCFC phase-out and preparations for HFC phase-down, and participated in regional and Montreal Protocol-related meetings. The country made progress across the seven performance indicators during the current phase.

Plan of action

15. In the upcoming phase, the National Ozone Unit (NOU) will continue to strengthen implementation of the Montreal Protocol by coordinating stage II of the HCFC phase-out management plan and the Kigali HFC implementation plan. The NOU will promote and enforce the licensing and quota system, including annual HFC quotas; establish the refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) technician certification programme; sustain monitoring and evaluation activities; and strengthen coordination with customs and RAC-sector stakeholders. It will also implement and monitor the HFC phase-down strategy under the KIP; ensure timely data collection and reporting to the Ozone and Fund Secretariats; and continue information dissemination and awareness-raising activities.

Sustainability and risk assessment

16. The sustainability of the project's results will be supported by the Government of Gabon's continued regulation of HCFC and HFC consumption in line with its commitments under the Montreal Protocol, strengthened technical capacity through equipped training centres, and continued training of customs officers to monitor HCFC and HFC imports and use. The planned prohibition of certain HCFC and HFC imports will further support the sustainable phase-out and phase-down of controlled substances. These measures are expected to mitigate implementation risks experienced during previous phases. UNEP, as the implementing agency, will continue to support the timely implementation of project activities. Despite implementation challenges, online meetings and training have proven effective in supporting the continuity of project activities.

Guyana: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US $):		
	Phase I: Nov-97	65,000
	Phase II: Jul-01	43,400
	Phase III: Apr-06	56,333
	Phase IV: Nov-09	60,000
	Phase V: Dec-12	60,000
	Phase VI: May-15	60,000
	Phase VII: Jul-17	85,000
	Phase VIII: Dec-19	85,000
	Phase IX: Dec-23	180,000
	Total:	694,733
Amount requested for renewal (phase X) (US $):		180,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase X (US $):		180,000
Agency support costs (US $):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase X to the Multilateral Fund (US $):		180,000
Date of approval of country programme:		1997
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:		2011
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes for ODS/CO_2-eq tonnes for HFCs):		
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)		0.0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		1.8
(c) Annex E, (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		1.4
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)		146,169
Latest reported ODS consumption (2025) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.00
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		0.03
(c) Annex E, (methyl bromide)		0.00
	Total:	0.03
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (CO_2-eq tonnes) as per Article 7		111,632
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2025
Amount approved for projects (as at June 2026) (US $):		3,130,088
Amount disbursed (as at December 2025) (US $):		2,387,512
ODS to be phased out (as at June 2026) (ODP tonnes):		68.1
ODS phased out (as at December 2025) (ODP tonnes):		67.4

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

Summary of activities	**Funds approved (US $)**
(a) Investment projects:	1,181,153
(b) Institutional strengthening:	694,733
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,254,202
Total:	3,130,088
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	95,000

Progress report

18. During phase IX of its institutional strengthening project, Guyana continued implementation of the Montreal Protocol and activities towards ratification of the Kigali Amendment; maintained its HCFC licensing and quota system and issued HFC licences; coordinated with Customs authorities to prevent illegal trade and strengthen enforcement capacity; reported Article 7 and country programme data; and continued implementation of stage II of its HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP). Guyana also conducted awareness-raising activities, participated in regional and international Montreal Protocol meetings, and incorporated gender considerations into stakeholder engagement and training. The country fully achieved six performance indicators and partially achieved one during the current phase.

Plan of action

19. In the upcoming phase, Guyana will continue to strengthen implementation of the Montreal Protocol, with a focus on achieving the complete phase-out of HCFCs and advancing ratification of the Kigali Amendment. The National Ozone Action Unit (NOAU) will strengthen institutional coordination and cooperation with Customs; maintain the HCFC licensing and quota system and issue HFC licences; and coordinate the implementation of stage II of the HPMP. It will also strengthen capacity-building and cooperation with the RAC sector and technical institutes; ensure timely Article 7 and country programme data reporting; and continue public awareness activities. The NOAU will maintain active participation in regional and international meetings of the Montreal Protocol and continue integrating gender considerations, including promoting women's participation in customs and RAC training.

Sustainability and risk assessment

20. The sustainability of the project's results will be supported by the stable institutional integration of the NOAU within the Ministry of Agriculture through the Hydrometeorological Service, under the Chief Hydrometeorological Officer and the Office of the Permanent Secretary. The integration of the NOAU work programme into departmental and Ministry workplans, together with Government in-kind contributions, will further support the continuity of project activities. The main identified risks relate to shifts in national priorities affecting the RAC Association and sector, as well as changes in Government, particularly among intra-ministerial focal points, which may delay approvals, reporting, and project endorsement. These risks will be mitigated through regular monitoring and coordination between UNEP and the NOAU, planned meetings, and official communication and CAP support where implementation issues arise. Interim progress reporting will further support the early identification of implementation challenges and facilitate timely technical assistance from UNEP.

Madagascar: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US $):		
	Phase I: Nov-99	70,000
	Phase II: Jul-04	60,700
	Phase III: Jul-06	60,700
	Phase IV: Nov-09 & Apr-10	60,700
	Phase V: Jul-12	60,700
	Phase VI: Nov-14	60,700
	Phase VII: Dec-16	85,000
	Phase VIII: Dec-18	85,000
	Phase IX: Jul-21	85,000
	Phase X: Dec-23	180,000
	Total:	808,500
Amount requested for renewal (phase XI) (US $):		180,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase XI (US $):		180,000
Agency support costs (US $):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase XI to the Multilateral Fund (US $):		180,000
Date of approval of country programme:		1999
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:		2010
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes for ODS/CO_2-eq tonnes for HFCs):		
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)		0.0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		16.6
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		2.6
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)		1,719,334
Latest reported ODS consumption (2025) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.00
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		4.82
(c) Annex E, (methyl bromide)		0.00
	Total:	4.82
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (CO_2-eq tonnes) as per Article 7		1,898,549
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2025
Amount approved for projects (as at June 2026) (US $):		3,457,512
Amount disbursed (as at December 2025) (US $):		2,543,218
ODS to be phased out (as at June 2026) (ODP tonnes):		55.9
ODS phased out (as at December 2025) (ODP tonnes):		44.8

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

Summary of activities	**Funds approved (US $)**
(a) Investment projects:	611,967
(b) Institutional strengthening:	808,500
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	2,037,045
Total:	3,457,512
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	150,000

Progress report

22. During phase X of its institutional strengthening project, Madagascar continued implementation of the Montreal Protocol; maintained its licensing and quota system for HCFCs and HFCs; collected and reported Country Programme and Article 7 data; coordinated with Customs and other national stakeholders; and continued implementation of its HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP), including training for customs and enforcement officers and refrigeration and air-conditioning technicians. Madagascar also ratified the Kigali Amendment, conducted awareness-raising activities, incorporated gender considerations into project implementation, and participated in regional and international Montreal Protocol meetings. The country fully achieved five performance indicators and partially achieved two during the current phase.

Plan of action

23. In the upcoming phase, the National Ozone Unit (NOU) will continue to strengthen implementation of the Montreal Protocol by coordinating stage II of the HPMP and preparing stage I of the Kigali HFC implementation plan (KIP). The NOU will promote and enforce the licensing and quota system; establish HFC licensing and quota systems following the adoption of the necessary legislation; establish the technician certification programme; and sustain monitoring and evaluation activities. It will also conduct annual stakeholder workshops to promote low-GWP alternatives; ensure timely data collection and reporting to the Ozone and Fund Secretariats; continue information dissemination and awareness-raising activities, including communication on the country's ratification of the Kigali Amendment; and advance preparation of stage I of the KIP.

Sustainability and risk assessment

24. The sustainability of the project's results will be supported by the Government of Madagascar's continued regulation of HCFC consumption in line with its commitments under the Montreal Protocol, strengthened technical capacity through equipped training centres, and continued training of customs officers to monitor HCFC and HFC use. The planned prohibition of certain HCFC and HFC imports will further contribute to the sustainable phase-out and phase-down of controlled substances. These measures are expected to mitigate implementation risks experienced during previous phases. UNEP, as the implementing agency, will continue to support the timely implementation of project activities. Despite implementation challenges, online meetings and training have proven effective in supporting the continuity of project activities.

Mali: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile			
Implementing agency:			UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US $):			
	Phase I:	Mar-98	70,000
	Phase II:	Dec-01	46,667
	Phase III:	Dec-04	60,677
	Phase IV:	Nov-06	60,677
	Phase V:	Nov-08	60,677
	Phase VI:	Apr-11	60,677
	Phase VII:	Jul-13	60,677
	Phase VIII:	May-15	60,677
	Phase IX:	Jun-18	85,000
	Phase X:	Jun-23	180,000
		Total:	745,729
Amount requested for renewal (phase XI) (US $):			180,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase XI (US $):			180,000
Agency support costs (US $):			0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase XI to the Multilateral Fund (US $):			180,000
Date of approval of country programme:			1998
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:			2011
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):			
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)			0.0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)			15.0
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (CO_2-eq tonnes) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)			399,935
Latest reported ODS consumption (2025) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:			
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)			0.00
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)			3.30
(c) Annex E, (methyl bromide)			0.00
		Total:	3.30
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (CO_2-eq tonnes) as per Article 7			1,571,571
Year of reported country programme implementation data:			2025
Amount approved for projects (as at June 2026) (US $):			3,948,578
Amount disbursed (as at December 2025) (US $):			2,824,143
ODS to be phased out (as at June 2026) (ODP tonnes):			137.7
ODS phased out (as at December 2025) (ODP tonnes):			132.8

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

Summary of activities	**Funds approved (US $)**
(a) Investment projects:	1,043,727
(b) Institutional strengthening:	745,729
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	2,159,122
Total:	3,948,578
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	150,000

Progress report

26. During phase X of its institutional strengthening project, Mali continued implementation of the Montreal Protocol and Kigali Amendment; collected HCFC and HFC import data and reported Country Programme and Article 7 data; maintained its HFC licensing and quota system; coordinated with stakeholders, including the National Ozone Committee; and conducted awareness-raising activities on HCFC alternatives and relevant legislation and regulations. Mali also participated in World Ozone Day and Montreal Protocol-related meetings. The country was in non-compliance with the HFC phase-down schedule in 2024 and 2025. This represents a significant risk to the country's ability to meet its HFC phase-down obligations and will require strengthened implementation and monitoring of the HFC licensing and quota system. The country fully achieved four performance indicators and partially achieved three during the current phase.

Plan of action

27. In the upcoming phase, the National Ozone Unit (NOU) will continue to strengthen implementation of the Montreal Protocol by coordinating stage II of the HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP) and preparing the first tranche of stage Iof the Kigali HFC implementation plan (KIP). The NOU will promote and enforce the licensing and quota system for HCFCs and establish licensing and quota systems for HFCs; strengthen cooperation with customs and importers to monitor legal trade in HCFCs and HFCs; and coordinate the establishment of the refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) technician certification programme. It will also sustain monitoring and evaluation activities; conduct annual stakeholder workshops to promote low-GWP alternatives; ensure timely data collection and reporting to the Ozone and Fund Secretariats; continue information dissemination and awareness-raising activities; and integrate gender considerations into project implementation.

Sustainability and risk assessment

28. The sustainability of the project's results will be supported by the continued operation of the NOU, active engagement of relevant ministries, agencies, associations, and stakeholders, and sustained financial support from the Multilateral Fund (MLF). The National Ozone Office, under the guidance of the National Ozone Steering Committee, will continue to coordinate with relevant institutions and the RAC sector to support the implementation of Montreal Protocol activities. The main identified risks relate to the prevailing security and political instability and Mali's non-compliance with the HFC phase-down schedule. These risks will be addressed through strengthened monitoring and implementation of the HFC licensing and quota system, continued inter-institutional coordination, stakeholder engagement, and the development and updating of relevant laws and regulations. Sustained MLF support and continued coordination among key stakeholders will further contribute to mitigating implementation risks and supporting the long-term sustainability of project results.

Mauritius: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US $):		
	Phase I: Jun-93	50,000
	Phase II: Apr-05	60,000
	Phase III: Nov-07	46,504
	Phase IV: Nov-14	60,000
	Phase V: Dec-16	85,000
	Phase VI: Dec-19	85,000
	Phase VII: Jul-21	85,000
	Phase VIII: Dec-23	180,000
	Total:	651,504
Amount requested for renewal (phase IX) (US $):		180,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase IX (US $):		180,000
Agency support costs (US $):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase IX to the Multilateral Fund (US $):		180,000
Date of approval of country programme:		1993
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:		2011
Date of approval of Kigali HFC implementation plan:		2024
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes for ODS/CO_2-eq tonnes for HFCs):		
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)		0.1
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		8.0
(c) Annex E, (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		0.1
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)		665,957
Latest reported ODS consumption (2025) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.00
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		0.11
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)		0.00
	Total:	0.11
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (CO_2-eq tonnes) as per Article 7		619,258
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2025
Amount approved for projects (as at June 2026) (US $):		3,650,851
Amount disbursed (as at December 2025) (US $):		2,773,055
ODS to be phased out (as at June 2026) (ODP tonnes):		60.8
ODS phased out (as at December 2025) (ODP tonnes):		62.9
HFCs to be phased out (as at June 2026) (CO_2-eq tonnes):		36,102.0
HFCs phased out (as at December 2025) (CO_2-eq tonnes):		0

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

Summary of activities	**Funds approved (US $)**
(a) Investment projects:	1,805,600
(b) Institutional strengthening:	651,504
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,193,747
Total:	3,650,851
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	150,000

Progress report

30. During phase VIII of its institutional strengthening project, Mauritius continued implementation of the Montreal Protocol; maintained its HCFC and HFC licensing and quota systems, with consumption remaining within established limits; reported Article 7 and Country Programme data; coordinated with stakeholders through the National Ozone Steering Committee; and continued implementation of its HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP) and Kigali implementation plan (KIP). Mauritius also conducted training for refrigeration and air-conditioning technicians, customs officers and customs brokers. The amendment of national regulations to incorporate provisions of the Kigali Amendment remained ongoing during the current phase. The country fully achieved six performance indicators and partially achieved one during the current phase.

Plan of action

31. In the upcoming phase, Mauritius will continue to strengthen implementation of the Montreal Protocol and the Kigali Amendment, with a focus on achieving the HCFC and HFC reduction targets and coordinating implementation of the HPMP and KIP. The National Ozone Unit (NOU) will finalize the ODS regulations; strengthen HCFC and HFC control measures; and continue training RAC technicians and customs officers to support the safe use of low-GWP alternatives and effective enforcement. Mauritius will also promote refrigerant recovery, recycling and reclamation; ensure timely Article 7 and Country Programme data reporting; strengthen cooperation with national and regional stakeholders; and continue awareness-raising activities, including World Ozone Day. The NOU will maintain active participation in regional and international meetings of the Montreal Protocol and continue integrating gender considerations into project implementation.

Sustainability and risk assessment

32. The sustainability of the project's results will be supported by the strong institutional integration of the NOU within the Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change, with clear reporting lines and continued Government in-kind contributions through human resources and logistical support. Close coordination among the NOU, Customs Department, and Dangerous Chemicals Control Board will further support enforcement capacity and the effective implementation of Montreal Protocol activities. Project risks will continue to be monitored and managed through periodic internal and external audits and established oversight mechanisms. The main identified risk relates to delays in the recruitment of the legal expert responsible for drafting the ODS Regulation; this risk has been addressed through the award of the contract in August 2026, with progress being closely monitored to support timely finalization of the regulation. Continued engagement with GIZ will further help mitigate potential procurement-related delays.

