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

PROJECT PROPOSAL: BURUNDI

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

Phase-down

• Kigali HFC implementation plan (stage I, first tranche)	UNEP and UNIDO	Individual consideration

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

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

PROJECT EVALUATION SHEET – MULTI-YEAR PROJECTS

Burundi

PROJECT TITLE	AGENCY
Kigali HFC implementation plan (stage I)	UNEP (lead), UNIDO

ARTICLE 7 DATA (Annex F)	Year: 2025	28.26 mt	54,998 CO_2-eq tonnes

COUNTRY PROGRAMME SECTORAL DATA (CO_2-eq tonnes) AND ACTIVITIES								Year: 2025	
	Aerosol	Foam	Fire-fighting	Air-conditioning (AC) and refrigeration				Solvent	Other
				Manufacturing			Servicing		
				Refrigeration	AC	Other			
HFCs							54,998		
Planned activities agreed (Y/N)							Y		

AVERAGE 2020–2022 HFC CONSUMPTION IN SERVICING	27.89 mt	55,527 CO_2-eq tonnes

BASELINE DATA (CO_2-eq tonnes)	2020	2021	2022	Average 2020–2022
HFC annual consumption	51,774	56,843	57,963	55,527
HCFC baseline (65%)				152,003
HFC baseline				207,530

HFC CONSUMPTION ELIGIBLE FOR FUNDING (CO_2-eq tonnes)	
Starting point for sustained aggregate reductions	n/a
Previously approved HFC phase-down investment projects	No
Aggregate reductions from previously approved projects	n/a

PROJECT DATA AS AGREED			2026*	2027	2028	2029	2030	Total
Consumption (CO_2-eq tonnes)	Montreal Protocol limits		207,530	207,530	207,530	186,777	186,777	n/a
	Maximum allowable		100,446	100,446	100,446	90,401	85,379	n/a
	Reduction from baseline (%)		0.0	0.0	0.0	56.4	58.9	n/a
Project costs requested in principle (US $)	UNEP	Project costs	29,700	0	35,300	0	0	65,000
		Support costs	3,861	0	4,589	0	0	8,450
	UNIDO	Project costs	40,000	0	40,000	0	0	80,000
		Support costs	5,200	0	5,200	0	0	10,400
Total amounts recommended in principle (US $)		Project costs	69,700	0	75,300	0	0	145,000
		Support costs	9,061	0	9,789	0	0	18,850
		Total funds	78,761	0	85,089	0	0	163,850

* Recommended for approval at the present meeting

Reduction from remaining consumption eligible for funding in stage I (CO_2-eq tonnes)	n/a

Secretariat's recommendation	Individual consideration

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1. The present document contains the following sections:

I. Summary of the proposal as submitted

II. Background: Status of implementation of the HCFC phase-out management plan and previous HFC-related activities

III. HFC consumption overview: HFC consumption levels, trends, and consumption by sector

IV. Stage I of the Kigali HFC implementation plan, as submitted: Regulatory framework, phase-down strategy, total stage cost, and implementation plan for the first tranche

V. Secretariat's comments, including the agreed cost of activities

VI. Recommendation

I. Summary of the proposal as submitted

2. On behalf of the Government of Burundi, UNEP as the lead implementing agency has submitted a request for stage I of the Kigali HFC implementation plan (KIP), at a total cost of US $163,850, consisting of US $65,000, plus agency support costs of US $8,450, for UNEP and US $80,000, plus agency support costs of US $10,400, for UNIDO, as originally submitted.[2]

3. The implementation of stage I of the KIP will assist the Government of Burundi in meeting the target of 56.4 per cent reduction from its HFC baseline consumption by 1 January 2029, and further to achieve a reduction of 58.9 per cent from its HFC consumption by 1 January 2030, as originally submitted.

4. The first tranche of stage I of the KIP being requested at this meeting amounts to US $90,061, consisting of US $29,700, plus agency support costs of US $3,861, for UNEP and US $50,000, plus agency support costs of US $6,500, for UNIDO, as originally submitted, for the period of January 2027 to December 2028.

II. Background

Status of implementation of the HCFC phase-out management plan

5. Table 1 presents information on the HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP) in Burundi as of November 2026.

Table 1. HPMP implementation status for Burundi

Particulars	Stage I	Stage II
Meetings when HPMP was approved or updated	65th/81st	95th
Reduction from baseline	35% by 2020	100% by 2030
Total stage cost (US $)	332,000	418,000
Date of completion (actual or planned)	31 December 2024	31 December 2030

[2] As per the letter of 12 October 2026 from the Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Livestock of Burundi to the Secretariat.

Status of implementation of previous HFC-related activities

6. Table 2 presents an overview of activities implemented in Burundi in the context of the Kigali Amendment that have been funded by the Multilateral Fund.

Table 2. Previously approved HFC-related activities in Burundi

Approval meeting	Project title	Implementing agency	Cost (US $)	Date of completion
75	Survey of ODS alternatives	UNEP	70,000	November 2017
85	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	UNEP	150,000	December 2022

III. HFC consumption overview

HFC consumption levels

7. Burundi only imports (does not produce) HFCs for use in the refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) servicing sector. The most consumed substances in 2025 were R-410A (35.7 per cent of total HFC consumption in CO_2-equivalent (CO_2-eq) tonnes), HFC-134a (29.3 per cent), R-404A (20.2 per cent), R-407C (6.8 per cent), and other HFCs (8.1 per cent). Table 3 presents the country's HFC consumption as reported to the Ozone Secretariat under Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol, and the country's HFC baseline.

Table 3. 2020–2025 HFC consumption and baseline for Burundi (Article 7 data)

HFC	GWP	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Metric tonnes (mt)							
HFC-32	675	0.77	1.08	1.10	1.40	1.08	1.87
HFC-134a	1,430	10.90	11.98	11.80	11.90	11.64	11.26
R-404A	3,921.6	2.80	2.90	3.12	3.04	2.96	2.83
R-407C	1,773.85	2.10	2.10	2.40	2.21	2.20	2.10
R-410A	2,087.5	8.40	9.80	9.90	10.03	9.53	9.40
R-507A	3,985	0.86	0.86	0.80	0.85	0.86	0.80
Total (mt)		**25.83**	**28.72**	**29.12**	**29.43**	**28.27**	**28.26**
CO_2-eq tonnes							
HFC-32	675	520	729	743	945	729	1,262
HFC-134a	1,430	15,587	17,131	16,874	17,017	16,645	16,102
R-404A	3,921.6	10,980	11,373	12,235	11,922	11,608	11,098
R-407C	1,773.85	3,725	3,725	4,257	3,920	3,902	3,725
R-410A	2,087.5	17,535	20,458	20,666	20,938	19,894	19,623
R-507A	3,985	3,427	3,427	3,188	3,387	3,427	3,188
Total (CO_2-eq tonnes)		**51,774**	**56,843**	**57,963**	**58,129**	**56,206**	**54,998**

HFC baseline calculation (CO_2-eq tonnes)	
Average HFC consumption in 2020–2022	55,527
HCFC baseline (65%)	152,003
HFC baseline	207,530

Country programme implementation report

8. The sectoral HFC consumption data provided by the Government of Burundi in its country programme (CP) implementation report for 2025 is consistent with the data reported under Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol.

