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D'APPLICATION DU PROTOCOLE DE MONTRÉAL
Quatre-vingt-dix-neuvième réunion
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Point 9 c) de l'ordre du jour provisoire[1]

# AMENDEMENTS AU PROGRAMME DE TRAVAIL DU PNUE POUR L'ANNÉE 2026

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

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

## OBSERVATIONS ET RECOMMANDATION DU SECRÉTARIAT DU FONDS

1. Le PNUE demande au Comité exécutif d'approuver un montant de 4 265 587 $US, plus des coûts d'appui d'agence de 46 800 $US, pour les amendements à son programme de travail de 2026 énumérés dans le tableau 1. La demande est jointe au présent document.

**Tableau 1 : Amendements au programme de travail du PNUE pour l'année 2026**

| Pays | Activité/Projet | Montant demandé ($ US) | Montant recommandé ($ US) |
|---|---|---|---|
| **SECTION A : ACTIVITÉS RECOMMANDÉES POUR APPROBATION GLOBALE** | | | |
| **A1 : Renouvellement des projets de renforcement des institutions** | | | |
| Bénin | Renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (phase XIV) | 180 000 | 180 000 |
| Burkina Faso | Renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (phase XVI) | 191 858 | 191 858 |
| Dominique | Renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (phase IX) | 180 000 | 180 000 |
| Gabon | Renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (phase XIII) | 180 000 | 180 000 |
| Guyana | Renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (phase X) | 180 000 | 180 000 |
| Madagascar | Renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (phase XI) | 180 000 | 180 000 |
| Mali | Renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (phase XI) | 180 000 | 180 000 |
| Maurice | Renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (phase IX) | 180 000 | 180 000 |
| Paraguay | Renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (phase XII) | 180 000 | 180 000 |
| Pérou | Renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (phase VII) | 353 748 | 353 748 |
| Philippines | Renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (phase XV) | 479 930 | 479 930 |
| Sainte-Lucie | Renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (phase XIII) | 180 000 | 180 000 |
| Îles Salomon | Renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (phase XI) | 180 000 | 180 000 |
| Somalie | Renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (phase VII) | 180 000 | 180 000 |
| République arabe syrienne | Renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (phase VII) | 540 051 | 540 051 |
| Togo | Renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (phase XIII) | 180 000 | 180 000 |
| Zambie | Renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (phase X) | 180 000 | 180 000 |
| | Total pour A1 | 3 905 587 | 3 905 587 |
| **A2 : Préparation de projet pour des plans de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (PGEH)** | | | |
| Mauritanie[a] | Préparation d'un PGEH (phase II) | 30 000 | 30 000 |
| Sénégal[a] | Préparation d'un PGEH (phase III) | 30 000 | 30 000 |
| | Sous-total pour A2 | 60 000 | 60 000 |
| | Coûts d'appui d'agence | 7 800 | 7 800 |
| | Total pour A2 | 67 800 | 67 800 |
| **A3 : Préparation de projet pour des plans de mise en œuvre de l'Amendement de Kigali relatif aux HFC (KIP)** | | | |
| Djibouti | Préparation d'un KIP (phase I) | 100 000 | 100 000 |
| Mauritanie[a] | Préparation d'un KIP (phase I) | 150 000 | 150 000 |
| Arabie saoudite[a, b] | Préparation d'un KIP (phase I) | 50 000 | 50 000 |
| | Sous-total pour A3 | 300 000 | 300 000 |
| | Coûts d'appui d'agence | 39 000 | 39 000 |
| | Total pour A3 | 339 000 | 339 000 |
| | Total pour A1, A2, A3 | 4 265 587 | 4 265 587 |
| | Coûts d'appui d'agence pour A1, A2, A3 | 46 800 | 46 800 |
| | Grand total | 4 312 387 | 4 312 387 |

[a] ONUDI comme agence d'exécution coopérante

[b] PNUD comme agence d'exécution principale

## SECTION A : ACTIVITÉS RECOMMANDÉES POUR APPROBATION GLOBALE

### A1 : Renouvellement des projets de renforcement des institutions

#### Description des projets

2. Le PNUE a soumis des demandes pour le renouvellement de projets de renforcement des institutions pour les pays mentionnés dans la section A1 du tableau 1. Les descriptions de ces projets figurent à l'Annexe I au présent document.