Paraguay: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile			
Implementing agency:			UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US $):			
	Phase I:	Feb-97	66,300
	Phase II:	Dec-00	44,200
	Phase III:	Apr-03	57,460
	Phase IV:	Nov-07	60,000
	Phase V:	Jul-10	60,000
	Phase VI:	Apr-12	60,000
	Phase VII:	May-14	60,000
	Phase VIII:	Dec-16	80,062
	Phase IX:	Dec-18	78,260
	Phase X:	Nov-21	85,000
	Phase XI:	Dec-23	180,000
		Total:	831,282
Amount requested for renewal (phase XII) (US $):			180,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase XII (US $):			180,000
Agency support costs (US $):			0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase XII to the Multilateral Fund (US $):			180,000
Date of approval of country programme:			1997
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:			2011
Date of approval of Kigali HFC implementation plan:			2024
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes for ODS/CO_2-eq tonnes for HFCs):			
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)			0.0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)			18.0
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)			0.9
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)			1,684,582
Latest reported ODS consumption (2025) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:			
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)			0.00
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)			4.90
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)			0.00
		Total:	4.90
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (CO_2-eq tonnes) as per Article 7			1,319,772
Year of reported country programme implementation data:			2025
Amount approved for projects (as at June 2026) (US $):			5,875,700
Amount disbursed (as at December 2025) (US $):			4,460,075
ODS to be phased out (as at June 2026) (ODP tonnes):			350.9
ODS phased out (as at December 2025) (ODP tonnes):			345.1
HFCs to be phased out (as at June 2026) (CO_2-eq tonnes):			84,229.0
HFCs phased out (as at December 2025) (CO_2-eq tonnes):			0

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

Summary of activities	**Funds approved (US $)**
(a) Investment projects:	2,115,440
(b) Institutional strengthening:	831,282
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	2,928,978
Total:	5,875,700
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	150,000

Progress report

34. During the current phase of its institutional strengthening project, Paraguay continued implementation of the Montreal Protocol and Kigali Amendment; maintained its licensing and quota systems for HCFCs and HFCs; monitored imports of controlled substances and equipment; reported Article 7 and Country Programme data; coordinated with customs authorities and other relevant stakeholders; and continued implementation of its HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP) and Kigali HFC implementation plan (KIP). Paraguay also conducted training and awareness-raising activities, incorporated gender considerations into project implementation, and collected sex-disaggregated participation data. During the phase, six performance indicators were fully achieved, with one partially achieved.

Plan of action

35. In the upcoming phase, Paraguay will continue to strengthen implementation of the Montreal Protocol by coordinating the final stages of the HPMP and implementation of the KIP. The National Ozone Unit (NOU) will strengthen and enforce the HCFC and HFC licensing and quota systems; support the HFC phase-down in accordance with the Kigali Amendment; and reinforce cooperation with customs authorities to prevent illegal trade. It will also strengthen collaboration with the refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) sector, technical institutions, universities and other stakeholders to promote technical standards, certification and sustainable RAC technologies; improve data collection and reporting; and continue awareness-raising activities, including World Ozone Day and World Refrigeration Day. Paraguay will also continue integrating gender considerations into project implementation.

Sustainability and risk assessment

36. The sustainability of the project's results will be supported by the continued operation of the NOU within the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADES), the established licensing and quota system, and institutional coordination mechanisms developed under the Montreal Protocol. Continued collaboration with customs authorities, technical institutions, universities, RAC sector associations, and other relevant stakeholders will support compliance with Montreal Protocol obligations and implementation of the Kigali Amendment. The project will also build on institutional arrangements and partnerships established through the HPMP, KIP, and previous institutional strengthening phases, while strengthening technical capacities and promoting low-GWP alternatives and environmentally sustainable technologies and practices. The main identified risk relates to periodic changes in national authorities, which could affect institutional continuity and decision-making. This risk will be mitigated through the continued involvement of multiple institutional stakeholders, awareness-raising among new authorities on Paraguay's Montreal Protocol obligations and strengthened institutional ownership of project activities. UNEP will continue to provide technical and policy support to facilitate knowledge transfer, institutional continuity, and the long-term sustainability of project results. Gender considerations will remain integrated throughout project implementation.

Peru: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile			
Implementing agency:			UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US $):			
	Phase I:	Jul-95	154,000
	Phase II:	Nov-99	102,700
	Phase III:	Jul-02	133,510
	Phase IV:	Dec-12	133,510
	Phase V:	Nov-17	170,893
	Phase VI:	Dec-22	235,832
		Total:	930,445
Amount requested for renewal (phase VII) (US $):			353,748
Amount recommended for approval for phase VII (US $):			353,748
Agency support costs (US $):			0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase VII to the Multilateral Fund (US $):			353,748
Date of approval of country programme:			1995
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:			2012
Date of approval of Kigali HFC implementation plan:			2023
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):			
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)			0.0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)			26.9
(c) Annex E, (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)			1.3
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)			2,735,721
Latest reported ODS consumption (2025) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:			
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)			0.00
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)			4.18
(c) Annex E, (methyl bromide)			0.00
		Total:	4.18
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (CO_2-eq tonnes) as per Article 7			2,315,018
Year of reported country programme implementation data:			2025
Amount approved for projects (as at June 2026) (US $):			9,333,196
Amount disbursed (as at December 2025) (US $):			7,674,166
ODS to be phased out (as at June 2026) (ODP tonnes):			562.1
ODS phased out (as at December 2025) (ODP tonnes):			540.0
HFCs to be phased out (as at June 2026) (CO_2-eq tonnes):			123,147.0
HFCs phased out (as at December 2025) (CO_2-eq tonnes):			0

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

Summary of activities		**Funds approved (US $)**
(a)	Investment projects:	5,962,463
(b)	Institutional strengthening:	930,445
(c)	Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	2,440,288
	Total:	9,333,196
(d)	HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	150,000

Progress report

38. During the current phase of its institutional strengthening project, Peru continued implementation of the Montreal Protocol and Kigali Amendment; strengthened national ODS legislation; maintained its licensing and quota systems for HCFCs and HFCs; reported Article 7 and Country Programme data; and coordinated implementation of stage II of its HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP). Peru also prepared and submitted stage I of its Kigali HFC implementation plan (KIP), initiated energy-efficiency activities, conducted training for customs officers and awareness-raising activities, and continued implementation of its gender roadmap. During the phase, five performance indicators were fully achieved, with two partially achieved.

Plan of action

39. In the upcoming phase, Peru will continue to strengthen implementation of the Montreal Protocol and the Kigali Amendment by coordinating the final stage of the HPMP and supporting the HFC phase-down. The National Ozone Unit (NOU) will monitor and control HCFC and HFC imports through the licensing and quota system; strengthen coordination with customs authorities; and reinforce cooperation with refrigeration associations, chambers of commerce and other stakeholders. Peru will also promote sustainable public procurement for refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) equipment and services; continue information dissemination and awareness-raising activities on ozone layer protection and climate change; and strengthen stakeholder participation. The NOU will continue integrating gender considerations into project implementation in line with the national roadmap for gender integration.

Sustainability and risk assessment

40. The sustainability of the project's results will be supported by the institutional coordination and stakeholder engagement established through the HPMP, KIP, and previous Montreal Protocol-related activities. The Ministry of Production (PRODUCE) will continue to strengthen collaboration with relevant government institutions and other key stakeholders to support implementation and enforcement of the regulatory framework for substances controlled under the Montreal Protocol. Particular attention will be given to strengthening technical capacities and promoting policies, standards, and actions that facilitate the introduction and sustainable use of non-HCFC and low-GWP alternative refrigerants and technologies. The main identified risk relates to institutional changes that could affect continuity, coordination, and implementation. This risk will be mitigated through the continued engagement of relevant institutions and stakeholders, awareness-raising among new authorities on Peru's obligations under the Montreal Protocol and strengthened institutional ownership of project activities. UNEP will continue to provide support, as needed, to facilitate knowledge transfer, institutional continuity, and the long-term sustainability of project results. Gender considerations will remain integrated throughout project implementation.

Philippines (the): Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US $):		
	Phase I: Mar-93	209,000
	Phase II: Jul-99	139,333
	Phase III: Mar-02	181,133
	Phase IV: Apr-04 and Apr-05	181,133
	Phase V: Apr-06	181,133
	Phase VI: Apr-08	181,133
	Phase VII: Apr-10 and Nov-11	222,962
	Phase VIII: Jul-11	181,133
	Phase IX: Jul-13	181,133
	Phase X: May-15	181,133
	Phase XI: Jul-17	231,850
	Phase XII: May-19	231,850
	Phase XIII: Jul-21	231,850
	Phase XIV: Jun-23	479,930
	Total:	3,014,706
Amount requested for renewal (phase XV) (US $):		479,930
Amount recommended for approval for phase XV (US $):		479,930
Agency support costs (US $):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase XV to the Multilateral Fund (US $):		479,930
Date of approval of country programme:		1993
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:		2012
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):		
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)		0.0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		162.0
(c) Annex E, (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		10.3
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)		11,903,687
Latest reported ODS consumption (2025) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.00
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		45.61
(c) Annex E, (methyl bromide)		0.00
	Total:	45.61
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (CO_2-eq tonnes) as per Article 7		8,243,347
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2025
Amount approved for projects (as at June 2026) (US $):		40,814,089
Amount disbursed (as at December 2025) (US $):		37,498,042
ODS to be phased out (as at June 2026) (ODP tonnes):		3,823.8
ODS phased out (as at December 2025) (ODP tonnes):		3,776.7

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

Summary of activities		**Funds approved (US $)**
(a)	Investment projects:	31,148,678
(b)	Institutional strengthening:	3,014,706
(c)	Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	6,650,705
	Total:	40,814,089
(d)	HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	250,000

Progress report

42. During phase XIV of its institutional strengthening project, the Philippines continued implementation of the Montreal Protocol and Kigali Amendment; maintained its HCFC and HFC licensing and quota systems; coordinated with Customs and importers on trade monitoring and data verification; and reported Country Programme and Article 7 data. The Philippines also continued implementation of stage III of its HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP), prepared stage I of its Kigali HFC implementation plan (KIP), strengthened coordination with government and industry stakeholders, and conducted capacity-building and awareness-raising activities. The country also participated in regional and international Montreal Protocol meetings and incorporated gender considerations and sex-disaggregated participation data into project activities. The country fully achieved six performance indicators and partially achieved one during the current phase.

Plan of action

43. In the upcoming phase, the Philippines will continue to strengthen implementation of the Montreal Protocol by coordinating stage III of the HPMP and, following approval, stage I of the KIP. The National Ozone Unit (NOU) will maintain and enforce the HCFC and HFC licensing and quota systems; strengthen customs data verification and enforcement to prevent illegal trade; finalize and implement HFC-related policy and regulatory measures; and ensure timely Article 7 and Country Programme data reporting. It will also support safe refrigerant management and refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) technician certification; strengthen coordination with government institutions, industry and other stakeholders; and continue awareness-raising activities, including World Ozone Day. The NOU will maintain active participation in regional and international meetings of the Montreal Protocol and South-South cooperation and continue integrating gender considerations into project implementation.

Sustainability and risk assessment

44. The sustainability of the project's results will be supported by the stable operation of the NOU, continued management support, and strong collaboration with relevant stakeholders. These arrangements will contribute to the effective implementation of Montreal Protocol activities at the national level, while continued knowledge sharing and international cooperation will support regional networking and institutional capacity. The timely implementation of Multilateral Fund projects and the achievement of substantial outputs further demonstrate the continuity of the established institutional arrangements. Continued stakeholder engagement and management support will contribute to mitigating implementation risks and sustaining project results over the long term.

Saint Lucia: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile			
Implementing agency:			UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US $):			
	Phase I:	Feb-97	36,580
	Phase II:	Mar-00	24,400
	Phase III:	Jul-02	31,200
	Phase IV:	Jul-04	30,800
	Phase V:	Jul-06	60,000
	Phase VI:	Jul-08	60,000
	Phase VII:	Dec-10	60,000
	Phase VIII:	Dec-12	60,000
	Phase IX:	Nov-14	60,000
	Phase X:	Nov-17	85,000
	Phase XI:	Dec-20	85,000
	Phase XII:	Dec-23	180,000
		Total:	772,980
Amount requested for renewal (phase XIII) (US $):			180,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase XIII (US $):			180,000
Agency support costs (US $):			0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase XIII to the Multilateral Fund (US $):			180,000
Date of approval of country programme:			1995
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:			2011
Date of approval of Kigali HFC implementation plan:			2024
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes for ODS/CO_2-eq tonnes for HFCs):			
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)			0.00
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)			1.09
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)			0.00
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)			83,735
Latest reported ODS consumption (2025) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:			
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)			0.00
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)			0.04
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)			0.00
		Total:	0.04
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (CO_2-eq tonnes) as per Article 7			59,102
Year of reported country programme implementation data:			2025
Amount approved for projects (as at June 2026) (US $):			2,716,042
Amount disbursed (as at December 2025) (US $):			1,813,850
ODS to be phased out (as at June 2026) (ODP tonnes):			12.0
ODS phased out (as at December 2025) (ODP tonnes):			11.7
HFCs to be phased out (as at June 2026) (CO_2-eq tonnes):			4,042.6
HFCs phased out (as at December 2025) (CO_2-eq tonnes):			0

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

Summary of activities	**Funds approved (US $)**
(a) Investment projects:	621,517
(b) Institutional strengthening:	772,980
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,321,545
Total:	2,716,042
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	95,000

Progress report

46. During phase XII of its institutional strengthening project, Saint Lucia continued implementation of the Montreal Protocol; maintained zero consumption of CFCs and achieved the 67.5 per cent reduction in HCFC consumption; maintained its HFC licensing and quota system; collected and reported data on controlled substances; coordinated with Customs, enforcement agencies and other relevant stakeholders; and continued implementation of HCFC phase-out activities. Saint Lucia also conducted awareness-raising and information exchange activities, participated in regional and international Montreal Protocol meetings, and incorporated gender considerations into project implementation. The country fully achieved all seven performance indicators during the current phase, despite being without a National Ozone Officer for a period.

Plan of action

47. In the upcoming phase, Saint Lucia will continue to strengthen implementation of the Montreal Protocol and maintain progress towards its HCFC phase-out and HFC phase-down targets. The National Ozone Unit (NOU) will implement legislation and regulations to control and monitor Montreal Protocol controlled substances and equipment; ensure timely and accurate data collection and reporting; and strengthen coordination with national agencies and stakeholders. It will also oversee implementation of HCFC phase-out activities; continue information dissemination and awareness-raising; and strengthen regional cooperation. The NOU will maintain active participation in regional and international meetings of the Montreal Protocol and continue integrating gender considerations into project implementation, including through broader stakeholder and youth participation.

Sustainability and risk assessment

48. The sustainability of the project's results will be supported by the stable institutional integration of the NOU within the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Food Security and Sustainable Development, under the oversight of the Office of the Permanent Secretary. The incorporation of the NOU work programme into the Ministry's workplans, together with the established Montreal Protocol Technical Working Group (MP-TWG), provides an institutional framework for the continued implementation of project activities. The risks associated with IS implementation are assessed as low, with mitigation measures in place at the national and regional levels. Risks will be monitored and managed through the established institutional framework, including the MP-TWG, which supports early risk assessment and appropriate interventions. UNEP's interim reporting requirements will further support the early identification of implementation issues and facilitate timely mitigation measures and technical support. The progress achieved under ISP XII demonstrates the Government's continued commitment to the NOU, the Montreal Protocol, and implementation of its programme of work, further contributing to the long-term sustainability of project results.

Solomon Islands: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US $):		
	Phase I: Mar-02	20,250
	Phase II: Jul-06 & Nov-07	36,833
	Phase III: Nov-09 & Apr-10	60,000
	Phase IV: Jul-11	60,000
	Phase V: Jul-13	60,000
	Phase VI: May-15	60,000
	Phase VII: Nov-17	85,000
	Phase VIII: May-19	85,000
	Phase IX: Nov-21	85,000
	Phase X: Dec-23	180,000
	Total:	732,083
Amount requested for renewal (phase XI) (US $):		180,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase XI (US $):		180,000
Agency support costs (US $):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase XI to the Multilateral Fund (US $):		180,000
Date of approval of country programme:		2002
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:		2011
Date of approval of Kigali HFC implementation plan:		2024
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes for ODS/CO_2-eq tonnes for HFCs):		
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)		0.0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		2.0
(c) Annex E, (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		0.0
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)		69,516
Latest reported ODS consumption (2025) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.00
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		0.06
(c) Annex E, (methyl bromide)		0.00
	Total:	0.06
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (CO_2-eq tonnes) as per Article 7		24,911
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2025
Amount approved for projects (as at June 2026) (US $):		1,921,491
Amount disbursed (as at December 2025) (US $):		1,083,449
ODS to be phased out (as at June 2026) (ODP tonnes):		3.5
ODS phased out (as at December 2025) (ODP tonnes):		2.4
HFCs to be phased out (as at June 2026) (CO_2-eq tonnes):		11,022.3
HFCs phased out (as at December 2025) (CO_2-eq tonnes):		0

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

Summary of activities	**Funds approved (US $)**
(a) Investment projects:	0
(b) Institutional strengthening:	732,083
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,189,408
Total:	1,921,491
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	95,000

Progress report

50. During phase X of its institutional strengthening project, the Solomon Islands continued implementation of the Montreal Protocol and Kigali Amendment; maintained its HCFC and HFC licensing and quota systems; collected and reported ODS and HFC consumption data; coordinated with Customs and other relevant stakeholders; and continued implementation of its HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP). The Solomon Islands also completed preparation of its Kigali HFC implementation plan (KIP) and initiated stage I, undertook activities related to unwanted controlled substances and energy efficiency, conducted awareness-raising activities, incorporated gender considerations into project implementation, and participated in regional and international Montreal Protocol meetings. The country fully achieved five performance indicators and partially achieved two during the current phase.