HFC consumption trends

9. HFC consumption in Burundi remained relatively stable during the 2020–2025 period. Consumption levels in 2020–2022 were affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, and subsequent economic challenges and regional conflicts during 2022–2023 further constrained market growth. In addition, the implementation of a quota system from 2024 limited any significant increase in consumption. The quota was established based on the average HFC consumption during the baseline years and did not take into account the HCFC component of the baseline. As a result, HFC consumption did not increase in either 2024 or 2025.

HFC consumption by sector

10. HFCs are mainly consumed for servicing in the commercial refrigeration sector (25.4 per cent in mt and 29.1 per cent in CO_2-eq tonnes), followed by commercial air-conditioning (AC) (24.2 per cent in mt and 25.3 per cent in CO_2-eq tonnes), residential AC (23.1 per cent in mt and 19.5 per cent in CO_2-eq tonnes), and other subsectors, as shown in tables 4 and 5.

Table 4. 2025 HFC consumption in Burundi in servicing subsectors (mt)

Sector	HFC-32	HFC-134a	R-404A	R-407C	R-410A	R-507A	Total	Share of total (%)
Refrigeration subsectors								
Domestic	0.00	2.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.16	7.6
Commercial	0.00	4.90	1.70	0.00	0.00	0.58	7.18	25.4
Industrial	0.00	0.00	1.13	0.00	0.00	0.22	1.35	4.8
Air-conditioning subsectors								
Residential	1.87	0.00	0.00	0.90	3.76	0.00	6.53	23.1
Commercial	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.20	5.64	0.00	6.84	24.2
Mobile	0.00	4.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.20	14.9
Total	**1.87**	**11.26**	**2.83**	**2.10**	**9.40**	**0.80**	**28.26**	**100**

Table 5. 2025 HFC consumption in Burundi in the servicing subsectors (CO_2-eq tonnes)

Sector	HFC-32	HFC-134a	R-404A	R-407C	R-410A	R-507A	Total	Share of total (%)
Refrigeration subsectors								
Domestic	0	3,089	0	0	0	0	3,089	5.6
Commercial	0	7,007	6,667	0	0	2,311	15,985	29.1
Industrial	0	0	4,431	0	0	866	5,308	9.7
Air-conditioning subsectors								
Residential	1,262	0	0	1,596	7,849	0	10,708	19.5
Commercial	0	0	0	2,129	11,774	0	13,902	25.3
Mobile	0	6,006	0	0	0	0	6,006	10.9
Total	**1,262**	**16,102**	**11,098**	**3,725**	**19,623**	**3,188**	**54,998**	**100**

Refrigeration and air-conditioning servicing sector

11. Burundi has an estimated 1,100 RAC technicians (including 20 women) and about 140 RAC servicing workshops. These workshops provide installation, maintenance, repair, and refrigerant-handling services for residential, commercial and industrial cooling equipment. The country is in the process of establishing a national certification system under stage II of the HPMP.

12. The RAC Centre of Excellence in Bujumbura, established under the HPMP, provides practical and theoretical training to RAC technicians. In addition, Burundi plans to establish three additional centres to expand access to technical training and strengthen recovery and recycling capabilities throughout the country under stage II of the HPMP. Technical education relevant to the RAC sector is also provided through eight vocational and technical institutes, with these institutions generally offering training in electricity, electromechanics, and industrial maintenance rather than dedicated RAC programmes.

Domestic, commercial industrial and transport refrigeration servicing

13. Burundi has approximately 104,000 HFC-based domestic refrigeration units. These include domestic refrigerators and chest freezers. Small quantities of R-600a-based units have entered the market.

14. Commercial refrigeration includes an estimated 31,000 stand-alone, condensing, and centralized units. HFC-134a and R-404A are the most used refrigerants, though hydrocarbons have begun to enter the market. The high levels of HFC use in this subsector are linked to high leakage rates owing to the instability of the electricity network, and poor quality of maintenance.

15. The industrial refrigeration sector is dominated by ammonia-based units but also consumes R-404A and R-507A across about 460 HFC-based units. The subsector is served by qualified technicians under maintenance contracts, as well as preventative maintenance plans. Consumption in transport refrigeration, being very minimal, is included in this sector.

Residential and commercial air-conditioning servicing

16. The residential and commercial AC subsector comprises approximately 22,000 single split and self-contained units and 2,200 commercial AC systems. R-410A is the dominant refrigerant, while HFC-32 and R-290-based units are entering the market. The commercial AC subsector includes hotels, hospitals, commercial buildings and commercial centres.

Mobile air-conditioning servicing

17. The mobile air-conditioning (MAC) subsector includes an estimated 22,600 vehicles with HFC-based systems, predominantly using HFC-134a. Alternative refrigerants such as HFO-1234yf have not yet penetrated the market. Leakage rates in the subsector are high, due to the import of used vehicles and the lack of qualified maintenance. There are very few technicians specializing in MAC system maintenance, with servicing often being carried out by RAC technicians.

Local installation and assembly

18. A very small amount (less than 1 mt) of HFC consumption is estimated in the local installation and assembly of commercial and industrial refrigeration equipment, as well as commercial AC systems. However, no further information could be obtained at this stage. Additional information will be collected during the preparation of stage II of the KIP.

IV. Stage I of the Kigali HFC implementation plan as submitted

Institutional, policy and regulatory framework

19. The National Ozone Unit (NOU) is housed within the Burundian Authority for Environmental Protection under the Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Livestock. The NOU is responsible for coordinating the phase-out of ODS and the phase-down of HFCs. A National Steering Committee (NSC) has been established to oversee and monitor the implementation of activities and commitments under the

Montreal Protocol. The NSC includes representatives from the Ministry of Commerce, the Customs Directorate, the Burundian Refrigeration Association (ABF), and other relevant stakeholders.