#### Observations du Secrétariat

3. Le Secrétariat a examiné les demandes pour le renouvellement de 17 projets de renforcement des institutions, présentées par le PNUE au nom des gouvernements concernés, à la lumière des lignes directrices[2] et des décisions pertinentes concernant l'admissibilité et les niveaux de financement. Les demandes ont été recoupées avec les plans de travail initiaux pour la phase précédente, les données du programme de pays et les données exigées en vertu de l'article 7, le dernier rapport sur la mise en œuvre de leurs plans de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (PGEH), le rapport périodique de l'agence et toute décision pertinente de la Réunion des Parties. Il a été noté que les 17 pays ont transmis les données de leurs programmes de pays et les données exigées en vertu de l'article 7 pour l'année 2025. Seize pays respectent les cibles de la réglementation selon le Protocole de Montréal et ont déclaré une consommation annuelle de HCFC et de HFC qui ne dépasse pas la consommation annuelle maximale autorisée, mentionnée dans leurs Accords de PGEH et de KIP avec le Comité exécutif. En outre, toutes les demandes présentées incluaient une évaluation des indicateurs de performance, des risques et de la pérennité du projet, et de l'atteinte des objectifs de renforcement des institutions, conformément à la décision 91/63 b).

4. Dans le cas du Mali, le Secrétariat a pris note de la décision XXXVII/13 des Parties sur le non-respect du Protocole de Montréal relatif à des substances qui appauvrissent la couche d'ozone, indiquant que la consommation de HFC déclarée pour 2024 dépassait la limite de la réglementation pour cette année. Le Secrétariat a noté aussi que la consommation de HFC déclarée en 2025 pour les données exigées en vertu de l'article 7 excède les limites de la réglementation du Protocole de Montréal. La recommandation pour la demande de renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions du Mali sera donc faite sans porter préjudice au fonctionnement du mécanisme prévu par le Protocole de Montréal en cas de non-respect.

#### Recommandation du Secrétariat

5. Le Secrétariat recommande l'approbation globale des demandes de renouvellement du renforcement des institutions pour le Bénin, le Burkina Faso, la Dominique, le Gabon, le Guyana, Madagascar, le Mali, Maurice, le Paraguay, le Pérou, les Philippines, Sainte-Lucie, les Îles Salomon, la Somalie, la République arabe syrienne, le Togo, et la Zambie, aux niveaux de financement indiqués dans la section A1 du tableau 1 du présent document, et la recommandation pour le Mali est faite sans porter préjudice au fonctionnement du mécanisme prévu par le Protocole de Montréal en cas de non-respect. Le Comité exécutif pourrait souhaiter transmettre les observations contenues à l'Annexe II au présent document, aux gouvernements des pays mentionnés.

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

**A2 : Préparation de projet pour des plans de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC**

**Description des projets**

6. Le PNUE a soumis des demandes pour la préparation de nouvelles phases de PGEH pour deux pays visés à l'article 5, à titre d'agence d'exécution principale et avec l'ONUDI comme agence d'exécution coopérante pour les deux pays, tel qu'indiqué dans la section A2 du tableau 1.

7. Le PNUE, à titre d'agence d'exécution principale, a fourni, en appui aux demandes de préparation de projet pour la phase II du PGEH pour la Mauritanie et pour la phase III du PGEH pour le Sénégal, une description des activités qui incluaient : la justification du financement demandé pour la préparation de projet; un rapport périodique sur la mise en œuvre des phases précédentes des PGEH respectifs; la liste des activités à entreprendre durant la préparation de projet; et les budgets correspondants, en utilisant le format pour les demandes de préparation de projet pour des PGEH. L'ONUDI, à titre d'agence d'exécution coopérante pour la préparation de projet en Mauritanie et au Sénégal, a demandé un montant total de 20 000 $US, plus des coûts d'appui d'agence de 1 400 $US pour les deux pays, dans les amendements à son programme de travail pour l'année 2026.[3]

**Observations du Secrétariat**

8. Lors de l'examen des demandes, le Secrétariat a tenu compte des lignes directrices sur le financement de la préparation de PGEH pour des pays visés à l'article 5, contenues dans la décision 71/42, du rapport périodique sur les phases précédentes des PGEH, incluant l'état de mise en œuvre des tranches en date de la préparation du présent document. Le Secrétariat a pris note que le financement demandé est conforme à la décision 71/42 et que les demandes concordent avec la décision 82/45 qui autorise la présentation de demandes de préparation de projet pour la phase subséquente du PGEH pas plus de deux ans avant la date d'achèvement de la phase précédente du PGEH.