Plan of action

51. In the upcoming phase, the National Ozone Unit (NOU) will continue to strengthen implementation of the Montreal Protocol by coordinating stage II of the HPMP and stage I of the KIP. The NOU will maintain and enforce the HCFC and HFC licensing and quota systems, including the permit-per-shipment system; strengthen customs classification and controls to prevent illegal trade; and ensure timely and accurate Article 7 and Country Programme data reporting. It will also strengthen coordination with the National Ozone Steering Committee, the refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) Association and other stakeholders; continue information dissemination and awareness-raising activities, including World Ozone Day; and participate actively in regional and international meetings of the Montreal Protocol. The NOU will continue integrating gender considerations into project implementation, including monitoring women's participation.

Sustainability and risk assessment

52. The sustainability of the project's results will be supported by continued Multilateral Fund assistance, sustained Government commitment, and the established coordination mechanisms between the NOU, the National Ozone Steering Committee, Customs Division, RAC Association, importers, training institutions, and other relevant government agencies. The main identified risks relate to delays in the approval of the national ozone policy and standalone legislation, potential inaccuracies in the identification and recording of HFCs and blends while customs classification improvements and national Harmonized System (HS) codes are being developed, and capacity constraints arising from the simultaneous implementation of several Multilateral Fund projects. These risks will be mitigated through regular coordination with the Cabinet Office and Attorney General's Office, continued implementation of PACHS22 and development of national HS codes, customs-import data reconciliation and border inspections, targeted awareness and capacity-building activities for Customs, importers, and RAC technicians, and advance work planning. Continued stakeholder engagement and gender mainstreaming will further support effective implementation, compliance with Montreal Protocol obligations, and the long-term sustainability of project results.

Somalia: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US $):		
	Mar-02 and Dec-04 and	
Phase I:	Nov-09 and Apr-10	111,995
Phase II:	Dec-12	60,000
Phase III	Dec-16	84,470
Phase IV:	May-19	85,000
Phase V:	Jul-21	85,000
Phase VI:	Dec-23	180,000
Total:		606,465
Amount requested for renewal (phase VII) (US $):		180,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase VII (US $):		180,000
Agency support costs (US $):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase VII to the Multilateral Fund (US $):		180,000
Date of approval of country programme:		2009
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:		2012
Date of approval of Kigali HFC implementation plan:		2025
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes for ODS/CO_2-eq tonnes for HFCs):		
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)		0.0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		45.1
(c) Annex E, (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		0.5
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)		1,276,672
Latest reported ODS consumption (2025) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		0
(c) Annex E, (methyl bromide)		0
Total:		0
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (CO_2-eq tonnes) as per Article 7		933,735
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2025
Amount approved for projects (as at June 2026) (US $):		2,513,278
Amount disbursed (as at December 2025) (US $):		1,308,252
ODS to be phased out (as at June 2026) (ODP tonnes):		7.7
ODS phased out (as at December 2025) (ODP tonnes):		1.8
HFCs to be phased out (as at June 2026) (CO_2-eq tonnes):		76,207.4
HFCs phased out (as at December 2025) (CO_2-eq tonnes):		0

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

Summary of activities	**Funds approved (US $)**
(a) Investment projects:	1,146,788
(b) Institutional strengthening:	606,465
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	760,025
Total:	2,513,278
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	150,000

Progress report

54. During the current phase of its institutional strengthening project, Somalia continued implementation of the Montreal Protocol; maintained its licensing and quota system; collected and reported data on controlled substances; coordinated with Customs and relevant stakeholders; and continued implementation of HCFC phase-out and HFC phase-down activities. Somalia also conducted awareness-raising activities, participated in regional cooperation activities, and incorporated gender considerations into project implementation. Formal approval of the revised Ozone Regulations incorporating HFC controls remained pending, and further work was required to develop a more structured communication and awareness-raising strategy. The country fully achieved four performance indicators and partially achieved three during the current phase.

Plan of action

55. In the upcoming phase, Somalia will continue to strengthen implementation of the Montreal Protocol and the Kigali Amendment, with a focus on achieving the complete phase-out of HCFCs by 2030 and the 10 per cent reduction in HFC consumption by 2029. The National Ozone Unit (NOU) will maintain and strengthen the licensing, quota and import control systems for HCFCs and HFCs; reinforce cooperation with Customs, border authorities and other enforcement institutions; and finalize and implement the revised Ozone Regulations, including provisions related to the Kigali Amendment. Somalia will also continue to strengthen regulatory and enforcement measures to support sustained compliance with its HCFC phase-out and HFC phase-down obligations.

Sustainability and risk assessment

56. The sustainability of the project's results will be supported by the continued role of the NOU, the National Ozone Steering Committee, and designated government staff responsible for monitoring Montreal Protocol activities and reporting emerging issues. Continued coordination with Customs, refrigeration and air-conditioning stakeholders, importers, distributors, and other relevant institutions will further support the effective operation of established licensing, quota, enforcement, and data-reporting systems. The main identified risks relate to political and institutional uncertainties, constraints on physical meetings and coordination activities in some federal member states, and delays in finalizing and strengthening the national regulatory framework for HFC control. These risks will be mitigated through strengthened institutional coordination, continued high-level government engagement, the use of online platforms where appropriate, and continued technical and regional cooperation. Gender considerations will remain integrated throughout project planning, implementation, monitoring, and reporting.

Syrian Arab Republic: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile			
Implementing agency:			UNEP*
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US $):			
	Phase I:	Jun-93	235,180
	Phase II:	Mar-01	195,000
	Phase III:	Apr-05	203,823
	Phase IV:	Jul-09	**152,867
	Phase V:	Nov-14	203,823
	Phase VI:	Jun-22	260,894
		Total:	1,251,587
Amount requested for renewal (phase VII) (US $):			540,051
Amount recommended for approval for phase VII (US $):			540,051
Agency support costs (US $):			0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase VII to the Multilateral Fund (US $):			540,051
Date of approval of country programme:			1989
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:			2020
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):			
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)			0.0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)			135
(c) Annex E, (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)			188.6
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)			18,150,706
Latest reported ODS consumption (2025) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:			
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)			0.00
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)			33.02
(c) Annex E, (methyl bromide)			0.00
		Total:	33.02
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (CO_2-eq tonnes) as per Article 7			855,270
Year of reported country programme implementation data:			2025
Amount approved for projects (as at June 2026) (US $):			31,084,065
Amount disbursed (as at December 2025) (US $):			28,147,923
ODS to be phased out (as at June 2026) (ODP tonnes):			3,840.6
ODS phased out (as at December 2025) (ODP tonnes):			3,810.5

* Project transferred from UNIDO to UNEP at the 99th meeting.
** Approval for 18 months as per decisions 58/16 and 58/26

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

Summary of activities		**Funds approved (US $)**
(a)	Investment projects:	24,591,555
(b)	Institutional strengthening:	1,251,587
(c)	Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	5,240,923
	Total:	31,084,065
(d)	HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	250,000

Progress report

58. During phase VI of its institutional strengthening project, the Syrian Arab Republic continued implementation of the Montreal Protocol; reported Article 7 and Country Programme data; followed up on regulatory measures; coordinated with national authorities and implementing agencies; and participated in Montreal Protocol-related meetings. The Syrian Arab Republic also advanced national regulatory frameworks, including draft regulations and operational manuals under Regulation No. 164. Implementation was affected by the post-war transition, ongoing instability, national recovery efforts, institutional restructuring and staff turnover. Consequently, planned improvements to data management, awareness-raising activities and World Ozone Day events, formal coordination mechanisms, South-South cooperation and systematic gender mainstreaming were not completed during the phase. The country partially achieved five performance indicators and did not achieve two; none of the seven performance indicators was fully achieved during the current phase.

Plan of action

59. In the upcoming phase, the National Ozone Unit (NOU) will continue to strengthen implementation of the Montreal Protocol by coordinating the HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP) and Kigali HFC implementation plan (KIP) when it is approved and supporting the timely preparation of related funding requests. The NOU will finalize and promote the implementation of outstanding regulations and guidelines; strengthen the licensing, quota, customs data and national reporting systems; and ensure timely Article 7 and Country Programme data reporting, including improved HFC data management. It will also strengthen inter-ministerial and stakeholder coordination; continue information dissemination and awareness-raising activities, including World Ozone Day; and support South-South cooperation and participation in regional and international meetings of the Montreal Protocol. The NOU will continue integrating gender considerations into project implementation and monitoring.

Sustainability and risk assessment

60. The sustainability of the project's results will be supported by stable staffing of the NOU, timely implementation arrangements and funding, institutionalized procedures, reliable data exchange, and formal national approval of the required regulatory instruments. The main identified risks relate to the post-war transition under the new Government, ongoing instability and national recovery efforts, institutional restructuring and staff turnover, and potential delays in contracting, travel, visas, and national approvals. Additional implementation risks include limited responsiveness from the implementing agency and potential overlaps or unclear attribution among parallel Montreal Protocol projects. These risks will be mitigated through early planning, designation of primary and alternate focal points, documented handover arrangements, periodic joint implementation reviews, maintenance of action and risk registers and reliable electronic archives, and the use of remote implementation modalities where necessary. Clear operational, financial, and reporting arrangements among funding sources will further support effective coordination, institutional continuity, and the long-term sustainability of project results.

Togo: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile			
Implementing agency:			UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US $):			
	Phase I:	Nov-97	70,000
	Phase II:	Jul-02	60,667
	Phase III:	Dec-04	60,667
	Phase IV:	Nov-06	60,666
	Phase V	Nov-08	60,666
	Phase VI	Dec-10	60,666
	Phase VII:	Dec-12	60,448
	Phase VIII:	Nov-14	60,632
	Phase IX:	Dec-16	85,000
	Phase X:	Dec-18	85,000
	Phase XI:	Jul-21	85,000
	Phase XII:	Dec-23	180,000
		Total:	929,412
Amount requested for renewal (phase XIII) (US $):			180,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase XIII (US $):			180,000
Agency support costs (US $):			0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase XIII to the Multilateral Fund (US $):			180,000
Date of approval of country programme:			1995
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:			2010
Date of approval of Kigali HFC implementation plan:			2024
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes for ODS/CO_2-eq tonnes for HFCs):			
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)			0.0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)			20.0
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)			0.0
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)			1,124,896
Latest reported ODS consumption (2025) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:			
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)			0.00
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)			5.18
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)			0.00
		Total:	5.18
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (CO_2-eq tonnes) as per Article 7			1,085,933
Year of reported country programme implementation data:			2025
Amount approved for projects (as at June 2026) (US $):			4,257,183
Amount disbursed (as at December 2025) (US $):			3,006,322
ODS to be phased out (as at June 2026) (ODP tonnes):			53.2
ODS phased out (as at December 2025) (ODP tonnes):			46.7
HFCs to be phased out (as at June 2026) (CO_2-eq tonnes):			87,882.3
HFCs phased out (as at December 2025) (CO_2-eq tonnes):			0

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

Summary of activities	**Funds approved (US $)**
(a) Investment projects:	837,325
(b) Institutional strengthening:	929,412
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	2,490,464
Total:	4,257,183
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	150,000

Progress report

62. During phase XII of its institutional strengthening project, Togo continued implementation of the Montreal Protocol and Kigali Amendment; collected ODS and HFC import data and reported Country Programme and Article 7 data; coordinated with stakeholders, including the National Ozone Committee; and supervised training for 75 refrigeration and air-conditioning technicians and 50 customs officers under stage II of its HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP). Togo also conducted awareness-raising activities on HCFC alternatives and relevant legislation and regulations, observed World Ozone Day, and participated in Montreal Protocol-related meetings. The country fully achieved all seven performance indicators during the current phase.

Plan of action

63. In the upcoming phase, the National Ozone Unit (NOU) will continue to strengthen implementation of the Montreal Protocol by coordinating stage II of the HPMP and stage I of the Kigali HFC implementation plan. The NOU will promote and enforce the licensing and quota system; establish the technician certification programme; sustain monitoring and evaluation activities; and conduct annual stakeholder workshops to promote low-GWP alternatives. It will also ensure timely data collection and reporting to the Ozone and Fund Secretariats and continue information dissemination and awareness-raising activities.

Sustainability and risk assessment

64. The sustainability of the project's results will be supported by continued Multilateral Fund (MLF) assistance, active stakeholder engagement, and established institutional coordination mechanisms. The NOU, under the guidance of the National Ozone Steering Committee, will continue to coordinate with relevant ministries, agencies, refrigeration and air-conditioning sector representatives, and other stakeholders in the implementation of Montreal Protocol activities. Continued stakeholder participation in the development and amendment of relevant laws and regulations, as well as in public awareness and outreach activities, will further strengthen institutional ownership and support the long-term sustainability of project results. Stable MLF funding and continued coordination among key stakeholders will contribute to mitigating potential implementation risks and ensuring continuity of project activities.

Zambia: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile			
Implementing agency:			UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US $):			
	Phase I:	Mar-93	75,600
	Phase II:	Mar-00	50,400
	Phase III:	Dec-04	65,520
	Phase IV:	Apr-09	65,520
	Phase V:	Dec-13	65,520
	Phase VI:	Dec-16	85,000
	Phase VII:	May-19	85,000
	Phase VIII:	Jul-21	85,000
	Phase IX:	Jun-23	180,000
		Total:	757,560
Amount requested for renewal (phase X) (US $):			180,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase X (US $):			180,000
Agency support costs (US $):			0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase X to the Multilateral Fund (US $):			180,000
Date of approval of country programme:			1992
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:			2011
Date of approval of Kigali HFC implementation plan:			2026
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):			
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)			0.1
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)			5.0
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)			29.4
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)			699,513
Latest reported ODS consumption (2025) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:			
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)			0.0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)			1.3
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)			0.0
		Total:	1.3
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (CO2-eq tonnes) as per Article 7			612,575
Year of reported country programme implementation data:			2025
Amount approved for projects (as at June 2026) (US $):			3,650,565
Amount disbursed (as at December 2025) (US $):			2,811,049
ODS to be phased out (as at June 2026) (ODP tonnes):			45.3
ODS phased out (as at December 2025) (ODP tonnes):			62.2
HFCs to be phased out (as at June 2026) (CO_2-eq tonnes):			41,621.0
HFCs phased out (as at December 2025) (CO_2-eq tonnes):			0

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

Summary of activities		**Funds approved (US $)**
(a)	Investment projects:	753,615
(b)	Institutional strengthening:	757,560
(c)	Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	2,139,390
	Total:	3,650,565
(d)	HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	95,000

Progress report

66. During phase IX of its institutional strengthening project, Zambia continued implementation of the Montreal Protocol and Kigali Amendment; maintained its HCFC licensing and quota system and enforced ODS regulations; reported Article 7 and Country Programme data; and continued implementation of stage II of its HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP). Zambia also prepared and obtained approval for stage I of its Kigali HFC implementation plan, revised its regulations to incorporate an HFC licensing and quota system, and implemented the system administratively pending gazettement of the revised regulations. Capacity-building activities for refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) technicians and customs officers and awareness-raising activities, including World Ozone Day, were also conducted. The country fully achieved six performance indicators and partially achieved one during the current phase.

Plan of action

67. In the upcoming phase, Zambia will continue to strengthen implementation of the Montreal Protocol and the Kigali Amendment and work towards achieving the applicable HCFC and HFC reduction targets. Zambia will maintain and enforce the licensing and quota systems for controlled substances; strengthen the capacities of customs officers, clearing agents and RAC technicians to support enforcement of ODS control measures; and reinforce cooperation with the RAC servicing sector. The National Ozone Unit (NOU) will also continue information dissemination and awareness-raising activities, maintain active participation in regional and international meetings of the Montreal Protocol, and continue integrating gender considerations into project implementation.

Sustainability and risk assessment

68. The sustainability of the project's results will be supported by the established institutional role of the Zambia Environmental Management Agency (ZEMA) as the national focal point for the Montreal Protocol, dedicated technical staff, and established oversight, audit, and reporting mechanisms. Regular National Ozone Steering Committee meetings and internal and external audits, including annual audits by the Office of the Auditor General, will further support accountability and institutional continuity beyond phase X. The main identified risks relate to staff turnover within the NOU, delays in the gazettement of pending regulatory amendments, and resource constraints affecting enforcement capacity at border posts. These risks will be mitigated through institutional continuity at ZEMA, continued training of newly recruited staff, and sustained Government commitment to the phase-out and phase-down of controlled substances. Based on experience during phase IX, no major risks are currently expected to hinder the implementation of Montreal Protocol activities.