20. The East African Community (EAC) has regionally harmonized Minimum Energy Performance Standards (MEPS) and labelling requirements for RAC equipment, including requirements that promote the use of low-global-warming-potential (GWP) refrigerants, supporting the transition towards energy-efficient and climate-friendly cooling. While the standards are harmonized at the regional level, they are implemented through national management authorities. The project approved under decision 89/6 at the 98th meeting for Burundi[3] aims to support the development and adoption of a national MEPS regulatory framework. The national consultation process to be established by the project will set specific milestones for the enactment and update of the EAC MEPS.

Phase-down strategy for stage I of the Kigali HFC implementation plan

Overarching strategy

21. Stage I of the KIP aims to create the conditions needed for a sustainable HFC phase-down in Burundi. It will strengthen policies and enforcement, support a skilled and certified servicing sector, improve refrigerant management practices, and facilitate the adoption of low-GWP technologies through demonstration. The programme builds on the foundations established under the HPMP while preparing the RAC sector for a gradual transition to climate-friendly alternatives.

Proposed reductions

22. Stage I of the KIP proposes to reach a consumption level of 90,401 CO_2-eq tonnes and 85,379 CO_2-eq tonnes of HFCs by 2029 and 2030 respectively, reducing the country's HFC consumption by 56.4 and 58.9 per cent respectively of its established baseline. The Government of Burundi and UNEP have forecasted HFC consumption in a business-as-usual (BAU) scenario as shown in table 6 below.

Table 6. HFC consumption forecast under the unconstrained scenario, Montreal Protocol limits, and proposed HFC reductions under stage I (CO_2-eq tonnes)

	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
HFC consumption forecast at an annual growth rate of 4.3 %*	70,738**	73,780	76,952	80,261	83,712
HFC phase-in from HCFC phase-out	6,197	12,394	16,525	24,788	24,788
BAU consumption	76,935	86,174	93,478	105,049	108,500
Montreal Protocol HFC consumption limits	207,530	207,530	207,530	186,777	186,777
HFC consumption levels proposed under the KIP	100,446	100,446	100,446	90,401	85,379
Proposed reductions from the HFC consumption baseline (%)	51.6	51.6	51.6	56.4	58.9

* Calculated based on the sector growth and the GDP growth rate according to the African Development Bank Group and World Bank Group

** The country indicated that 2025 HFC consumption of 54,998 CO_2-eq tonnes was constrained by the quota and did not reflect actual demand. Based on the revised 2026 quota (70,738 CO_2-eq tonnes) and consumption through August 2026 (47,159 CO_2-eq tonnes), consumption is estimated at 70,738 CO_2-eq tonnes.

[3] Decision 98/26

Proposed activities

23. Activities proposed for implementation in the servicing sector under stage I and in the first tranche and their cost breakdown are presented in table 7.

Table 7. Servicing sector activities and their costs in stage I and in the first tranche of stage I of the KIP for Burundi, as submitted

Activity	Agency	Cost (US $)	
		Stage I	First tranche
1. Regulatory framework and control mechanism			
1.1 Strengthen the HFC licensing system and import registry by conducting an evaluation on the quota strategy and carrying out a study on the implementation of an electronic licensing system	UNEP	5,000	2,500
1.2 Procure and deliver three refrigerant identifiers for three centres of excellence	UNIDO	18,000	0
1.3 Conduct training for 65 customs and enforcement officers on safe handling of refrigerants, flammability and good servicing practices; update the curricula and customs training programs	UNEP	10,000	5,000
Subtotal component 1		**33,000**	**7,500**
2. Capacity-building for the RAC and MAC sector			
2.1 Provide support to the ABF to facilitate the coordination of policies, and encouraging women's participation in the RAC industry	UNEP	5,000	2,500
2.2 Procure and deliver didactic units to two training centres for training of MAC and domestic refrigeration technicians	UNIDO	30,000	30,000
2.3 Conduct training for 115 MAC and RAC technicians on leak prevention and detection; update curricula to focus on leak detection and prevention	UNEP	15,000	7,200
2.4 Support the development and implementation of the technician certification scheme planned under stage II of HPMP	UNEP	15,000	5,000
2.5 Procure 16 recovery units and 32 cylinders, for four training centers and a select number of workshops and technicians	UNIDO	20,000	20,000
Subtotal component 2		**85,000**	**64,700**
3. Pilot demonstration in the commercial refrigeration sector			
3.1 Demonstrate the use of R-290 stand-alone units in the commercial refrigeration sector, including procurement, installation, and commissioning; monitoring and dissemination of results	UNIDO	12,000	0
Subtotal component 3		**12,000**	**0**
4. Project coordination and management			
4.1 Project monitoring support and coordination	UNEP	15,000	7,500
Subtotal component 4		**15,000**	**7,500**
Subtotal for UNEP		**65,000**	**29,700**
Subtotal for UNIDO		**80,000**	**50,000**
Total		**145,000**	**79,700**

Project implementation, coordination and monitoring

24. Project coordination and implementation will be harmonized with stage II of the HPMP. A budget of US $15,000 is proposed for stage I of the KIP including consultations (US $12,000), travel (US $2,000) and other costs (US $1,000).

Total cost of stage I of the Kigali HFC implementation plan

25. The budget for stage I has been proposed at US $145,000. The costs of activities in the refrigeration servicing sector have been proposed in line with decision 92/37.

Implementation plan for the first tranche

26. The first funding tranche of stage I of the KIP was submitted in the total amount of US $79,700, as shown in table 7 above, to be implemented between January 2027 and December 2028. Detailed information on the activities to be implemented under the first tranche, including adjustments and level of funds as agreed, are presented in paragraphs 37–38 below.

SECRETARIAT'S COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATION

V. Comments

Overarching strategy

27. In line with decision 92/44, the Government of Burundi has expressed strong commitment to supporting reductions in HFC consumption in advance of the Montreal Protocol targets.[4]

Maximum allowable consumption

28. Burundi has proposed a maximum allowable consumption for HFCs of 100,446 CO_2-eq tonnes for the period 2026–2028, while its established HFC baseline is 207,530 CO_2-eq tonnes. The Secretariat noted that Burundi's established HCFC baseline is 7.15 ODP tonnes. However, at the 81st meeting, during the approval of the second tranche of stage I of the HPMP, it was identified that HCFC consumption during the baseline years had been overestimated, and the starting point was revised to 2.10 ODP tonnes.[5] Further, it was noted that if the HCFC baseline had been revised in line with the revised starting point, the resulting HFC baseline would have been 100,446 CO_2-eq tonnes, which is consistent with the proposed maximum allowable consumption. Considering the difficulties in revising the HCFC baseline now, the country has proposed the maximum allowable consumption for HFCs in line with the revised starting point for HCFC.

HFC consumption and reduction target

29. Noting that HFC consumption had barely increased during 2021–2025, the Secretariat asked whether the reported consumption reflected the country's actual needs. UNEP explained that economic growth was relatively subdued from 2020 to 2023 and strengthened only in 2024 and 2025, with GDP growth reaching approximately 4.5 per cent. As a landlocked country reliant on neighbouring countries for trans-shipment, Burundi had also been affected by regional disruptions, including the COVID-19 pandemic, recurrent disease outbreaks and insecurity in neighbouring countries, which hampered regional trade and the movement of goods, including refrigerants. In addition, the NOU had initially established HFC import quotas based on the average HFC consumption in the baseline years, following the approach used under the HPMP. This had constrained imports, and actual needs were higher than the reported consumption, with refrigerant shortages experienced. Accordingly, the 2026 quota, initially established at 55,359 CO_2-eq tonnes, has been revised to 70,738 CO_2-eq tonnes as imports to date have already reached 47,159 CO_2-eq tonnes.

[4] As per the letter of 12 October 2026 from the Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Livestock of Burundi to the Secretariat, and email from Burundian Authority for Environmental Protection dated 26 October 2026

[5] Paragraphs 13 and 14 of the document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/81/26

30. Regarding the reduction target, it was noted that Burundi proposed a 10 per cent reduction from the maximum allowable consumption by 2029, equivalent to a 56.4 per cent reduction from the established HFC baseline, followed by a further 5 per cent reduction in 2030, resulting in a 58.9 per cent reduction from the established baseline. Comparing the proposed 2029 target (90,401 CO_2-eq tonnes) with the 2025 consumption (54,998 CO_2-eq tonnes), the Secretariat sought clarification on the projected growth under the BAU scenario and on whether a more ambitious reduction target was possible. UNEP explained that consumption in recent years, though relatively low and stable, did not reflect the country's actual HFC needs, as explained in paragraph 29 above, and that stronger economic growth, the Government's plans to expand electricity access and the revision of the HFC quota allocation are expected to increase HFC consumption. Burundi therefore proposed reductions of 56.4 per cent and 58.9 per cent from the established baseline in 2029 and 2030, respectively.

Institutional, policy and regulatory framework

HFC licensing and quota system

31. In line with decision 87/50(g), UNEP has confirmed that Burundi has an established and enforceable system of licensing and quotas for monitoring HFC imports and exports in place. The quota for 2026 was set at 55,359 CO_2-eq tonnes (revised to 70,738 CO_2-eq tonnes) which is lower than the maximum allowable consumption proposed in the Agreement.

Technical and cost-related issues

32. The Secretariat sought clarification on whether the country had considered implementing bans where alternative low-GWP technologies are available, such as in domestic refrigeration. UNEP explained that there is significant consumption of HFC-134a in this sector and that premature restrictions could lead to the risk of using hydrocarbons (HC) in HFC-based systems not designed for HCs by technicians. Introducing a ban at this stage could therefore create safety risks. Burundi will instead focus on strengthening technician capacity and promoting the safe adoption of low-GWP alternatives before considering additional market restrictions. UNEP added that the country would consider implementing a ban during stage II of the KIP. However, because the process requires consultation with many stakeholders, including government entities, the work will be initiated during stage I. Burundi will report on progress in this area with the submission of the second tranche of stage I of the KIP.

33. Noting the activity of development and implementation of technician certification system under stage II of the HPMP, the Secretariat sought clarification on the budget of US $15,000 proposed under the KIP, including progress and achievements to date, remaining gaps, and confirmation of no overlap in funding. UNEP explained that the certification programme forms part of a regional EAC initiative to establish a Qualification-Certification-Registration system for RAC technicians. Progress to-date includes the development of training modules, preparation of technicians for certification, implementation of certification guidelines, and identification of relevant competencies and standards. The budget approved under stage II of the HPMP is planned for initial implementation activities during 2025 and 2026. The additional funding requested under the KIP will support activities in 2026 and 2027 not covered under the HPMP budget, ensuring Burundi can align its certification system with regional EAC requirements without duplication of costs.

34. On the demonstration project for the commercial refrigeration sector, UNIDO explained that it will target the stand-alone commercial refrigeration sector, where HFC-based equipment remains dominant. It will promote the adoption of R-290 units through a market-based approach, providing up to 10 units to selected end users, while requiring beneficiaries to co-finance the purchase of 10 additional units. The project will assess the performance and energy efficiency of R-290 technology under local conditions, ensure the proper decommissioning of replaced HFC-based equipment, and support the establishment of a

commercial supply chain. It was added that results are expected to encourage wider uptake of low-GWP alternatives and will generate data to support future market transformation.

35. While the proposed demonstration budget covered equipment and other costs, it did not provide sufficient resources for monitoring and dissemination of results. Following discussions on their importance, the budget was revised to reduce the scope of activity 2.5 for the MAC sector from 16 recovery units and 32 cylinders to eight recovery units and 16 cylinders. The resulting savings (US $10,000) were reallocated to the demonstration project to support the demand-management study, monitoring and dissemination of results, thereby strengthening the overall impact of the component. It was confirmed that upon completion of the end-user project, UNIDO will submit a final report on the implementation of this project, including the HFC phase-out and energy efficiency gains achieved, in line with decision 92/36(g).

Total project cost

36. At a total cost of US $145,000, stage I of the KIP for Burundi will result in a reduction of 122,151 CO_2-eq tonnes from the country's HFC consumption eligible for funding. While no changes were made to the overall budget, a reallocation was made between components 2 and 3 of the original budget, and the first tranche was adjusted accordingly. A summary of the agreed costs is presented in table 8 below.