Anexo II

PROYECTO DE OPINIONES EXPRESADAS POR EL COMITÉ EJECUTIVO SOBRE LA RENOVACIÓN DE LOS PROYECTOS DE FORTALECIMIENTO INSTITUCIONAL COMUNICADOS A LA 99ª REUNIÓN

Benin

1. El Comité Ejecutivo examinó el informe presentado junto con la solicitud de renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional de Benin (fase XIV) y señaló que el Gobierno había comunicado los datos de 2024 y 2025 del artículo 7 a la Secretaría del Ozono, que indican que el país está cumpliendo con lo establecido en el Protocolo de Montreal. El Comité observó que Benin ha tomado medidas para eliminar el consumo de SAO y reducir el consumo de HFC; en particular, ha implantado un sistema de concesión de licencias y cuotas para las sustancias controladas, ha realizado actividades de creación de capacidad, sensibilización pública, participación de las partes interesadas y cooperación regional. El Comité también señaló las actividades realizadas para facilitar la ejecución de la Enmienda de Kigali y los avances en la reducción del consumo de HCFC y HFC. El Comité reconoció los esfuerzos del Gobierno de Benin y espera, por tanto, que en los próximos tres años el país proseguirá adecuadamente con la ejecución de la etapa II del plan de gestión para la eliminación de los HCFC, el plan de aplicación de la Enmienda de Kigali relativa a los HFC y las actividades del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional a fin de lograr la eliminación completa de los HCFC a más tardar el 1ºde enero de 2030 y reducir el consumo de HFC de acuerdo con lo establecido en el Protocolo de Montreal.

Burkina Faso

2. El Comité Ejecutivo examinó el informe presentado junto con la solicitud de renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional de Burkina Faso (fase XVI) y señaló que el Gobierno había comunicado los datos de 2023, 2024 y 2025 del artículo 7 a la Secretaría del Ozono, que indican que el país está cumpliendo con lo establecido en el Protocolo de Montreal. El Comité constató, además, que Burkina Faso ha adoptado medidas para eliminar el consumo de SAO y HFC; en concreto, ha introducido controles a las importaciones mediante el sistema de concesión de licencias y cuotas, y ha capacitado a funcionarios de aduanas y técnicos en refrigeración. El Comité reconoció los esfuerzos del Gobierno de Burkina Faso y espera, por tanto, que en los próximos tres años el país seguirá ejecutando adecuadamente el plan de gestión para la eliminación de los HCFC, el plan de aplicación de la Enmienda de Kigali relativa a los HFC y las actividades del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional a fin de lograr la eliminación completa de los HCFC a más tardar el 1ºde enero de 2030 y reducir el consumo de HFC de acuerdo con lo establecido en el Protocolo de Montreal.

Dominica

3. El Comité Ejecutivo examinó el informe presentado junto con la solicitud de renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional de Dominica (fase IX) y señaló, con reconocimiento, que el Gobierno había comunicado los datos del programa de país y del artículo 7 a la Secretaría del Fondo y a la Secretaría del Ozono respectivamente, que indican que el país está cumpliendo con lo establecido en el Protocolo de Montreal. El Comité tomó nota de los progresos logrados durante la fase VIII del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional y de los continuos esfuerzos del Gobierno para mantener el cumplimiento de las obligaciones que tiene establecidas en el Protocolo de Montreal. El Comité también señaló los esfuerzos para ratificar la Enmienda de Kigali, con el apoyo de la Secretaría del Ozono en colaboración con el PNUMA a través de la Iniciativa de Ratificación Universal. El Comité reconoció los esfuerzos del Gobierno de Dominica y espera, por tanto, que en los próximos tres años el país proseguirá sus actividades tanto a nivel de proyectos como de políticas, fortalecerá su marco de políticas, legislativo e institucional, seguirá ejecutando las actividades del plan de gestión para la eliminación de los HCFC y del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional, y trabajará para ratificar la Enmienda de Kigali a fin de seguir cumpliendo con el Protocolo de Montreal.

Gabón

4. El Comité Ejecutivo examinó el informe presentado junto con la solicitud de renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional del Gabón (fase XIII) y constató los continuos esfuerzos del país para cumplir con sus obligaciones en virtud del Protocolo de Montreal. El Comité señaló que el Gabón ha adoptado medidas para eliminar el consumo de SAO y reducir el consumo de HFC; en particular, ha fortalecido el sistema de concesión de licencias y cuotas, la cooperación con las autoridades aduaneras y las partes interesadas del sector de refrigeración y aire acondicionado y la ejecución de actividades relacionadas con la eliminación de los HCFC y la reducción de los HFC. El Comité también señaló, con reconocimiento, las actividades llevadas a cabo para facilitar la ejecución de la Enmienda de Kigali. El Comité reconoció los esfuerzos del Gobierno del Gabón y espera, por tanto, que en los próximos tres años el país seguirá ejecutando adecuadamente el plan de gestión para la eliminación de los HCFC, el plan de aplicación de la Enmienda de Kigali relativa a los HFC y las actividades del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional a fin de lograr la eliminación completa de los HCFC a más tardar el 1ºde enero de 2030 y reducir el consumo de HFC de acuerdo con lo establecido en el Protocolo de Montreal.

Guyana

5. El Comité Ejecutivo examinó el informe presentado junto con la solicitud de renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional de Guyana (fase X) y señaló, con reconocimiento, que el Gobierno había comunicado los datos del programa de país y del artículo 7 a la Secretaría del Fondo y a la Secretaría del Ozono respectivamente, que indican que el país está cumpliendo con lo establecido en el Protocolo de Montreal. El Comité constató que Guyana ha adoptado medidas para eliminar el consumo de SAO; en particular, ha proseguido con la implantación del sistema de concesión de licencias y cuotas de HCFC, la concesión de licencias para los HFC, el control de la prohibición de los equipos de HCFC vigente desde 2013 y el logro de la reducción del 97,5 por ciento en el consumo de HCFC requerida para 2025. El Comité señaló, además, la continua coordinación entre la Oficina Nacional de Acción sobre el Ozono y el departamento de Aduanas y Aranceles para supervisar y controlar las importaciones, así como de las actividades de divulgación para los técnicos de refrigeración y aire acondicionado, los agentes de aduanas y el público en general. El Comité también señaló las actividades realizadas para ratificar la Enmienda de Kigali, incluida la presentación de documentos propositivos al Ministro para alentar la ratificación. El Comité reconoció los esfuerzos del Gobierno de Guyana y, por lo tanto, espera que, durante los próximos tres años, el país seguirá ejecutando adecuadamente las actividades del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional, mantendrá las reducciones requeridas del consumo de HCFC, trabajará hacia la ratificación de la Enmienda de Kigali y seguirá cumpliendo con las medidas de control del Protocolo de Montreal.

Madagascar

6. El Comité Ejecutivo examinó el informe presentado junto con la solicitud de renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional de Madagascar (fase XI) y señaló, con reconocimiento, que el país había comunicado los datos del programa de país y del artículo 7 a la Secretaría del Fondo y a la Secretaría del Ozono respectivamente. El Comité señaló que Madagascar ha tomado medidas para eliminar el consumo de SAO; en particular, ha proseguido con la implantación del sistema de concesión de licencias y cuotas para las sustancias controladas, la vigilancia de las importaciones en cooperación con las autoridades aduaneras y la ejecución del plan de gestión para la eliminación de los HCFC, incluidas actividades de creación de capacidad para funcionarios de aduanas, funcionarios encargados de hacer cumplir la ley y técnicos en refrigeración y aire acondicionado. El Comité también tomó nota, con reconocimiento, de la ratificación de la Enmienda de Kigali el 10 de agosto de 2026 y el continuo fortalecimiento del marco normativo para la concesión de licencias y cuotas de HFC. El Comité reconoció los esfuerzos del Gobierno de Madagascar y espera, por tanto, que en los próximos tres años el país seguirá ejecutando adecuadamente las actividades del plan de gestión para la eliminación de los HCFC y del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional, cumpliendo al mismo tiempo con las obligaciones que tiene

establecidas en la Enmienda de Kigali, a fin de mantener la eliminación de los HCFC y seguir cumpliendo con lo establecido en el Protocolo de Montreal.

Malí

7. El Comité Ejecutivo examinó el informe presentado junto con la solicitud de renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional de Malí (fase XI) y señaló que el país había comunicado los datos de 2023, 2024 y 2025 del artículo 7 a la Secretaría del Ozono. El Comité constató que Malí ha adoptado medidas para eliminar el consumo de SAO; en concreto, ha introducido controles a las importaciones de SAO mediante el sistema de concesión de licencias y cuotas, ha capacitado a funcionarios de aduanas y técnicos en refrigeración y ha realizado actividades destinadas a reducir el consumo de HCFC. El Comité reconoció los esfuerzos del Gobierno de Malí y espera, por tanto, que en los próximos tres años el país seguirá ejecutando adecuadamente las actividades del plan de gestión para la eliminación de los HCFC y del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional a fin de lograr la eliminación completa de los HCFC a más tardar el 1ºde enero de 2030 y asegurar su cumplimiento con el Protocolo de Montreal.

Mauricio

8. El Comité Ejecutivo examinó el informe presentado junto con la solicitud de renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional de Mauricio (fase IX) y señaló, con reconocimiento, que el país había comunicado los datos del artículo 7 a la Secretaría del Ozono, que indican que el país está cumpliendo con lo establecido en el Protocolo de Montreal. El Comité observó que Mauricio ha tomado medidas para eliminar el consumo de HCFC y reducir el consumo de HFC; en particular, ha proseguido con la implantación del sistema de concesión de licencias y cuotas de HCFC y HFC, administrado por la Oficina Nacional del Ozono en colaboración con el Comité de Control de Sustancias Químicas Peligrosas y el departamento de Aduanas, y con la capacitación de técnicos en refrigeración y aire acondicionado, funcionarios de aduanas y agentes de aduanas. El Comité constató, además, las actividades de sensibilización realizadas para el público en general, mujeres, jóvenes, técnicos en refrigeración y aire acondicionado e importadores. El Comité también señaló las actividades realizadas para facilitar la ejecución de la Enmienda de Kigali, incluida la ejecución administrativa de los controles de las licencias y cuotas de HFC, a la espera de que se finalice el reglamento sobre las SAO necesario para proporcionar una base jurídica oficial para el sistema. El Comité señaló que el consumo de HCFC y HFC se mantuvo dentro de las cuotas máximas permitidas durante el período de notificación. El Comité reconoció los esfuerzos del Gobierno de Mauricio y espera, por tanto, que en los próximos tres años el país seguirá ejecutando adecuadamente las actividades del plan de gestión para la eliminación de los HCFC y del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional, reforzará el marco reglamentario para la reducción de los HFC y seguirá cumpliendo con el Protocolo de Montreal.

Paraguay

9. El Comité Ejecutivo examinó el informe presentado junto con la solicitud de renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional del Paraguay (fase XII) y señaló, con reconocimiento, que el país había comunicado los datos del programa de país y del artículo 7 a la Secretaría del Fondo y a la Secretaría del Ozono respectivamente, que indican que el país está cumpliendo con lo establecido en el Protocolo de Montreal. El Comité observó que el Paraguay ha tomado medidas para eliminar el consumo de HCFC y reducir el consumo de HFC; en particular, ha seguido ejecutando sus obligaciones relativas a la eliminación de los HCFC y la creación y operación de un sistema de concesión de licencias y cuotas de HFC. El Comité también señaló las actividades realizadas para facilitar la aplicación de la Enmienda de Kigali, incluida la ejecución del plan de aplicación de la Enmienda de Kigali relativa a los HFC, así como la coordinación continua con las autoridades aduaneras, las entidades técnicas y las partes interesadas de la industria. El Comité tomó nota, además, de las actividades de sensibilización, capacitación y divulgación realizadas, incluidas las celebraciones del Día Internacional del Ozono y la participación en reuniones de redes regionales, así como los esfuerzos para fortalecer la coordinación institucional, la participación de las partes

interesadas, la incorporación de la perspectiva de género y la capacidad de control. El Comité reconoció los esfuerzos del Gobierno del Paraguay y espera, por tanto, que en los próximos tres años el país seguirá ejecutando adecuadamente el plan de gestión para la eliminación de los HCFC, el plan de aplicación de la Enmienda de Kigali relativa a los HFC y las actividades del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional a fin de lograr y mantener las reducciones de requeridas del consumo de HCFC y HFC y seguir cumpliendo con lo establecido en el Protocolo de Montreal.

Perú

10. El Comité Ejecutivo examinó el informe presentado junto con la solicitud de renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional del Perú (fase VII) y señaló, con reconocimiento, que el país había comunicado los datos del programa de país y del artículo 7 a la Secretaría del Fondo y a la Secretaría del Ozono respectivamente, que indican que el país está cumpliendo con lo establecido en el Protocolo de Montreal. El Comité constató que el Perú ha adoptado medidas para eliminar el consumo de HCFC y reducir el consumo de HFC; en particular, ha proseguido con la ejecución del plan de gestión para la eliminación de los HCFC y el plan de aplicación de la Enmienda de Kigali relativa a los HFC, el fortalecimiento de la coordinación institucional y la participación de las partes interesadas, y la capacitación de funcionarios de aduanas para fortalecer su capacidad de controlar las sustancias sujetas a fiscalización en virtud del Protocolo de Montreal. El Comité constató, además, las actividades de sensibilización realizadas, incluidas las de celebración del Día Mundial del Ozono, y la participación del Perú en reuniones de redes regionales y otros eventos del Protocolo de Montreal. El Comité también señaló los esfuerzos para fortalecer la participación y la coordinación de las partes interesadas nacionales pertinentes y para incorporar una perspectiva de género en las actividades relevantes. El Comité reconoció los esfuerzos del Gobierno del Perú y espera, por tanto, que en los próximos tres años el país seguirá ejecutando adecuadamente el plan de gestión para la eliminación de los HCFC, el plan de aplicación de la Enmienda de Kigali relativa a los HFC y las actividades del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional a fin de lograr y mantener las reducciones de requeridas del consumo de HCFC y HFC y seguir cumpliendo con lo establecido en el Protocolo de Montreal.

Filipinas

11. El Comité Ejecutivo examinó el informe presentado junto con la solicitud de renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional de Filipinas y constató los continuos esfuerzos del Gobierno para cumplir con las obligaciones que tiene establecidas en el Protocolo de Montreal y la Enmienda de Kigali. El Comité observó que Filipinas ha tomado medidas para eliminar el consumo de HCFC y reducir el consumo de HFC; en particular, ha implantado sistemas de concesión de licencias y cuotas para los HCFC y los HFC, ha fortalecido la coordinación entre la Oficina Nacional del Ozono, las autoridades aduaneras y otros organismos gubernamentales y partes interesadas pertinentes, y ha proseguido con el seguimiento, control y notificación de datos. El Comité también señaló las actividades realizadas para facilitar la ejecución de la Enmienda de Kigali, incluidas las destinadas a fortalecer el sector de mantenimiento de equipos de refrigeración y aire acondicionado, promover la adopción de alternativas con un menor PCA, mejorar la capacidad de las aduanas y de control, y sensibilizar a las partes interesadas pertinentes. La Comisión señaló, además, los esfuerzos del Gobierno para fortalecer el marco reglamentario y de políticas para el control de las SAO y los HFC. El Comité reconoció los esfuerzos del Gobierno de Filipinas y espera, por tanto, que durante la próxima fase el país seguirá ejecutando adecuadamente el plan de gestión para la eliminación de los HCFC, las actividades que darán soporte a la aplicación de la Enmienda de Kigali y las actividades del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional, reforzará el uso de los sistemas de concesión de licencias y cuotas y de los controles aduaneros relacionados, se asegurará de que la notificación de datos se haga en plazo y con exactitud y fomentará la igualdad de género y una participación inclusiva a fin de mantener la eliminación de los HCFC, lograr las reducciones requeridas del consumo de HFC y seguir cumpliendo con el Protocolo de Montreal.

Santa Lucía

12. El Comité Ejecutivo examinó el informe presentado junto con la solicitud de renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional de Santa Lucía (fase XIII) y señaló, con reconocimiento, que el país había comunicado los datos del programa de país a la Secretaría del Fondo, y que estos indican que el país está cumpliendo con lo establecido en el Protocolo de Montreal. El Comité tomó nota de los progresos logrados durante la fase XII del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional y de los continuos esfuerzos del Gobierno para cumplir con las obligaciones que tiene establecidas en virtud del Protocolo de Montreal. El Comité constató, además, el marco de políticas, legislativo e institucional establecido para dar respaldo a la ejecución de las actividades del Protocolo de Montreal. El Comité reconoció los esfuerzos del Gobierno de Santa Lucía y espera, por tanto, que en los próximos tres años el país seguirá ejecutando el plan de gestión para la eliminación de los HCFC, el plan de aplicación de la Enmienda de Kigali relativa a los HFC y las actividades del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional, al mismo tiempo que refuerza su marco de políticas, legislativo e institucional a fin de seguir cumpliendo con lo establecido en el Protocolo de Montreal.

Islas Salomón

13. El Comité Ejecutivo examinó el informe presentado junto con la solicitud de renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional de las Islas Salomón (fase XI) y señaló, con reconocimiento, que el país había comunicado los datos del programa de país y del artículo 7 de 2024 y 2025 a la Secretaría del Fondo y a la Secretaría del Ozono respectivamente. El Comité observó que las Islas Salomón han adoptado medidas para eliminar el consumo de HCFC y reducir el consumo de HFC; en particular, han implantado sistemas de concesión de licencias y cuotas para HCFC y HFC, ha proseguido la cooperación entre la Oficina Nacional del Ozono, la división de Aduanas, el Comité Directivo Nacional del Ozono y la Asociación de Refrigeración y Aire Acondicionado, y se han llevado a cabo actividades para reforzar el seguimiento y control. El Comité también señaló las actividades realizadas para facilitar la aplicación de la Enmienda de Kigali, incluida la ejecución del primer tramo de la etapa I del plan de aplicación de la Enmienda de Kigali relativa a los HFC, así como los progresos logrados en la ejecución del segundo tramo de la etapa II del plan de gestión para la eliminación de los HCFC, el inventario nacional de sustancias controladas no deseadas y el proyecto de eficiencia energética. El Comité señaló, además, la labor en curso para elaborar una política nacional sobre el ozono y una legislación autónoma. El Comité reconoció los esfuerzos del Gobierno de las Islas Salomón y espera, por tanto, que durante los próximos tres años el país seguirá ejecutando adecuadamente el plan de gestión para la eliminación de los HCFC, el plan de aplicación de la Enmienda de Kigali relativa a los HFC y las actividades del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional, reforzará la legislación nacional y los controles aduaneros, se asegurará de que la notificación de datos se haga en plazo y con exactitud y fomentará la igualdad de género, a fin de mantener la eliminación de los HCFC, lograr las reducciones requeridas del consumo de HFC y seguir cumpliendo con el Protocolo de Montreal.

Somalia

14. El Comité Ejecutivo examinó el informe presentado junto con la solicitud de renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional de Somalia (fase VII) y constató los continuos esfuerzos del Gobierno para cumplir con las obligaciones que tiene establecidas en el Protocolo de Montreal y la Enmienda de Kigali. El Comité observó que Somalia ha tomado medidas para eliminar el consumo de HCFC y reducir el consumo de HFC; en particular, ha implantado un sistema de concesión de licencias y cuotas de HCFC y HFC, ha capacitado a funcionarios de aduanas y técnicos en refrigeración y aire acondicionado y ha realizado actividades de sensibilización pública dirigidas a inspectores de aduanas, técnicos en refrigeración y aire acondicionado, distribuidores y el público en general. El Comité también señaló las actividades realizadas para facilitar la aplicación de la Enmienda de Kigali, incluida la supervisión continua del consumo de HFC y la revisión en curso del Reglamento sobre el Ozono para fortalecer la base jurídica del sistema de concesión de licencias y cuotas de HFC. El Comité señaló, además,

la solicitud de Somalia a la Secretaría del Ozono de revisar sus datos de referencia de los HFC correspondientes a 2022. El Comité reconoció los esfuerzos del Gobierno de Somalia y espera, por tanto, que en los próximos tres años el país proseguirá ejecutando adecuadamente la etapa II del plan de gestión para la eliminación de los HCFC, la etapa I del plan de aplicación de la Enmienda de Kigali relativa a los HFC y las actividades del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional, al mismo tiempo que refuerza su marco reglamentario, a fin de lograr y mantener las reducciones requeridas del consumo de HCFC y HFC y seguir cumpliendo con lo establecido en el Protocolo de Montreal.

República Árabe Siria

15. El Comité Ejecutivo examinó el informe presentado junto con la solicitud de renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional de la República Árabe Siria (fase VII) y señaló que el país mantuvo las funciones institucionales básicas durante la fase, presentando en plazo los datos del artículo 7 y del programa del país, coordinándose continuadamente con las autoridades nacionales y participando en las reuniones regionales e internacionales del Protocolo de Montreal. El Comité también señaló los avances logrados en el marco reglamentario nacional en el marco del Reglamento n.º 164, al tiempo que reconoció que la ejecución se había visto afectada por dificultades a nivel macroeconómico y la reestructuración interna de la Oficina Nacional del Ozono. Por lo tanto, el Comité Ejecutivo espera que el Gobierno de la República Árabe Siria utilice la renovación de la fase de fortalecimiento institucional para finalizar los instrumentos reglamentarios y de concesión de licencias pendientes, fortalecer los sistemas de datos y aduanas, establecer marcos formales de coordinación y avanzar en la ejecución del plan de gestión para la eliminación de los HCFC, la Enmienda de Kigali y las actividades de sensibilización.

Togo

16. El Comité Ejecutivo examinó el informe presentado junto con la solicitud de renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional del Togo (fase XIII) y señaló que el país había comunicado los datos de 2024 y 2025 del artículo 7 a la Secretaría del Ozono, que indican que el país está cumpliendo con lo establecido en el Protocolo de Montreal. El Comité constató que el Gobierno del Togo había adoptado medidas para eliminar el consumo de SAO y reducir el consumo de HFC; en concreto, ha introducido controles a la importación de SAO y HFC mediante el sistema de concesión de licencias y cuotas y se ha capacitado a funcionarios de aduanas y técnicos en refrigeración. El Comité reconoció los esfuerzos del Gobierno del Togo y espera, por tanto, que en los próximos tres años el país proseguirá adecuadamente con la ejecución de las actividades del plan de gestión para la eliminación de los HCFC y del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional a fin de lograr la eliminación completa de los HCFC a más tardar el 1ºde enero de 2030, reducir el consumo de HFC y seguir cumpliendo con el Protocolo de Montreal.

Zambia

17. El Comité Ejecutivo examinó el informe presentado junto con la solicitud de renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional de Zambia (fase X) y señaló, con reconocimiento, que el país había comunicado los datos del artículo 7 a la Secretaría del Ozono, que indican que el país está cumpliendo con lo establecido en el Protocolo de Montreal. El Comité constató que Zambia ha adoptado medidas para eliminar el consumo de HCFC y reducir el consumo de HFC; en concreto, ha implantado y reforzado el sistema de concesión de licencias y cuotas de HCFC, ha introducido controles a las licencias y cuotas de HFC y ha capacitado a técnicos en refrigeración y aire acondicionado, funcionarios de aduanas y otros funcionarios encargados de hacer cumplir la ley. El Comité señaló, además, las actividades de sensibilización realizadas durante el período de notificación. El Comité también constató las actividades realizadas para facilitar la aplicación de la Enmienda de Kigali, incluida la ejecución administrativa de los controles del sistema de concesión de licencias y cuotas de HFC, a la espera de la publicación en el diario oficial del reglamento revisado sobre la gestión medioambiental (licencias). El Comité reconoció los esfuerzos del Gobierno de Zambia y espera, por tanto, que en los próximos tres años el país seguirá ejecutando las actividades de la etapa II del plan de gestión para la eliminación de los HCFC y del proyecto

de fortalecimiento institucional, al mismo tiempo que refuerza el marco reglamentario para controlar los HFC, a fin de lograr y mantener las reducciones requeridas del consumo de HCFC y HFC y seguir cumpliendo con lo establecido en el Protocolo de Montreal.

UNEP'S WORK PROGRAMME AMENDMENT 2026

Presented to the
99th Meeting of the Executive Committee
of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation
of the Montreal Protocol

October 2026

United Nations Environment Programme

A. INTRODUCTION

1. This document, as submitted for consideration to the 99th Meeting of the Executive Committee

B. SUMMARY OF THE WORK PROGRAMME FOR 2026

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

- Support for the implementation of Institutional Strengthening projects in **17** countries.
- Support in preparation of the HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (HPMP) in **2** countries.
- Support in preparation of the Kigali HFC Implementation Plan (KIP) in **3** countries.

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

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

Table 1. Funding requests for annual tranches for ISP renewals and individual projects to be considered at the 99th Meeting of the Executive Committee

Country	Project title	Amount, US$	PSC, US$	Total requested amount, US$
INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECT RENEWALS (ISRs)				
Benin	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (phase XIV: 1/2027-12/2029)	180,000	0	180,000
Burkina Faso	Renewal of the institutional strengthening project (phase XVI: 1/2027-12/2029)	191,858	0	191,858
Dominica	Renewal of the institutional strengthening project (phase IX: 1/2027-12/2029)	180,000	0	180,000
Gabon	Renewal of the institutional strengthening project (phase XIII: 1/2027-12/2029)	180,000	0	180,000
Guyana	Renewal of the institutional strengthening project (phase X: 1/2027-12/2029)	180,000	0	180,000
Madagascar	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (phase XI: 1/2027-12/2029)	180,000	0	180,000
Mali	Renewal of the institutional strengthening project (phase XI: 1/2027-12/2029)	180,000	0	180,000
Mauritius	Renewal of the institutional strengthening project (phase IX: 1/2027-12/2029)	180,000	0	180,000
Paraguay	Renewal of the institutional strengthening project (phase XII: 1/2027-12/2029)	180,000	0	180,000
Peru	Renewal of the institutional strengthening project (phase VII: 1/2027-12/2029)	353,748	0	353,748
Philippines	Renewal of the institutional strengthening project (phase XV: 7/2027-6/2030)	479,930	0	479,930
Saint Lucia	Renewal of the institutional strengthening project (phase XIII: 1/2027-12/2029)	180,000	0	180,000
Solomon Islands	Renewal of the institutional strengthening project (phase XI: 7/2027-6/2030)	180,000	0	180,000
Somalia	Renewal of the institutional strengthening project (phase VII: 1/2027-12/2029)	180,000	0	180,000
Syrian Arab Republic	Renewal of institutional strengthening (phase VII: 1/2027-12/2029)	540,051	0	540,051

Country	Project title	Amount, US$	PSC, US$	Total requested amount, US$
Togo	Renewal of the institutional strengthening project (phase XIII: 1/2027-12/2029)	180,000	0	180,000
Zambia	Renewal of the institutional strengthening project (phase X: 1/2027-12/2029)	180,000	0	180,000
Sub-total for Institutional Strengthening Projects		**3,905,587**	**0**	**3,905,587**
PREPARATION OF HCFC PHASE-OUT MANAGEMENT PLAN (HPMP) STAGE II and III				
Mauritania	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan (stage II) - the lead agency in cooperation with UNIDO.	30,000	3,900	33,900
Senegal	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan (stage III) - the lead agency in cooperation with UNIDO.	30,000	3,900	33,900
Sub-total for Preparation of the Kigali HFC Implementation Plan (KIP)		**60,000**	**7,800**	**67,800**
PREPARATION OF KIGALI IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (KIP) STAGE I				
Djibouti	Preparation of a Kigali HFC implementation plan (stage I) – the sole implementing agency	100,000	13,000	113,000
Mauritania	Preparation of a Kigali HFC implementation plan (stage I) - the lead agency in cooperation with UNIDO.	150,000	19,500	169,500
Saudi Arabia	Preparation of a Kigali HFC implementation plan (stage I) – UNDP is the lead implementing agency	50,000	6,500	56,500
Sub-total for Preparation of the Kigali HFC Implementation Plan (KIP)		**300,000**	**39,000**	**339,000**

Table 2. Summary of items submitted for consideration by the 99th Meeting of the Executive Committee by group

Type of projects	Value in US$	Project support costs in US$	Total in US$
Sub-total for Institutional Strengthening Projects	3,905,587	0	3,905,587
Sub-total for Preparation of the HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (HPMP) stage II and III	60,000	7,800	67,800
Sub-total for Preparation of the Kigali HFC Implementation Plan (KIP) stage I	300,000	39,000	339,000
Grand Total	***4,265,587***	***46,800***	***4,312,387***

C. PROJECT CONCEPTS for items to be submitted by UNEP

***Title*:**	***Requests for institutional strengthening renewals for (17 countries) (Benin, Burkina Faso, Dominica, Gabon, Guyana, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritius, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Saint Lucia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, and Zambia)***
Background:	Renewals of institutional strengthening projects (ISP) for the above-listed 17 countries are being requested in line with relevant decisions and guidelines of the Executive Committee.

	These projects have been included in the UNEP's 2026-2028 Business Plan except for Syria, for which the Government requested to change the implementing agency to UNEP.	
Objectives:	To assist the Governments of these Article 5 countries in building and strengthening their capacity for the implementation of the Montreal Protocol and its Amendments.	
Activities and description:	Individual documents for these projects – the terminal reports and the action plans - have been submitted to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat separately through the Knowledge Management System (KMS).	
Time Frame:	36 months	
Per country cost:	**Country**	**US$**
	Benin	180,000
	Burkina Faso	191,858
	Dominica	180,000
	Gabon	180,000
	Guyana	180,000
	Madagascar	180,000
	Mali	180,000
	Mauritius	180,000
	Paraguay	180,000
	Peru	353,748
	Philippines	479,930
	Saint Lucia	180,000
	Solomon Islands	180,000
	Somalia	180,000
	Syrian Arab Republic	540,051
	Togo	180,000
	Zambia	180,000
	Total*	**3,905,587**

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

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

Part I: Project Information

Project title:	Preparation of Stage II of the HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (HPMP)	
Country:	Mauritania	
Lead implementing agency:	UNEP	
Cooperating agency (1):	UNIDO	
Implementation period:	24 months	
Funding requested:		
Agency	**Sector**	**Funding requested (US $)***
UNEP	Overarching	30,000
UNIDO	Overarching	10,000

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

Part II: Prerequisites for submission

Item	Yes	No
1. Official endorsement letter from Government specifying roles of respective agencies (where more than one IA is involved)	☒	☐
2. Written confirmation – balances from previous PRP funding approved for stage I HPMP had been returned / will be returned (d**ecision 71/42(i)**)	☒	☐
• Specify meeting at which PRP funding balance had been returned/will be returned	Click or tap here to enter text.	

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

1. Montreal Protocol compliance target to be met in ☒ stage II / ☐ stage III of the HPMP

Phase-out commitment (%)	**100%**	**Year of commitment**	**2030**
☒ **Servicing only**		☐ **Manufacturing only**	☐ **Servicing and manufacturing**

2. Brief background on previous stage of the HPMP (i.e., when the HPMP was approved; a description of the progress in implementation of the previous stage of the HPMP to demonstrate that substantial progress had been made.)

Click or tap here to enter text.
Mauritania's Stage I HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (HPMP) was approved at the 80th meeting of the Executive Committee (decision 80/57), covering the period 2017–2025. UNEP serves as the lead implementing agency, while UNIDO subsequently replaced UNDP as the cooperating implementing agency, as approved at the 88th meeting (decision 88/28(a)).

Stage I focused on strengthening the national HCFC licensing and quota system, training customs officers and refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) technicians, improving servicing practices, and supporting the adoption of alternatives to HCFCs.

Substantial progress has been achieved, including training for customs officers, RAC technicians and trainers, implementation of import controls, and independent verification of HCFC consumption. The third tranche was approved at the 97th meeting, and completion of the remaining Stage I activities is scheduled for December 2026.

The preparation of Stage II will build on these achievements and address the remaining eligible HCFC consumption, with the objective of achieving complete HCFC phase-out by 2030.

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

Activity	Description	Implementing agency

Legal/regulatory framework	Implementation of the national HCFC import licensing and quota system, including the establishment of annual import quotas. The HCFC import quota for 2025 was set at 6.44 ODP tonnes (117 metric tonnes).	UNEP
Refrigeration servicing sector	Capacity-building activities for the refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) servicing sector, including the training of 30 trainers and more than 200 RAC technicians in good refrigeration servicing practices and HCFC management.	UNEP
Refrigeration servicing sector	Procurement and delivery of refrigeration servicing equipment under HPMP Stage I, including 30 refrigerant recovery units, 60 recovery cylinders, 30 vacuum pumps and three refrigerant identifiers. According to the latest implementation progress report, the equipment was delivered in April 2026 to support improved servicing practices and refrigerant recovery and reuse.	UNIDO
Legal/regulatory framework	Capacity-building activities for customs officers to strengthen enforcement of HCFC import controls, including the training of 125 customs officers under HPMP Stage I.	UNEP
Legal/regulatory framework	Independent verification of national HCFC consumption for the period 2017–2021 to assess compliance with the Montreal Protocol control targets and the HPMP Stage I Agreement.	UNEP
Refrigeration servicing sector	Assessment of the technical feasibility of introducing alternatives to HCFCs in the refrigeration and air-conditioning servicing sector. The assessment was initiated under HPMP Stage I and remains to be completed.	UNIDO
(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.	(select)

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

Substance	Sector	2023	2024	2025
HCFC-22	RAC servicing	157.60 MT	123.79 MT	114.84 MT

5. Based on the consumption data given above, please provide a description of the sector/sub-sector that use HCFCs in the country, including a short analysis and explanation of the consumption trends (i.e., increasing or decreasing)

Click or tap here to enter text.