Table 8. Agreed budget for stage I and the first tranche

Activity	Agency	Original (US $)		Revised (US $)	
		Total	First tranche	Total	First tranche
1. Regulatory framework and control mechanism	UNEP, UNIDO	33,000	7,500	33,000	7,500
2. Capacity-building of RAC and MAC sector	UNEP, UNIDO	85,000	64,700	75,000	54,700
3. Pilot demonstration in commercial refrigeration sector	UNIDO	12,000	0	22,000	0
4. Project coordination and monitoring	UNEP	15,000	7,500	15,000	7,500
Total		**145,000**	**79,700**	**145,000**	**69,700**

37. Stage I of the KIP will be implemented in two tranches.

Implementation plan for the first tranche of the Kigali HFC implementation plan

38. The agreed plan of action at a total cost of US $69,700 will include the following activities:

(a) *Regulatory framework and control mechanism:* Conduct evaluation on the quota strategy and carry out a study on the implementation of an electronic licensing system; and conduct training for 65 customs and enforcement officers on safe handling of refrigerants, flammability and good servicing practices; update the curricula and customs training programs (UNEP) (US $7,500);

(b) *Capacity-building of RAC and MAC sector:*

(i) Provide support to the ABF to facilitate the coordination of policies, and encourage women's participation in the RAC industry (UNEP) (US $2,500);

(ii) Procure and deliver didactic units to two training centres for training of MAC and domestic refrigeration technicians (UNIDO) (US $30,000);

(iii) Conduct training for 115 MAC and RAC technicians on leak prevention and detection; update curricula to focus on leak detection and prevention (UNEP) (US $7,200);

(iv) Support the development and implementation of the technician's certification scheme planned under stage II of HPMP (UNEP) (US $5,000);

(v) Procure and deliver eight recovery units and 16 cylinders to the MAC sector (UNIDO) (US $10,000); and

(c) *Project coordination and monitoring:* Activities including consultations and travel (UNEP) (US $7,500).

Co-financing

39. The country will provide in-kind contributions including the premises and some operating expenses for the centres of excellence and recovery centres. Government support for activities, including the certification scheme, can be provided through the collaboration and contribution of ministries and authorities involved in the process. The pilot project in the commercial refrigeration subsector envisages that end-user beneficiaries will co-finance the purchase of 10 units, in addition to the 10 units to be supplied under the project and will also provide necessary support for project implementation including supporting energy consumption monitoring for one year and participating in awareness-raising and dissemination of project results.

2026–2028 business plan of the Multilateral Fund

40. UNEP and UNIDO are requesting US $145,000, plus agency support costs, for the implementation of stage I of the KIP for Burundi. The total value of US $163,850, including agency support costs, requested for the period of 2026–2028, is US $50,814 above the amount in the business plan.

Gender policy implementation

41. In line with decisions 84/92, 90/48 and 92/40, the Government of Burundi has incorporated the policy in the preparation and formulation of stage I of the KIP. During stage I of the KIP the NOU will continue to sensitize key stakeholders, and to collect disaggregated data, building on progress made during the HPMP. Additionally, efforts will be made to enable women's involvement in the sector including the certification scheme and the role of the centres of excellence in providing women entrepreneurs with the diagnostic tools, equipment and technical support needed to run a business. It is noted that participation of women under stage I of the HPMP was 40 per cent in customs trainings and 18 per cent in technician trainings, with similar trends so far in stage II. Burundi will continue to prioritize women in training and in receiving tools and equipment as part of the demonstration project.

Sustainability of the HFC phase-down and assessment of risks

42. The sustainability of the HFC reductions achieved under stage I will be supported by building on the regulatory, institutional and technical measures established under the HPMP. These include continued enforcement of HFC import controls and quotas, strengthened customs capacity to monitor HFC imports, continued training of RAC technicians, promoting alternative technology and engagement with industry associations and other stakeholders. In addition, the mandatory certification system for RAC technicians will strengthen capacity in the servicing sector and facilitate the adoption of low-GWP alternative technologies. Building on the experience and institutional capacity developed under the HPMP, these measures are expected to sustain the reductions achieved under stage I and support Burundi's continued compliance with its HFC phase-down obligations.

43. Risks to sustainability include the low uptake of alternative technologies, the continuity of the technician certification system, challenges in enforcing bans, and external factors such as regional conflicts and economic conditions. To mitigate the risk of low uptake of alternative technologies, the demonstration project will promote their adoption among importers and distributors through awareness-raising and dissemination activities. The Government of Burundi will continue to support the technician certification system, as needed, to ensure its sustainability. The sustainability of the reductions achieved under stage I will be supported through continued national oversight and monitoring. The Steering Committee established by the NOU will oversee the overall implementation of the HFC phase-down, while the NOU and the lead agency will coordinate project implementation and monitoring of stage I and facilitate information exchange among stakeholders.

Impact on the climate

44. The activities proposed, including efforts to improve training practices and support training on alternatives, improve enforcement capabilities and promote alternatives with low GWP through demonstration, indicate that the implementation of stage I of the KIP will reduce refrigerant emissions in the atmosphere, resulting in climate benefits. A calculation of the impact on the climate of the activities in the KIP indicates that by 2030, Burundi will have reduced its HFC emissions by approximately 122,151 CO_2-eq tonnes, calculated as the difference between the HFC baseline for compliance and the 2030 target, assuming that all consumed HFCs would have eventually been emitted.

Draft Agreement

45. A draft Agreement between the Government of Burundi and the Executive Committee for stage I of the KIP is contained in annex I to the present document.

Coordination of activities in the servicing sector under HCFC phase-out and HFC phase-down plans

46. Annex II summarizes the simultaneous implementation of activities under the HPMP and the KIP.

VI. Recommendation

47. The Executive Committee may wish to consider:

(a) Approving, in principle, stage I of the Kigali HFC implementation plan (KIP) for Burundi for the period 2026–2030 to reduce HFC consumption by 56.4 per cent of the country's baseline by 2029 and 58.9 per cent by 2030, in the amount of US $163,850, consisting of US $65,000, plus agency support costs of US $8,450, for UNEP and US $80,000, plus agency support costs of US $10,400, for UNIDO;

(b) Noting:

(i) The strong commitment of the Government of Burundi to support reductions in HFC consumption in advance of the Montreal Protocol targets;

(ii) That upon completion of the end-user project included in stage I of the KIP, UNIDO will submit a final report on the implementation of this project, including the HFC phase-out and energy-efficiency gains achieved, in line with decision 92/36(g);

(c) Approving:

(i) The draft Agreement between the Government of Burundi and the Executive Committee for the reduction in consumption of HFCs in accordance with stage I of the KIP, contained in annex I to the present document; and

(ii) The first tranche of stage I of the KIP for Burundi and the corresponding tranche implementation plan, in the amount of US $78,761, consisting of US $29,700, plus agency support costs of US $3,861, for UNEP and US $40,000, plus agency support costs of US $5,200, for UNIDO.