HCFC-22 consumption in Mauritania is primarily associated with the refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) servicing sector, including commercial refrigeration, air-conditioning and refrigeration systems used in the fishing sector.

According to the Article 7 and CP data reported by Mauritania, national HCFC-22 consumption decreased from 157.60 metric tonnes in 2023 to 123.79 metric tonnes in 2024 and 114.84 metric tonnes in 2025, reflecting a sustained downward trend during the reporting period.

The fishing sector remains an important consumer of HCFC-22, accounting for an estimated 36 metric tonnes in 2024 and 33.4 metric tonnes in 2025. Part of this consumption is associated with foreign fishing vessels operating in Mauritanian waters. The corresponding estimates remain provisional and will be further assessed and validated during the preparation of HPMP Stage II.

The continued implementation of the HCFC licensing and quota system, together with capacity-building activities in the RAC servicing sector, supports Mauritania's efforts to progressively reduce HCFC consumption. Stage II preparation will help identify remaining consumption patterns, particularly in the fishing sector, and determine the measures required to achieve complete HCFC phase-out by 2030.

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

Information needed	Description	Agency

Updated sectoral consumption information	Update and verify HCFC-22 consumption data in the refrigeration and air-conditioning servicing sector, with particular attention to the fishing sector and foreign fishing vessels. This will include cross-checking information from importers' sales registers, Customs, port authorities and end users. Although sectoral surveys and monitoring measures were undertaken under HPMP Stage I, further verification of vessel-specific consumption data is required to establish an accurate and updated consumption profile for Stage II, in line with decision 95/20(b)(ii).	UNEP
Analysis of the types of equipment using HCFCs	Update the inventory of HCFC-based refrigeration and air-conditioning equipment, including commercial refrigeration systems, room air conditioners and equipment used in the fishing sector. Although an initial equipment survey was conducted under Stage I, updated information is needed to assess the remaining HCFC-dependent equipment, servicing requirements and opportunities for conversion to zero-ODP and low-GWP alternatives under Stage II.	UNIDO
New information on ODS regulations	Review and update the national regulatory framework for HCFC phase-out, including the licensing and quota system, controls on refrigerant sales and use, and enforcement measures concerning foreign fishing vessels. Building on the measures already introduced under Stage I, the review will identify additional regulatory requirements for Stage II, particularly technician certification, mandatory refrigerant recovery, record-keeping and reporting. These requirements were not fully addressed during Stage I preparation and need to be assessed in light of the remaining HCFC consumption and the proposed recovery and reuse scheme.	UNEP
Updated data on HCFC consumption in manufacturing/servicing sector	Update the national HCFC-22 consumption survey covering refrigeration and air-conditioning servicing workshops, refrigerant importers and major end users. Building on the survey and needs assessment conducted under HPMP Stage I, the updated information will assess remaining servicing demand, market trends and the availability of zero-ODP and low-GWP alternatives. The update is necessary to reflect changes in consumption patterns and technologies since the previous stage was prepared and to identify the remaining phase-out requirements for Stage II.	UNEP
Others, specify.	Update the assessment of national refrigerant recovery, recycling and reuse capacities, including the operational readiness of recovery centres, utilization of equipment delivered under HPMP Stage I, technician training needs and the feasibility of expanding the recovery and reuse scheme. Building on the techno-economic assessment already prepared under Stage I, additional information will be collected to identify the technical assistance and operational measures required for Stage II. The feasibility of full refrigerant reclamation will be	UNIDO

	reassessed based on verified recovered volumes, refrigerant quality and market demand.	
7. Activities to be undertaken for project preparation and funding		
Activity	**Indicative funding (US $)**	**Agency**
Survey of HCFC servicing workshops and HCFC importers, including updated consumption data and assessment of HCFC use in the fishing sector and by foreign fishing vessels.	12,500	UNEP
Survey of major end users and importers of HCFC-based refrigeration and air-conditioning equipment to update the national equipment inventory, assess remaining HCFC-dependent equipment and identify opportunities for transition to zero-ODP and low-GWP alternatives.	5,000	UNIDO
National review and stakeholder consultation meetings to discuss the draft HPMP Stage II, validate survey findings, review proposed HCFC phase-out measures and agree on the national implementation strategy and action plan.	5,000	UNEP
Recruitment of a national consultant to consolidate survey findings, assess the remaining HCFC phase-out requirements, prepare the draft HPMP Stage II strategy and action plan, and finalize the project proposal following stakeholder consultations.	12,500	UNEP
Technical assessment of HCFC phase-out options in the RAC servicing sector, including low-GWP alternatives, refrigerant recovery and reuse requirements, and preparation of the technical components and associated cost estimates for HPMP Stage II.	5,000	UNIDO
Sub-total UNEP	**30,000**	
Sub-total UNIDO	**10,000**	
TOTAL	**40,000**	

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

Click or tap here to enter text.

The preparation of HPMP Stage II will take into account Mauritania's obligations under the Kigali Amendment by promoting an integrated approach to HCFC phase-out and HFC phase-down. Surveys of the refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) servicing sector and the national equipment inventory will identify opportunities to replace HCFC-based equipment with zero-ODP and low-GWP alternatives, while avoiding the introduction of high-GWP HFC technologies.

The preparation process will also consider synergies with the country's Kigali Implementation Plan (KIP), particularly regarding refrigerant import controls, customs enforcement, technician training, safe handling of alternative refrigerants, and refrigerant recovery and reuse. Coordination with relevant national stakeholders will help ensure that the proposed HPMP Stage II activities complement ongoing and planned KIP interventions, avoid duplication of funding and support a sustainable transition towards climate-friendly refrigeration and air-conditioning technologies.

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

Click or tap here to enter text.

The preparation of HPMP Stage II will take into account the Multilateral Fund gender mainstreaming policy by promoting the meaningful participation of women and men in project preparation activities, including sectoral surveys, stakeholder consultations and the identification of future interventions.

Gender-disaggregated data will be collected, where available, particularly regarding employment, training needs and participation in the refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) servicing sector. Consultations will seek to involve women working in technical, educational and institutional roles, including representatives of relevant training institutions and professional associations.

The HPMP Stage II proposal will identify opportunities to improve women's access to technical training, capacity-building and employment in the RAC sector, while establishing appropriate gender-responsive indicators for monitoring implementation. These measures will be designed in accordance with national circumstances and the Multilateral Fund gender mainstreaming policy.

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

1. Agency:	(select)
2. Sector:	(select)
3. HCFC consumption in item #2 reported under country programme (CP) data?	☐ **Yes**, please specify reported amount and year: ☐ **No**

4. Information on remaining eligible consumption

Substance	Remaining eligible consumption (ODP tonnes)
(select)	
(select)	
(select)	

5. Information on enterprise(s) for which funding is being sought

Enterprise	Year established	HCFC consumption (ODP tonnes) (last three years)			HCFC phase-out to be achieved
		2017	2018	2019	

6. Activities to be undertaken for preparation of the investment project and funding requested

Activity	Indicative funding (US $)
Click or tap here to enter text.	
Click or tap here to enter text.	
Click or tap here to enter text.	
Click or tap here to enter text.	
Click or tap here to enter text.	
Click or tap here to enter text.	
TOTAL	

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

Part I: Project Information

Project title:	Preparation of a HCFC Phase-out Management Plan Stage III	
Country:	Senegal	
Lead implementing agency:	UNEP	
Cooperating agency (1):	UNIDO	Click or tap here to enter text.
Implementation period:	Jan 2027- Dec 2028	
Funding requested:		
Agency	**Sector**	**Funding requested (US $)***
UNEP	Overarching	30,000
UNIDO	Overarching	10,000

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

Part II: Prerequisites for submission

Item	Yes	No
1. Official endorsement letter from Government specifying roles of respective agencies (where more than one IA is involved)	☒	☐
2. Written confirmation – balances from previous PRP funding approved for stage I HPMP had been returned / will be returned (**decision 71/42(i)**)	☒	☐
• Specify meeting at which PRP funding balance had been returned/will be returned		

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

1. Montreal Protocol compliance target to be met in ☐ stage II / ☒ stage III of the HPMP			
Phase-out commitment (%)	**100%**	**Year of commitment**	**2030**
☒ **Servicing only**		☐ **Manufacturing only**	☐ **Servicing and manufacturing**

2. Brief background on previous stage of the HPMP (i.e., when the HPMP was approved; a description of the progress in implementation of the previous stage of the HPMP to demonstrate that substantial progress had been made.)

The Republic of Senegal, as a Party to the Montreal Protocol including the London, Copenhagen, Montreal, Beijing and Kigali Amendments since 19 March 1993, have received financial support for implementation of the HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (HPMP) in 2 stages; Stage I and Stage II.

- **HPMP Stage I**: Stage I of the HPMP for Senegal was originally approved at the 65th meeting in November 2011, to phase out 12.65 ODP tonnes of HCFCs used in the refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) servicing sector and meet the 35 per cent reduction in the baseline by 2020, at a total cost of US $1,035,216, plus agency support costs. Based on the findings of the HCFC consumption verification report submitted to the 77th meeting, the Government of Senegal revised its starting point for sustained reductions in HCFC consumption from 36.15 ODP tonnes to 20.96 ODP tonnes. Accordingly, the Executive Committee approved an updated Agreement with the Government of Senegal with a revised funding of US $630,000, in line with decision 60/44(f)(xii) on funding levels for low-volume-consuming (LVC) countries, and a phase-out of 7.34 ODP tonnes of HCFCs to meet a 35 per cent reduction from the revised starting point by 2020.
  The implementation of stage I of the HPMP resulted in: (a) (b) Training of 915 customs and 90 other law enforcement officers on the implementation of the licensing and quota system, monitoring of imports of HCFCs and HCFC-based equipment, identification of ODS and alternatives and control of illegal trade; distribution of 24 refrigerant identifiers to all ports of entry; and incorporation of ozone protection issues in

the customs training curricula to ensure continuous training to future officers; and Training of 831 refrigeration technicians in good refrigeration practices and safe handling of flammable refrigerants; training of additional 240 technicians in refrigerant recovery and recycling; training of 20 trainers in preparation for a technician certification system; development of a technician database and a manual on good servicing practices, including handling of flammable refrigerants; and strengthening of 10 training centres through the distribution of servicing toolkits.

HPMP Stage II: HPMP Stage II for Senegal was approved at the 88th meeting of the ExCom in November 2021, for the period from 2021 to 2025 to reduce HCFC consumption by 81.1 per cent of the country's baseline, in the amount of US $653,570, consisting of US $398,000, plus agency support costs of US $51,740 for UNEP, and US $187,000, plus agency support costs of US $16,830 for UNIDO. In addition, additional activities to maintain energy efficiency in the refrigeration servicing sector (decision 89/6) project, in the amount of US $120,000, plus agency support costs of US $15,479, was approved for UNEP at the 97th ExCom along with the tranche request. The extension of the duration of stage II of the HPMP to 31 December 2027 was also approved at the same meeting (decision 97/54).

The overarching strategies of HPMP Stage II for Senegal elaborates the three-pronged approaches: (i) Strengthening the enforcement of ODS regulations and capacity-building for enforcement officers; (ii) Capacity-building of RAC servicing technicians and establishment of a certification scheme and (iii) Strengthening of the centres of excellence, establishment of a refrigerant recovery and reuse scheme, and raising end-users' awareness of low-GWP alternatives.

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

Activity	Description	Implementing agency
Legal/regulatory framework	**Policy and Regulation** **Stage I** ▪ Senegal has regulations and licensing and quota systems to monitor the import and distribution of ODS and ODS based equipment including HCFCs. ▪ The sub-regional regulation for the "Union Economique et Monétaire de l'Ouest Africain" (UEMOA) harmonizes the regulations of member countries concerning the importation, marketing, use and re-export of substances that deplete the ozone layer and elimination of equipment using ODS, including HCFCs and HCFC-based equipment, thereby controlling movement among these countries. These sub-regional regulations have been harmonized with national regulations to include the accelerated HCFC phase-out control measures agreed in 2007. **Stage II** ▪ The licensing and quota system for ODS, established progressively since 2000, was expanded to include HFCs in 2024, following the issuance of Interministerial Decree in September 2021. ▪ Senegal's Customs also aligned with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), Common External Tariff 2022–2026 and World Customs Organisation Harmonized System (HS) 2022, enabling better tracking of HCFCs, HFCs, and related equipment. These codes were integrated into Orbus, the national online customs clearance platform in January 2024, improving data collection and comparison for imports.	UNEP
Refrigeration servicing sector	**Capacity Building for Customs and Enforcement**	UNEP

	Officers and for Importers and Customs Brokers **Stage I** The implementation of stage I of the HPMP resulted in: ▪ Training of 915 customs and 90 other law enforcement officers on the implementation of the licensing and quota system, monitoring of imports of HCFCs and HCFC-based equipment, identification of ODS and alternatives and control of illegal trade; ▪ Distribution of 24 refrigerant identifiers to all ports of entry; ▪ Incorporation of ozone protection issues in the customs training curricula to ensure continuous training to future officers; **Stage II** **During the first tranche of Stage II** ▪ 542 customs officers and other law enforcement agents (including 77 women) were trained on the control and identification of HCFCs and HCFC-based equipment, updated regulations, and the 2022 HS Codes. ▪ The existing regulations on ODS and HFCs were revised and updated to address current developments and were disseminated to key stakeholders.	
Refrigeration servicing sector	**Capacity Building for RAC Servicing Sector** **Stage I** ▪ Training of 831 refrigeration technicians in good refrigeration practices and safe handling of flammable refrigerants; training of additional 240 technicians in refrigerant recovery and recycling; ▪ Training of 20 trainers in preparation for a technician certification system; ▪ Development of a technician database and a manual on good servicing practices, including handling of flammable refrigerants; ▪ and strengthening of 10 training centres through the distribution of servicing toolkits. **Stage II** **During the first tranche of Stage II** ▪ The process of establishing a technician certification scheme was initiated to conceptualize and design the implementation of a national certification system for refrigeration technicians; ▪ 14 training sessions were organized for 440 RAC technicians (including 101 women) on good refrigeration practices; ▪ Five trainers were certified in good practice and safe handling of refrigerants; ▪ and one national and 14 regional workshops with refrigeration associations were held to promote HPMP activities, with a total of 246 participants (including 39 women).	UNEP

Refrigeration servicing sector	**Capacity Building for RAC Servicing Sector** **Stage I** ▪ The existing recovery and recycling network was supported, with a total of 600 technicians trained in different regions. ▪ Ten training centres were equipped with RAC servicing tools. **During the first tranche of Stage II** ▪ Seven training centres were equipped with RAC servicing tools. ▪ The feasibility study on recovery and reclaim infrastructure was initiated to guide the development of the business model and the selection of a reclaim centre operator.	UNIDO
Others, specify.	**Education and Public Awareness** **Stage I** ▪ NOU reproduced and distributed UNEP training and awareness raising material for specific group under the HPMP e.g. the Customs, importers of refrigerants and RAC equipment and RAC technicians to disseminate information on CFC and HCFC phase-out and the government action to reduce the consumption of HCFCs under HPMP Stage I. These materials included posters, power point presentations and brochure-like materials. **Stage II** ▪ For technician awareness raising, NOU produced training tools and posters. The tools are (i) good servicing practices, and (ii) safety in handling flammable refrigerant. ▪ For customs and enforcement training, UNEP's poster on proper declaration of shipment was distributed to customs officers during the training.	UNEP

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

Substance	Sector	2023	2024	2025
HCFC-22	RAC servicing	179.40	157.00	120
HCFC-141b	RAC servicing	2.82	0	0

5. Based on the consumption data given above, please provide a description of the sector/sub-sector that use HCFCs in the country, including a short analysis and explanation of the consumption trends (i.e., increasing or decreasing)

Since 2011, Senegal has been implementing its HPMP to phase-out the use of HCFCs in the RAC sector.
Senegal's overall HCFC consumption has been decreasing since the implementation of HPMP activities. HCFC consumption is also being replaced with alternatives such as HFCs, hydrocarbon (HC), CO2, and ammonia, in domestic, commercial and industrial refrigeration applications.
Senegal's HCFC baseline was 36.15 ODP tonnes equivalent to 657.2 MT of HCFC-22. Senegal largely accelerated the phase-out of HCFC-22 beyond the Montreal Protocol limit. The consumption of HFCs indicates a growing equipment base of HFC-based equipment since the consumption also includes charging of new equipment. The HCFC-22 reduction has achieved by Senegal indicates that Senegal is replacing its HCFC-22 equipment base with more recent appliances.

Refrigerant recovery has become the method of choice for refrigeration technicians in Senegal. However, a major challenge is the lack of facilities to destroy recovered refrigerants that are contaminated. This lack creates a serious problem for the storage of recovered refrigerants.

HCFC quota in 2026 is 123 MT of HCFC-22 (or 6.76 ODP tonnes), which is lower than the maximum allowable consumption of 6.81 ODP tonnes for 2026 as indicated in the Agreement between the ExCom and Senegal.

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

Information needed	Description	Agency
Updated sectoral consumption information	The preparation of HPMP Stage II for Senegal was based on information in 2018-2020. Although Senegal consumes HCFC-22 only in the servicing sector, it is essential to understand the current situation of sub-sectoral distribution by type of RAC application. The updated information on the HCFC-22 consumption sectoral distribution would enable the country to conduct comprehensive analysis to understand the future consumption of HCFCs based on current situation and identify actions to completely phase-out HCFC consumption by 2030 in line with the Montreal Protocol obligation.	UNEP
Analysis of the types of equipment using HCFCs	The data will be collected and analysed to understand the current situation of HCFC usage in the country. Information to be collected during the preparation of HPMP Stage III include: o Current HCFC quantities consumed by servicing workshop/end users; o Inventory of HCFC-based equipment e.g. air-conditioners and other types of HCFC-based equipment and the forecast on the future inventory to understand the demand of HCFC for servicing / installation in the future; and o Analysis of the current situation of the supply of HCFC-based equipment and recent development trends of alternative technologies in the domestic market taking into account the fact that Senegal is equipment import-dependent country. o One validation workshop with stakeholders to discuss on the inventory	UNIDO
Others, specify.	Feedback from relevant national stakeholders e.g. the Customs Department, vocational training schools, RAC servicing sector and importers etc. on o Experiences, challenges and lessons learned from the implementation of HPMP Stage II to be taken into account into HPMP Stage III; o Strategies to be proposed under HPMP Stage III in the country context e.g. consideration of the need for additional actions for introduction of low-GWP alternatives to HCFCs into the country (standards, training, incentives) or possibility to set-up and enforce a robust refrigeration servicing technicians certificate system, as well as other policy initiatives and technical interventions. o The number of technicians, servicing workshop, national standards framework, alternatives in the market and development trends,	UNEP

7. Activities to be undertaken for project preparation and funding

Remarks: As requested by the Government, UNEP is the lead implementing agency and UNIDO is the cooperating agency. For the request for the preparation of the HPMP Stage III, all activities proposed under this preparation request will be undertaken by UNEP and UNIDO with support from the NOU during the data collection and analysis as well as development and finalization of overarching strategy and national implementation plan.

Activity	Indicative funding (US $)	Agency
Survey of HCFC servicing workshops, as well as HCFC importers for the HCFC consumption Survey of end users, importers of the HCFC-based equipment to update the inventory of the HCFC equipment Analysis of data and development of national strategies as inputs to HPMP Stage III	7,000	UNEP
Survey of HCFC-based equipment used in Senegal. Data collection and analysis on equipment using HCFCs and installed capacities will be conducted by a national consultant. Needs assessment of training tools and equipment.	7,000	UNIDO
Validation workshop	3,000	UNIDO
Two national consultation workshops with relevant stakeholders during the preparation of HPMP Stage III	6,000	UNEP
International consultant for guiding data collection and analysis, drafting and finalizing Stage III HPMP (including travel costs)	17,000	UNEP
TOTAL	**40,000**	

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

Senegal is currently implementing first tranche for Stage I of the KIP. Stage I of the KIP will be implemented in three tranches.

Senegal is committed to implementing the KIP and stages II and III of the HPMP in a coordinated manner to avoid duplication of activities and expand the provision of equipment and training to the RAC and MAC servicing sector. The HPMP offers continuous training programmes for RAC technicians, emphasizing safe practices with alternative refrigerants and raising awareness of the need to transition away from HCFCs and HFCs. Capacity building under the KIP will further strengthen these efforts, extending it to other sectors (e.g., domestic refrigeration and MAC). The curriculum for the training of customs officers will also be enhanced to include HFC-related issues.

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

The Government of Senegal is well aware of the Multilateral Fund Gender Policy and the relevant Executive Committee decision 84/92. During the project preparation, all relevant stakeholders will be sensitized on the gender policy. Efforts will be made to ensure that female stakeholders have equal opportunity to participate in the project preparation. When developing individual components of the plan, it will be ensured that gender-disaggregated data will be collected.

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

Part I: Project Information

Project title:	Preparation of a HCFC Phase-out Management Plan Stage III	
Country:	Senegal	
Lead implementing agency:	UNEP	
Cooperating agency (1):	UNIDO	Click or tap here to enter text.
Implementation period:	Jan 2027- Dec 2028	
Funding requested:		
Agency	**Sector**	**Funding requested (US $)***
UNEP	Overarching	30,000
UNIDO	Overarching	10,000

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

Part II: Prerequisites for submission

Item	Yes	No
1. Official endorsement letter from Government specifying roles of respective agencies (where more than one IA is involved)	☒	☐
2. Written confirmation – balances from previous PRP funding approved for stage I HPMP had been returned / will be returned (**decision 71/42(i)**)	☒	☐
• Specify meeting at which PRP funding balance had been returned/will be returned		

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

1. Montreal Protocol compliance target to be met in ☐ stage II / ☒ stage III of the HPMP			
Phase-out commitment (%)	**100%**	**Year of commitment**	**2030**
☒ **Servicing only**		☐ **Manufacturing only**	☐ **Servicing and manufacturing**

2. Brief background on previous stage of the HPMP (i.e., when the HPMP was approved; a description of the progress in implementation of the previous stage of the HPMP to demonstrate that substantial progress had been made.)

The Republic of Senegal, as a Party to the Montreal Protocol including the London, Copenhagen, Montreal, Beijing and Kigali Amendments since 19 March 1993, have received financial support for implementation of the HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (HPMP) in 2 stages; Stage I and Stage II.

- **HPMP Stage I**: Stage I of the HPMP for Senegal was originally approved at the 65th meeting in November 2011, to phase out 12.65 ODP tonnes of HCFCs used in the refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) servicing sector and meet the 35 per cent reduction in the baseline by 2020, at a total cost of US $1,035,216, plus agency support costs. Based on the findings of the HCFC consumption verification report submitted to the 77th meeting, the Government of Senegal revised its starting point for sustained reductions in HCFC consumption from 36.15 ODP tonnes to 20.96 ODP tonnes. Accordingly, the Executive Committee approved an updated Agreement with the Government of Senegal with a revised funding of US $630,000, in line with decision 60/44(f)(xii) on funding levels for low-volume-consuming (LVC) countries, and a phase-out of 7.34 ODP tonnes of HCFCs to meet a 35 per cent reduction from the revised starting point by 2020.
  The implementation of stage I of the HPMP resulted in: (a) (b) Training of 915 customs and 90 other law enforcement officers on the implementation of the licensing and quota system, monitoring of imports of HCFCs and HCFC-based equipment, identification of ODS and alternatives and control of illegal trade; distribution of 24 refrigerant identifiers to all ports of entry; and incorporation of ozone protection issues in

the customs training curricula to ensure continuous training to future officers; and Training of 831 refrigeration technicians in good refrigeration practices and safe handling of flammable refrigerants; training of additional 240 technicians in refrigerant recovery and recycling; training of 20 trainers in preparation for a technician certification system; development of a technician database and a manual on good servicing practices, including handling of flammable refrigerants; and strengthening of 10 training centres through the distribution of servicing toolkits.

HPMP Stage II: HPMP Stage II for Senegal was approved at the 88th meeting of the ExCom in November 2021, for the period from 2021 to 2025 to reduce HCFC consumption by 81.1 per cent of the country's baseline, in the amount of US $653,570, consisting of US $398,000, plus agency support costs of US $51,740 for UNEP, and US $187,000, plus agency support costs of US $16,830 for UNIDO. In addition, additional activities to maintain energy efficiency in the refrigeration servicing sector (decision 89/6) project, in the amount of US $120,000, plus agency support costs of US $15,479, was approved for UNEP at the 97th ExCom along with the tranche request. The extension of the duration of stage II of the HPMP to 31 December 2027 was also approved at the same meeting (decision 97/54).

The overarching strategies of HPMP Stage II for Senegal elaborates the three-pronged approaches: (i) Strengthening the enforcement of ODS regulations and capacity-building for enforcement officers; (ii) Capacity-building of RAC servicing technicians and establishment of a certification scheme and (iii) Strengthening of the centres of excellence, establishment of a refrigerant recovery and reuse scheme, and raising end-users' awareness of low-GWP alternatives.

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

Activity	Description	Implementing agency
Legal/regulatory framework	**Policy and Regulation** **Stage I** ▪ Senegal has regulations and licensing and quota systems to monitor the import and distribution of ODS and ODS based equipment including HCFCs. ▪ The sub-regional regulation for the "Union Economique et Monétaire de l'Ouest Africain" (UEMOA) harmonizes the regulations of member countries concerning the importation, marketing, use and re-export of substances that deplete the ozone layer and elimination of equipment using ODS, including HCFCs and HCFC-based equipment, thereby controlling movement among these countries. These sub-regional regulations have been harmonized with national regulations to include the accelerated HCFC phase-out control measures agreed in 2007. **Stage II** ▪ The licensing and quota system for ODS, established progressively since 2000, was expanded to include HFCs in 2024, following the issuance of Interministerial Decree in September 2021. ▪ Senegal's Customs also aligned with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), Common External Tariff 2022–2026 and World Customs Organisation Harmonized System (HS) 2022, enabling better tracking of HCFCs, HFCs, and related equipment. These codes were integrated into Orbus, the national online customs clearance platform in January 2024, improving data collection and comparison for imports.	UNEP
Refrigeration servicing sector	**Capacity Building for Customs and Enforcement**	UNEP

	Officers and for Importers and Customs Brokers **Stage I** The implementation of stage I of the HPMP resulted in: ▪ Training of 915 customs and 90 other law enforcement officers on the implementation of the licensing and quota system, monitoring of imports of HCFCs and HCFC-based equipment, identification of ODS and alternatives and control of illegal trade; ▪ Distribution of 24 refrigerant identifiers to all ports of entry; ▪ Incorporation of ozone protection issues in the customs training curricula to ensure continuous training to future officers; **Stage II** **During the first tranche of Stage II** ▪ 542 customs officers and other law enforcement agents (including 77 women) were trained on the control and identification of HCFCs and HCFC-based equipment, updated regulations, and the 2022 HS Codes. ▪ The existing regulations on ODS and HFCs were revised and updated to address current developments and were disseminated to key stakeholders.	
Refrigeration servicing sector	**Capacity Building for RAC Servicing Sector** **Stage I** ▪ Training of 831 refrigeration technicians in good refrigeration practices and safe handling of flammable refrigerants; training of additional 240 technicians in refrigerant recovery and recycling; ▪ Training of 20 trainers in preparation for a technician certification system; ▪ Development of a technician database and a manual on good servicing practices, including handling of flammable refrigerants; ▪ and strengthening of 10 training centres through the distribution of servicing toolkits. **Stage II** **During the first tranche of Stage II** ▪ The process of establishing a technician certification scheme was initiated to conceptualize and design the implementation of a national certification system for refrigeration technicians; ▪ 14 training sessions were organized for 440 RAC technicians (including 101 women) on good refrigeration practices; ▪ Five trainers were certified in good practice and safe handling of refrigerants; ▪ and one national and 14 regional workshops with refrigeration associations were held to promote HPMP activities, with a total of 246 participants (including 39 women).	UNEP

Refrigeration servicing sector	**Capacity Building for RAC Servicing Sector** **Stage I** ▪ The existing recovery and recycling network was supported, with a total of 600 technicians trained in different regions. ▪ Ten training centres were equipped with RAC servicing tools. **During the first tranche of Stage II** ▪ Seven training centres were equipped with RAC servicing tools. ▪ The feasibility study on recovery and reclaim infrastructure was initiated to guide the development of the business model and the selection of a reclaim centre operator.	UNIDO
Others, specify.	**Education and Public Awareness** **Stage I** ▪ NOU reproduced and distributed UNEP training and awareness raising material for specific group under the HPMP e.g. the Customs, importers of refrigerants and RAC equipment and RAC technicians to disseminate information on CFC and HCFC phase-out and the government action to reduce the consumption of HCFCs under HPMP Stage I. These materials included posters, power point presentations and brochure-like materials. **Stage II** ▪ For technician awareness raising, NOU produced training tools and posters. The tools are (i) good servicing practices, and (ii) safety in handling flammable refrigerant. ▪ For customs and enforcement training, UNEP's poster on proper declaration of shipment was distributed to customs officers during the training.	UNEP

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

Substance	Sector	2023	2024	2025
HCFC-22	RAC servicing	179.40	157.00	120
HCFC-141b	RAC servicing	2.82	0	0

5. Based on the consumption data given above, please provide a description of the sector/sub-sector that use HCFCs in the country, including a short analysis and explanation of the consumption trends (i.e., increasing or decreasing)

Since 2011, Senegal has been implementing its HPMP to phase-out the use of HCFCs in the RAC sector.
Senegal's overall HCFC consumption has been decreasing since the implementation of HPMP activities. HCFC consumption is also being replaced with alternatives such as HFCs, hydrocarbon (HC), CO2, and ammonia, in domestic, commercial and industrial refrigeration applications.
Senegal's HCFC baseline was 36.15 ODP tonnes equivalent to 657.2 MT of HCFC-22. Senegal largely accelerated the phase-out of HCFC-22 beyond the Montreal Protocol limit. The consumption of HFCs indicates a growing equipment base of HFC-based equipment since the consumption also includes charging of new equipment. The HCFC-22 reduction has achieved by Senegal indicates that Senegal is replacing its HCFC-22 equipment base with more recent appliances.

Refrigerant recovery has become the method of choice for refrigeration technicians in Senegal. However, a major challenge is the lack of facilities to destroy recovered refrigerants that are contaminated. This lack creates a serious problem for the storage of recovered refrigerants.

HCFC quota in 2026 is 123 MT of HCFC-22 (or 6.76 ODP tonnes), which is lower than the maximum allowable consumption of 6.81 ODP tonnes for 2026 as indicated in the Agreement between the ExCom and Senegal.

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

Information needed	Description	Agency
Updated sectoral consumption information	The preparation of HPMP Stage II for Senegal was based on information in 2018-2020. Although Senegal consumes HCFC-22 only in the servicing sector, it is essential to understand the current situation of sub-sectoral distribution by type of RAC application. The updated information on the HCFC-22 consumption sectoral distribution would enable the country to conduct comprehensive analysis to understand the future consumption of HCFCs based on current situation and identify actions to completely phase-out HCFC consumption by 2030 in line with the Montreal Protocol obligation.	UNEP
Analysis of the types of equipment using HCFCs	The data will be collected and analysed to understand the current situation of HCFC usage in the country. Information to be collected during the preparation of HPMP Stage III include: o Current HCFC quantities consumed by servicing workshop/end users; o Inventory of HCFC-based equipment e.g. air-conditioners and other types of HCFC-based equipment and the forecast on the future inventory to understand the demand of HCFC for servicing / installation in the future; and o Analysis of the current situation of the supply of HCFC-based equipment and recent development trends of alternative technologies in the domestic market taking into account the fact that Senegal is equipment import-dependent country. o One validation workshop with stakeholders to discuss on the inventory	UNIDO
Others, specify.	Feedback from relevant national stakeholders e.g. the Customs Department, vocational training schools, RAC servicing sector and importers etc. on o Experiences, challenges and lessons learned from the implementation of HPMP Stage II to be taken into account into HPMP Stage III; o Strategies to be proposed under HPMP Stage III in the country context e.g. consideration of the need for additional actions for introduction of low-GWP alternatives to HCFCs into the country (standards, training, incentives) or possibility to set-up and enforce a robust refrigeration servicing technicians certificate system, as well as other policy initiatives and technical interventions. o The number of technicians, servicing workshop, national standards framework, alternatives in the market and development trends,	UNEP

7. Activities to be undertaken for project preparation and funding

Remarks: As requested by the Government, UNEP is the lead implementing agency and UNIDO is the cooperating agency. For the request for the preparation of the HPMP Stage III, all activities proposed under this preparation request will be undertaken by UNEP and UNIDO with support from the NOU during the data collection and analysis as well as development and finalization of overarching strategy and national implementation plan.