Annex I

DRAFT AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF BURUNDI AND THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE REDUCTION IN CONSUMPTION OF HYDROFLUOROCARBONS IN ACCORDANCE WITH STAGE I OF THE KIGALI HFC IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

(Period: 2026–2030)

Purpose

1. This Agreement represents the understanding of the Government of Burundi ("the Country") and the Executive Committee with respect to the reduction of controlled use of Annex F substances set out in Appendix 1-A ("The Substances") to a sustained level of 85,379 CO_2-equivalent (CO_2-eq) tonnes by 1 January 2030 in compliance with the Montreal Protocol schedule and the terms of this Agreement.

2. The Country agrees to meet the annual consumption limits of Annex F substances as set out in row 1.2 of Appendix 2-A ("The Targets, and Funding") in this Agreement as well as in the Montreal Protocol reduction schedule for Annex F substances mentioned in Appendix 1-A. The Country accepts that, by its acceptance of this Agreement and performance by the Executive Committee of its funding obligations described in paragraph 3, it is precluded from applying for or receiving further funding from the Multilateral Fund in respect to any consumption of Annex F substances that exceeds the level defined in row 1.2 of Appendix 2-A as the final reduction step under this Agreement for Annex F substances specified in Appendix 1-A.

3. Subject to compliance by the Country with its obligations set out in this Agreement, the Executive Committee agrees, in principle, to provide the funding set out in row 3.1 of Appendix 2-A to the Country. The Executive Committee will, in principle, provide this funding at the Executive Committee meetings specified in Appendix 3-A ("Funding Approval Schedule").

4. The Country agrees to implement this Agreement in accordance with stage I of the Kigali HFC implementation plan ("the Plan") as approved. In accordance with subparagraph 5(b) of this Agreement, the Country will accept independent verification of the achievement of the annual consumption limits of Annex F substances set out in row 1.2 of Appendix 2-A of this Agreement. The aforementioned verification will be commissioned by the relevant bilateral or implementing agency.

Conditions for funding release

5. The Executive Committee will only provide the Funding, in accordance with the Funding Approval Schedule, when the Country satisfies the following conditions at least 10 weeks in advance of the applicable Executive Committee meeting set out in the Funding Approval Schedule:

(a) That the Country has met the Targets set out in row 1.2 of Appendix 2-A for all relevant years. Relevant years are all years since the year in which this Agreement was approved. Years for which there are no due country programme implementation reports at the date of the Executive Committee meeting at which the funding request is being presented are exempted;

(b) That the meeting of these Targets has been independently verified for all relevant years, unless the Executive Committee decided that such verification would not be required;

(c) That the Country had submitted a Tranche Implementation Report in accordance with Appendix 4-A ("Format of Tranche Implementation Reports and Plans") covering each previous calendar year; that it had achieved a significant level of implementation of

activities initiated with previously approved tranches; and that the rate of disbursement of funding available from the previously approved tranche was more than 20 per cent; and

(d) That the Country has submitted a Tranche Implementation Plan in accordance with Appendix 4-A covering each calendar year until and including the year for which the Funding Approval Schedule foresees the submission of the next tranche or, in case of the final tranche, until completion of all activities foreseen.

Monitoring

6. The Country will ensure that it conducts accurate monitoring of its activities under this Agreement. The institutions set out in Appendix 5-A ("Monitoring Institutions and Roles") will monitor and report on implementation of the activities in the previous Tranche Implementation Plans in accordance with their roles and responsibilities set out in the same appendix.

Flexibility in the reallocation of funds

7. The Executive Committee agrees that the Country may have the flexibility to reallocate part or all approved funds, according to the evolving circumstances, to achieve the smoothest reduction of consumption and phase-down of Annex F substances specified in Appendix 1-A, in accordance with the following considerations:

(a) Reallocations categorized as major changes must be documented in advance, either in a Tranche Implementation Plan as foreseen in subparagraph 5(d) above, or as a revision to an existing Tranche Implementation Plan to be submitted 10 weeks prior to any meeting of the Executive Committee, for its approval. Major changes would relate to:

(i) Issues potentially concerning the rules and policies of the Multilateral Fund;

(ii) Changes that would modify any clause of this Agreement;

(iii) Changes in the annual levels of funding allocated to the individual bilateral or implementing agencies for the different tranches;

(iv) Provision of funding for activities not included in the current endorsed Tranche Implementation Plan, or removal of an activity in the Tranche Implementation Plan, with a cost greater than 30 per cent of the total cost of the last approved tranche;

(v) Changes in alternative technologies, on the understanding that any submission for such a request would identify the associated incremental costs, the potential impact on the climate, and any differences in CO_2-eq tonnes to be phased down if applicable, as well as confirm that the Country agrees that potential savings related to the change of technology would accordingly decrease the overall funding level under this Agreement;

(b) Reallocations not categorized as major changes may be incorporated into the approved Tranche Implementation Plan, under implementation at the time, and reported to the Executive Committee in the subsequent Tranche Implementation Report; and

(c) Any remaining funds held by the bilateral or implementing agencies or the Country under the Plan will be returned to the Multilateral Fund upon completion of the last tranche foreseen under this Agreement.

8. Specific attention will be paid to the execution of activities in the refrigeration servicing sector included in the Plan, in particular that the Country may use the flexibility available under this Agreement to address specific needs that might arise during project implementation.

Bilateral and implementing agencies

9. The Country agrees to assume overall responsibility for the management and implementation of this Agreement and of all activities undertaken by it or on its behalf to fulfil the obligations under this Agreement. UNEP has agreed to be the lead implementing agency (the "Lead IA") and UNIDO has agreed to be the cooperating implementing agency (the "Cooperating IA") under the lead of the Lead IA in respect of the Country's activities under this Agreement. The Country agrees to evaluations, which might be carried out under the evaluation work programme of the Multilateral Fund or under the evaluation programme of the Lead IA and/or Cooperating IA taking part in this Agreement.

10. The Lead IA will be responsible for ensuring coordinated planning, implementation and reporting of all activities under this Agreement, including but not limited to the independent verification as per subparagraph 5(b). The Cooperating IA will support the Lead IA by implementing the Plan under the overall coordination of the Lead IA. The roles of the Lead IA and Cooperating IA are contained in Appendix 6-A and Appendix 6-B, respectively. The Executive Committee agrees, in principle, to provide the Lead IA and the Cooperating IA with the fees set out in rows 2.2 and 2.4 of Appendix 2-A.

Non-compliance with the Targets in the Agreement

11. Should the Country, for any reason, not meet the Targets for the elimination of Annex F substances set out in row 1.2 of Appendix 2-A or otherwise does not comply with this Agreement, then the Country agrees that it will not be entitled to the Funding in accordance with the Funding Approval Schedule. At the discretion of the Executive Committee, funding will be reinstated according to a revised Funding Approval Schedule determined by the Executive Committee after the Country has demonstrated that it has satisfied all its obligations that were due to be met prior to receipt of the next tranche of funding under the Funding Approval Schedule. The Country acknowledges that the Executive Committee may reduce the amount of the Funding by the amount set out in Appendix 7-A ("Reductions in Funding for Failure to Comply") in respect of each CO_2-eq kg of reductions in consumption not achieved in any one year. The Executive Committee will discuss each specific case in which the Country did not comply with this Agreement and take related decisions. Once decisions are taken, the specific case of non-compliance with this Agreement will not be an impediment for the provision of funding for future tranches as per paragraph 5 above.

12. The Funding of this Agreement will not be modified on the basis of any future Executive Committee decisions that may affect the funding of any other consumption sector projects or any other related activities in the Country.

13. The Country will comply with any reasonable request of the Executive Committee, the Lead IA and the Cooperating IA to facilitate implementation of this Agreement. In particular, it will provide the Lead IA and the Cooperating IA with access to the information necessary to verify compliance with this Agreement.

Date of completion

14. The completion of the Plan and the associated Agreement will take place at the end of the year following the last year for which a maximum allowable total consumption level has been specified in Appendix 2-A. Should at that time there still be activities that are outstanding, and which were foreseen in the last Tranche Implementation Plan and its subsequent revisions as per subparagraph 5(d) and paragraph 7, the completion of the Plan will be delayed until the end of the year following the implementation of the remaining activities. The reporting requirements as per subparagraphs 1(a), 1(b),

and 1(d) of Appendix 4-A will continue until the time of the completion of the Plan unless otherwise specified by the Executive Committee.

Validity

15. All conditions set out in this Agreement are undertaken solely within the context of the Montreal Protocol and as specified in this Agreement. All terms used in this Agreement have the meaning ascribed to them in the Montreal Protocol unless otherwise defined herein.

16. This Agreement may be modified or terminated only by mutual written agreement of the Country and the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1-A: THE SUBSTANCES

Substances	Starting point for aggregate reductions in consumption (CO_2-eq tonnes)
HFCs	n/a

APPENDIX 2-A: THE TARGETS, AND FUNDING

Row	Particulars		2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Total
1.1	Montreal Protocol reduction schedule of Annex F substances	%	freeze	freeze	freeze	10	10	n/a
		CO_2-eq tonnes	207,530	207,530	207,530	186,777	186,777	n/a
1.2	Maximum allowable total consumption of Annex F substances	Reduction in %	51.6	51.6	51.6	56.4	58.9	n/a
		CO_2-eq tonnes	100,446	100,446	100,446	90,401	85,379	n/a
2.1	Lead IA (UNEP) agreed funding (US $)		29,700	0	35,300	0	0	65,000
2.2	Support costs for Lead IA (US $)		3,861	0	4,589	0	0	8,450
2.3	Cooperating IA (UNIDO) agreed funding (US $)		40,000	0	40,000	0	0	80,000
2.4	Support costs for Cooperating IA (US $)		5,200	0	5,200	0	0	10,400
3.1	Total agreed funding (US $)		69,700	0	75,300	0	0	145,000
3.2	Total support costs (US $)		9,061	0	9,789	0	0	18,850
3.3	Total agreed costs (US $)		78,761	0	85,089	0	0	163,850

APPENDIX 3-A: FUNDING APPROVAL SCHEDULE

1. Funding for the future tranches will be considered for approval at the second meeting of the year specified in Appendix 2-A.

APPENDIX 4-A: FORMAT OF THE TRANCHE IMPLEMENTATION REPORTS AND PLANS

1. The submission of the Tranche Implementation Report and Plans for each tranche request will consist of four parts:

(a) A narrative report, with data provided by tranche, describing the progress achieved since the previous report, reflecting the situation of the Country in regard to phase-down of Annex F substances, how the different activities contribute to it, and how they relate to each other, including, where applicable, activities related to energy efficiency approved in the context of HFC phase-down pursuant to decision 91/65. The report should include the amount of Annex F substances consumption reduced as a direct result of the implementation of activities, by substance, the alternative technology used and the related phase in of alternatives, to allow the Secretariat to inform the Executive Committee on the resulting change in climate relevant emissions. The report should also include quantitative information on the activities implemented and further highlight the successes, experiences, and challenges related to the different activities included in the Plan, reflecting any changes in the circumstances in the Country, and providing other relevant information. The report should also include information on and justification for any changes vis-à-vis the previously submitted Tranche Implementation Plan(s), such as delays, use of flexibility for the reallocation of funds during implementation of a tranche as provided for in paragraph 7 of this Agreement, or other changes;

(b) An independent verification report on the Plan's results and the consumption of Annex F substances, as per subparagraph 5(b) of the Agreement. If not decided otherwise by the Executive Committee, such a verification of consumption data must be provided with each tranche request, covering all relevant years for which a verification report has not yet been acknowledged by the Committee, as specified in subparagraph 5(a) of the Agreement;

(c) A written description of the activities to be undertaken during the period covered by the requested tranche including quantitative information, highlighting implementation milestones, the time of completion and the interdependence of the activities, and taking into account experiences made and progress achieved in the implementation of earlier tranches; the data in the Plan will be provided by calendar year. The description should include a reference to the overall Plan and progress achieved, as well as any possible changes to the overall Plan that are foreseen. The description should also specify and explain in detail such changes to the overall Plan. This description of future activities can be submitted as a part of the same document as the narrative report under subparagraph 1(a) above; and

(d) An Executive Summary of about five paragraphs, summarizing the information contained in subparagraphs 1(a) to 1(c) above.

APPENDIX 5-A: MONITORING INSTITUTIONS AND ROLES

1. The National Ozone Unit (NOU) is an integral part of the Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Livestock under the direct responsibility of the Burundian Authority for Environmental Protection. The NOU will have general responsibility for the implementation of the activities under the present Agreement and to coordinate and monitor the implementation of activities.

2. The NOU oversees the day-to-day implementation of projects, training programmes, technical assistance, and awareness-raising activities included in the approved Plan to ensure the long-term sustainability of the impact of those activities on the reduction of HFC consumption and use. The NOU will be in continuous contact with stakeholders and other market actors to monitor trends and ensure compliance with the strategy and plan put in place.