Activity	Indicative funding (US $)	Agency
Survey of HCFC servicing workshops, as well as HCFC importers for the HCFC consumption Survey of end users, importers of the HCFC-based equipment to update the inventory of the HCFC equipment Analysis of data and development of national strategies as inputs to HPMP Stage III	7,000	UNEP
Survey of HCFC-based equipment used in Senegal. Data collection and analysis on equipment using HCFCs and installed capacities will be conducted by a national consultant. Needs assessment of training tools and equipment.	7,000	UNIDO
Validation workshop	3,000	UNIDO
Two national consultation workshops with relevant stakeholders during the preparation of HPMP Stage III	6,000	UNEP
International consultant for guiding data collection and analysis, drafting and finalizing Stage III HPMP (including travel costs)	17,000	UNEP
TOTAL	**40,000**	

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

Senegal is currently implementing first tranche for Stage I of the KIP. Stage I of the KIP will be implemented in three tranches.

Senegal is committed to implementing the KIP and stages II and III of the HPMP in a coordinated manner to avoid duplication of activities and expand the provision of equipment and training to the RAC and MAC servicing sector. The HPMP offers continuous training programmes for RAC technicians, emphasizing safe practices with alternative refrigerants and raising awareness of the need to transition away from HCFCs and HFCs. Capacity building under the KIP will further strengthen these efforts, extending it to other sectors (e.g., domestic refrigeration and MAC). The curriculum for the training of customs officers will also be enhanced to include HFC-related issues.

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

The Government of Senegal is well aware of the Multilateral Fund Gender Policy and the relevant Executive Committee decision 84/92. During the project preparation, all relevant stakeholders will be sensitized on the gender policy. Efforts will be made to ensure that female stakeholders have equal opportunity to participate in the project preparation. When developing individual components of the plan, it will be ensured that gender-disaggregated data will be collected.

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

Part I: Project Information

Project title:	Preparation for Kigali HFC Implementation plan (KIP)
Country:	Mauritania
Lead implementing agency:	UNEP
Cooperating agency:	UNIDO
Implementation period for stage I of the KIP:	2027-2030
Duration of PRP implementation (i.e., time (in months) from the approval of PRP to submission of the KIP (please specify): 24 months	
Funding requested: US $190,000	

Agency	Sector	Funding requested (US $) *
UNEP	Overarching	150,000
UNIDO	Overarching	40,000

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

Part II: Prerequisites for submission

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

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

1. Montreal Protocol compliance target to be met in ☒ stage I of the KIP			
Phase-out commitment	**Freeze and 10%**	**Year of commitment**	**2024 onwards and 2029**
☒ **Servicing only**	☐ **Manufacturing only**	☐ **Servicing and manufacturing**	

2. Brief background/description/information on approved relevant projects and multi-year agreements as follows:

- The current progress in implementation of any funded HFC-related project (enabling activities or stand-alone HFC investment projects)
- The current progress in ongoing HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMPs)
- Consideration of integrating HFC phase down activities with HPMP activities taking into account previously approved HFC-related projects, if this information is available.

Previous activities related to the Kigali Amendment, HFC Phase-down and the HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (HPMP) are summarized below:

- **ODS Alternatives Survey:** Mauritania conducted an ODS Alternatives Survey in 2016 to assess the use and consumption of alternatives to ozone-depleting substances and to improve the understanding of emerging refrigerant consumption patterns. The survey identified HFC-134a, R-410A, R-407C and R-404A as the main HFC refrigerants used in the country, predominantly in the refrigeration and air-conditioning servicing sector. Annual HFC demand had increased during the period 2012–2015 and reached an estimated 55.57 metric tons in 2015. The survey therefore provided the first national

information base on the penetration of HFCs and other ODS alternatives and highlighted the need for early action on HFC consumption.

- **The Enabling Activities for HFC phase-down project:** Mauritania implemented the Enabling Activities for HFC phase-down project between 2020 and 2022. Mauritania ratified the Kigali Amendment on 11 November 2025.
  Under the project, the existing ozone and climate policy and legislative framework was reviewed to identify amendments required for HFC phase-down. Consultations were undertaken with national stakeholders on the Kigali Amendment and on the institutional, policy and technical implications of HFC phase-down. Activities also addressed the development and strengthening of HFC licensing and quota controls, reporting requirements and Customs capacity for identifying and controlling HFCs.
  Capacity-building activities addressed the use of low-GWP and zero-GWP alternatives, safety considerations related to flammable and toxic refrigerants, relevant technical and safety standards, vocational training curricula and technician certification. Consultations included standardization bodies, energy and petroleum authorities and vocational training institutions, with particular attention to the implementation of ISO 5149 and ISO 817, requirements for transport and storage of flammable and toxic gases, development of training and testing centres and strengthening of technician certification mechanisms.
- **HCFC Phase-out Management Plan**: Stage I of the HPMP for Mauritania was approved at the 80th meeting of the Executive Committee for the period 2017–2025 to achieve a 67.5 per cent reduction in HCFC consumption by 2025. UNEP is the lead implementing agency and UNIDO is the cooperating implementing agency, following the transfer at the 88th meeting of the activities and associated funding originally assigned to UNDP. The HPMP addresses HCFC consumption in the refrigeration and air-conditioning servicing sector; there are no HCFC phase-out activities in the manufacturing sector.
  At the time of approval of Stage I, Mauritania's HCFC consumption was estimated at 120 metric tons (6.60 ODP tons), since reliable import and sectoral data were not available. Approval was therefore granted on the understanding that a comprehensive survey would be undertaken and independently verified before submission of the second tranche. The NOU subsequently conducted a comprehensive RAC sector survey in 2020 and 2021, and an independent verification of HCFC consumption for 2017–2021 was completed. Mauritania subsequently updated its Article 7 and Country Programme data on the basis of the verified results.
  Following further review of the survey and additional information provided on equipment population and HCFC use by subsector, the Executive Committee, at its 93rd meeting through decision 93/24, established the revised starting point for aggregate reduction in HCFC consumption at 10.67 ODP tons. The revised Agreement established a maximum allowable consumption of 6.66 ODP tons for 2025.
  Implementation of Stage I has strengthened Mauritania's regulatory, institutional and technical capacity. The HCFC licensing and quota system and associated database have been updated and improved to facilitate inter-agency information exchange, allocation and monitoring of quotas. Five training workshops conducted during 2024–2025 trained 125 customs and enforcement officers in the control and identification of HCFCs, ODS and alternative refrigerants. In the RAC sector, 30 trainers, including seven women, and 210 refrigeration technicians, including 65 women, were trained on good servicing practices, recovery and recycling, refrigerant management and safe handling of alternatives.
  The third tranche of Stage I was approved at the 97th meeting of the Executive Committee. UNEP activities under the second tranche have been completed, while implementation and monitoring continue under the third tranche. UNIDO has undertaken technical assistance activities and delivered equipment to support refrigerant recovery and recycling and improved servicing practices. The remaining activities under HPMP Stage I are expected to be completed by December 2026. KIP preparation will therefore build on these existing systems, institutions, equipment and technical capacities and will be designed to avoid duplication with the remaining HPMP activities.

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

Substance	Sector	2023	2024	2025
HFC-32				

HFC-134a				
HFC-227ea				
R-404A				
R-407C				
R-410A				
R-507A				
Sub total				
HFO-1234yf				
R-290				
HC-600a				
Ammonia				

Note: HFC consumption data are currently not available. Data collection and the national HFC consumption survey are ongoing, and the relevant data will be provided upon completion of the survey.

4. Based on the consumption data given above, please provide a description of the sector/sub-sector that use HFCs in the country, including a short analysis and explanation of the consumption trends (i.e., increasing or decreasing)

Updated HFC consumption data by substance and sector are not yet available; therefore, a detailed analysis of HFC consumption trends cannot be provided at this stage. The national HFC consumption survey to be conducted under this preparation project will identify HFC consumption by substance, sector and sub-sector, assess historical and current consumption patterns, and provide the information required to analyse consumption trends.

Based on information currently available from previous ODS alternatives assessments and HPMP-related sector surveys, the refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) sector is expected to account for a significant share of HFC use in Mauritania. Relevant applications to be further assessed during KIP preparation include residential and commercial air-conditioning, commercial refrigeration, refrigeration associated with the fishing industry and refrigerated vessels, industrial refrigeration, cold stores, ice-making and freezing applications, and mobile air-conditioning.

The upcoming survey will validate these preliminary sectoral indications, determine the refrigerants and quantities used in each application, distinguish domestic consumption from refrigerant supplied to foreign vessels where applicable, and establish the HFC consumption profile and trends that will form the basis for the development of the KIP.

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

Information needed	Description	Agency
Data on HFC consumption and its sectoral distribution	Mauritania has already established an important information base regarding the RAC servicing sector through the 2016 ODS Alternatives Survey, the comprehensive RAC survey conducted in 2020–2021, the independent verification of HCFC consumption for 2017–2021 and the detailed sector assessment undertaken in 2023. These studies provide information on the structure of the RAC market, equipment population, refrigerant banks, servicing requirements and major end-user applications. However, they do not provide sufficiently current and disaggregated HFC consumption data by substance, blend, application and sector for preparation of Stage I of the KIP. Under the proposed KIP Stage I project preparation (PRP), comprehensive HFC-specific data collection and validation will be undertaken, covering imports and exports of pure HFCs and blends, HFCs contained in imported equipment where relevant, licensing and quota records, Customs data, refrigerant distribution and sales, installed	UNEP and UNIDO

	equipment and servicing consumption. Data will be disaggregated by substance, sector and subsector and will cover stationary air-conditioning, commercial and industrial refrigeration, fisheries and cold-chain applications, mobile air-conditioning and any other HFC-consuming sectors identified during the survey. Particular attention will be given to reconciling information from the NOU, Customs, importers and distributors and to distinguishing domestic consumption from refrigerants supplied to foreign vessels. The assessment will build on measures already introduced to strengthen cooperation between the NOU, Customs, ports, importers and other relevant institutions. The validated information will be used to establish current HFC consumption patterns, prepare consumption projections and phase-down scenarios, identify priority sectors and subsectors, assess technical and economic options and develop the overarching strategy and Stage I action plan for the KIP.	
Review of policy and regulations	KIP preparation will also update information on national policies, regulations and institutional arrangements relevant to HFC phase-down, including licensing and quota controls, Customs procedures, HFC reporting, technician certification, safety standards for flammable and toxic refrigerants, recovery and recycling infrastructure, training capacity and energy-efficiency considerations.	UNEP

6. Activities to be undertaken for project preparation and funding			
Activity	**Cost items**	**Indicative funding (US $)**	**Agency**

National wide survey including (i) preparation and finalization of questionnaires, (ii) survey mapping and (iii) conducting survey and interview with relevant stakeholders and (iii) data analysis on usage of HFCs by refrigerant and by sector/subsector.	• Preparation and finalization of survey methodology and questionnaires; review and reconciliation of available Country Programme, licensing, quota and Customs information; nationwide collection of HFC data by substance, blend, sector and application; assessment of imports and exports of HFCs and HFC-containing equipment where applicable; updated inventory of RAC and MAC equipment; assessment of servicing practices, refrigerant banks and available infrastructure; and interviews with importers, distributors, servicing enterprises, technicians, equipment owners and major end-users. • Screening of relevant sectors and enterprises to identify potential HFC consumption outside the RAC servicing sector; assessment of current refrigerants and technologies; identification of technically feasible lower-GWP alternatives; preliminary assessment of safety, energy-efficiency and cost implications; and determination of whether any investment-related components should be developed under Stage I. • National and sector-specific consultation meetings with government institutions, Customs, importers and distributors, RAC stakeholders, fisheries and cold-chain operators, industry, training institutions and other relevant stakeholders to support data collection, clarify data gaps and facilitate access to sector-specific information. • Organization of national and sector-specific data-validation meetings; reconciliation of survey information with available Customs, licensing, quota and market data; validation of HFC consumption by substance and sector; and finalization of the national HFC consumption and sector assessment. • Technical guidance to the national survey team on survey methodology, data quality, HFC blend calculations, sectoral analysis, data reconciliation, consumption projections and validation of the final HFC assessment.	65,000	UNEP

Data collection and review of relevant national initiatives, policies and regulations	• Comprehensive review of national measures relevant to HFC phase-down, including the HCFC/HFC licensing and quota system, Customs procedures and codes, HFC reporting arrangements, controls on refrigerants and equipment, technician certification, standards and safety requirements for flammable and toxic refrigerants, recovery and recycling infrastructure, vocational training arrangements and relevant energy-efficiency policies and programmes. The review will identify gaps and measures required for effective implementation of Stage I of the KIP. • Assessment of additional capacity-building needs of the NOU, Customs and enforcement bodies, refrigerant importers and distributors, RAC technicians, vocational training institutions, major end-users and other relevant stakeholders. The assessment will build on capacities already established under the HPMP and Enabling Activities and identify further needs related to HFC licensing and quota enforcement, identification of HFCs and blends, prevention of illegal trade, safe handling of alternatives, technician certification and awareness.	20,000	UNEP
Strategy development and development of overarching strategy and project document of the Kigali HFC Phase-down Plan	Analysis of validated HFC consumption and sector information; development of consumption projections and alternative phase-down scenarios; identification of priority sectors and measures; assessment of policy, regulatory, institutional, servicing-sector, capacity-building, monitoring, reporting, gender and awareness needs; and development of the overarching strategy and Stage I non-investment components.	20,000	UNEP
	Detailed assessment of technical options and potential investment-related interventions in eligible HFC-consuming sectors identified during project preparation. The assessment will examine alternative technologies, technical feasibility, safety and energy-efficiency considerations, incremental costs, existing HPMP infrastructure and opportunities to maximize synergies with recovery, recycling and other technical activities already supported by the Multilateral Fund.	40,000	UNIDO
	Consultations with priority sectors and relevant stakeholders to review HFC phase-down scenarios, proposed technologies and measures, implementation arrangements and preliminary components and to obtain sector inputs required for finalization of Stage I.	5,000	UNEP
	Organization of a national stakeholder consultation to review and validate the overarching HFC phase-	10,000	UNEP

	down strategy, priority sectors, proposed Stage I activities, implementation arrangements, agency roles and final project document.		
	Technical support for analysis of validated HFC data, development of consumption projections and phase-down scenarios, assessment of technical and economic options, preparation of the overarching strategy and Stage I components and finalization of the KIP project document in consultation with the Government of Mauritania, UNEP and UNIDO.	30,000	UNEP
TOTAL UNEP		**150,000**	
TOTAL UNIDO		**40,000**	
TOTAL KIP PRP		**190,000**	

7. How will activities related to preparing the KIP be linked to the current stages of the HPMP being implemented in the country? (OPTIONAL)

KIP preparation will build directly on the institutional, regulatory, technical and data-management infrastructure established through the HPMP and the Enabling Activities for the Kigali Amendment. The existing HCFC/HFC licensing and quota system, cooperation between the NOU and Customs, national refrigerant and equipment databases, monitoring arrangements, trained enforcement officers, RAC trainers and technicians, vocational training institutions, AREAT and existing recovery and recycling capacities will provide an important foundation for the development and subsequent implementation of the KIP.

Particular attention will be given to coordination between HFC phase-down activities and the remaining HCFC phase-out activities under Stage I and the transition to Stage II of the HPMP. Technical assistance, equipment, training and institutional arrangements already financed under the HPMP will be mapped during KIP preparation to avoid duplication and identify areas where existing capacities can support HFC phase-down. This will include good servicing practices, refrigerant containment, recovery and recycling, safe handling of alternative refrigerants, training and certification, Customs enforcement, licensing and quota management and sector data collection.

The KIP will also take into account lessons arising from Mauritania's experience in monitoring refrigerant use associated with foreign fishing vessels and strengthening mechanisms for cooperation among importers, Customs, port authorities and the NOU. These experiences will be relevant to establishing robust HFC consumption data and ensuring effective monitoring and reporting during KIP implementation.

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

The Government of Mauritania will ensure that the Multilateral Fund Gender Policy and relevant Executive Committee decisions are systematically considered during KIP preparation. Gender considerations will be integrated into data collection, stakeholder consultations, sector assessments, capacity-building needs analysis and preparation of individual KIP components. Where relevant, data will be sex-disaggregated, and efforts will be made to ensure equitable participation of women in consultations, technical activities and decision-making processes related to HFC phase-down.

KIP preparation will build on gender-mainstreaming measures already implemented under the HPMP and Institutional Strengthening projects. These measures include promotion of female enrolment in vocational training institutions, recognition and support of women obtaining technical qualifications in refrigeration and air-conditioning, recognition of women engineers and refrigeration technicians and active promotion of female participation in RAC training programmes. Under recent HPMP activities, seven women were among the 30 RAC trainers trained and 65 women were among the 210 RAC technicians trained in 2024–2025. These existing achievements provide a strong basis for identifying further opportunities to strengthen women's participation in the transition to lower-GWP technologies under the KIP.