3. The Burundi Revenue Authority manages customs formalities during the importation of controlled substances.

4. The monitoring process will be managed by the NOU in close cooperation with relevant authorities with the assistance of the Lead IA and the Cooperating IA. The NOU will be responsible for monitoring the sustainability of the consumption reduction targets achieved through this Agreement.

5. The consumption of the controlled substances will be monitored and determined based on official import and export data recorded by relevant Government departments. The NOU shall compile and report on an annual basis, on or before the relevant due dates, on consumption of the substances to be submitted to the Ozone Secretariat and on the progress of implementation of the Plan to be submitted to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat.

APPENDIX 6-A: ROLE OF THE LEAD IMPLEMENTING AGENCY

1. The Lead IA will be responsible for a range of activities, including at least the following:

   (a) Ensuring performance and financial verification in accordance with this Agreement and with its specific internal procedures and requirements as set out in the Country's Plan;

   (b) Assisting the Country in the preparation of the Tranche Implementation Reports and Plans as per Appendix 4-A;

   (c) Providing independent verification to the Executive Committee that the Targets have been met and associated tranche activities have been completed as indicated in the Tranche Implementation Plan, consistent with Appendix 4-A;

   (d) Ensuring that the experiences and progress are reflected in the updates to the overall Plan and in the future Tranche Implementation Plans, consistent with subparagraph 1(c) of Appendix 4-A;

   (e) Fulfilling the reporting requirements of the Tranche Implementation Reports and Plans and of the overall Plan as specified in Appendix 4-A for submission to the Executive Committee including the activities implemented by the Cooperating IA;

   (f) In the event that the last funding tranche is requested one or more years prior to the last year for which a consumption target had been established, annual Tranche Implementation Reports and, where applicable, verification reports on the current stage of the Plan should be submitted until all activities foreseen had been completed and HFC consumption targets had been met;

   (g) Ensuring that appropriate independent technical experts carry out the technical reviews;

   (h) Carrying out the required supervision missions;

   (i) Ensuring the presence of an operating mechanism to allow for an effective and transparent implementation of the Tranche Implementation Plan and accurate data reporting;

   (j) Coordinating the activities of the Cooperating IA and ensuring the appropriate sequence of activities;

   (k) In case of reductions in funding for failure to comply in accordance with paragraph 11 of the Agreement, to determine, in consultation with the Country and the Cooperating IA, the allocation of the reductions to the different budget items and to the funding of the Lead IA and each Cooperating IA;

   (l) Ensuring that disbursements made to the Country are based on the use of the indicators;

(m) Providing assistance with the policy, management and technical support when required;

(n) Reaching consensus with the Cooperating IA on any planning, coordination and reporting arrangements required to facilitate the implementation of the Plan; and

(o) Timely releasing funds to the Country/participating enterprises for completing the activities related to the project.

2. After consultation with the Country and taking into account any views expressed, the Lead IA will select and mandate an independent entity to carry out the verification of the Plan's results and of the consumption of Annex F substances mentioned in Appendix 1-A, as per subparagraph 5(b) of the Agreement and subparagraph 1(b) of Appendix 4-A.

APPENDIX 6-B: ROLE OF THE COOPERATING IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES

1. The Cooperating IA will be responsible for a range of activities. These activities are specified in the Plan, including at least the following:

(a) Providing assistance for policy development when required;

(b) Assisting the Country in the implementation and assessment of the activities funded by the Cooperating IA, and referring to the Lead IA to ensure a coordinated sequence of activities;

(c) Providing reports to the Lead IA on these activities, for inclusion in the consolidated reports as per Appendix 4-A; and

(d) Reaching consensus with the Lead IA on any planning, coordination and reporting arrangements required to facilitate the implementation of the Plan.

APPENDIX 7-A: REDUCTIONS IN FUNDING FOR FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH THE TARGETS IN THE AGREEMENT

1. In accordance with paragraph 11 of the Agreement, the amount of funding provided may be reduced by US $7.00 per CO_2-eq tonne of consumption beyond the level defined in row 1.2 of Appendix 2-A for each year in which the Target specified in row 1.2 of Appendix 2-A has not been met, on the understanding that the maximum funding reduction would not exceed the funding level of the tranche being requested. Additional measures might be considered in cases where non-compliance extends for two consecutive years. Where the Country has failed to comply with the Agreement due to illegal trade, the reduction in funding would not be applied if the illegally traded controlled substances are seized and subsequently confiscated, destroyed, exported, or returned to the country of origin.

Annex II

SIMULTANEOUS IMPLEMENTATION OF THE HCFC PHASE-OUT MANAGEMENT PLAN AND THE KIGALI HFC IMPLEMENTATION PLAN IN BURUNDI

	HPMP – stage II		KIP – stage I		HPMP+KIP combined cost (US $)
Category of activity	**Activity**	**Cost (US $)**	**Activity**	**Cost (US $)**	
Regulatory framework and control mechanism	Strengthening the legal framework	15,000	Strengthening the legal framework	5,000	20,000
	Provision of four refrigerant identifiers to customs	20,000	Provision of three refrigerant identifiers to centres of excellence	18,000	38,000
	Training of 160 customs and enforcement officers	30,000	Training of 65 customs and enforcement officers	10,000	40,000
	Raising awareness and updating policy	40,000			40,000
Subtotal component 1		**105,000**		**33,000**	**138,000**
Technical capacity-building			Strengthening the technicians' association	5,000	5,000
	Updating the training programme	15,000			15,000
	Raising awareness and gender-specific campaign	15,000			15,000
	Support for centres of excellence	85,600	Support for centres of excellence	30,000	115,600
	Support for recovery, recycling and reclamation (RRR) centres and provision of 15 units of recovery equipment	20,000	Support for RRR centres and provision of recovery equipment	10,000	30,000
	Training of 350 technicians and staff	55,000	Training of 115 technicians and staff	15,000	70,000
	Development of certification scheme	67,000	Development of certification scheme	15,000	82,000
	Provision of tools	29,400			29,400
Subtotal component 2		**287,000**		**85,000**	**372,000**
Demand side management project			Demonstration of technology and energy efficiency	22,000	22,000
Subtotal component 3		**0**		**22,000**	**22,000**
Project management and coordination	Project management and coordination	26,000	Project management and coordination	15,000	41,000
Subtotal component 4		**26,000**		**15,000**	**41,000**
Total		**418,000**		**145,000**	**563,000**
Percentage of total (%)		**74**		**26**	**100**