9. Le Secrétariat a pris note, en outre, que les pays ont transmis leurs données exigées en vertu de l'article 7 et celles du programme de pays pour 2025, qu'ils respectent les cibles de la réglementation selon le Protocole de Montréal, et que leur consommation annuelle déclarée de HCFC ne dépasse pas la consommation annuelle maximale autorisée indiquée dans leurs Accords de PGEH avec le Comité exécutif.

10. Le PNUE a confirmé que la phase II du PGEH pour la Mauritanie et la phase III du PGEH pour le Sénégal élimineront 100 pour cent de la valeur de référence des HCFC d'ici le 1er janvier 2030.

**Recommandations du Secrétariat**

11. Le Secrétariat recommande l'approbation globale de la préparation de projet pour la phase II du plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (PGEH) pour la Mauritanie et de la préparation de projet pour la phase III du PGEH pour le Sénégal, aux niveaux de financement indiqués dans la section A2 du tableau 1.

**A3 : Préparation de projet pour les plans de mise en œuvre de l'Amendement de Kigali relatif aux HFC (KIP)**

**Description des projets**

12. Le PNUE a soumis des demandes pour la préparation de la phase I du KIP pour trois pays visés à l'article 5, dont une à titre d'agence d'exécution désignée, une à titre d'agence d'exécution principale avec l'ONUDI comme agence d'exécution coopérante, et une à titre d'agence d'exécution coopérante avec l'ONUDI, et avec le PNUD comme agence d'exécution principale. Ces demandes sont présentées dans la section A3 du tableau 1.

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

13. À titre d'agence principale/désignée pour la Mauritanie et Djibouti, le PNUE a fourni une description des activités requises pour la préparation de la phase I du KIP et les coûts correspondants de chaque activité, en utilisant le format pour les demandes de préparation de projet pour un KIP. Le PNUD, à titre d'agence d'exécution principale pour l'Arabie saoudite, a demandé un montant de 180 000 $US, plus des coûts d'appui d'agence de 12 600 $US, dans les amendements à son programme de travail pour 2026.[4] L'ONUDI, à titre d'agence d'exécution coopérante pour la Mauritanie et l'Arabie saoudite a demandé un montant de 340 000 $US, plus des coûts d'appui d'agence de 23 800 $US, dans les amendements à son programme de travail pour 2026.[5]

**Observations du Secrétariat**

14. Lors de l'examen des demandes, le Secrétariat a tenu compte des lignes directrices pour la préparation d'un KIP, contenues dans la décision 87/50; des activités proposées pour la préparation de projet et de leur corrélation avec des activités de facilitation et autres projets reliés aux HFC dans le pays.

15. Les demandes pour Djibouti incluaient des données sur la consommation de HFC et de mélanges de HFC pour les années 2020 à 2024, et le pays a déclaré sa consommation de HFC au Secrétariat de l'ozone depuis 2020. La demande pour la Mauritanie ne contient aucune donnée sur la consommation de HFC car les données sur la consommation de HFC, par substance et par secteur, ne sont pas encore disponibles. Par conséquent, le pays n'a pas encore communiqué sa consommation de HFC au Secrétariat de l'ozone, ni au Secrétariat du Fonds dans son rapport sur le programme de pays. Le pays a ratifié l'Amendement de Kigali en novembre 2025; conformément à l'article 7, paragraphe 2 j), du Protocole de Montréal, les Parties du Groupe 1 visées à l'article 5 sont tenues de communiquer leurs données de référence pour les substances de l'Annexe F dans un délai de trois mois à compter de l'entrée en vigueur de l'Amendement de Kigali pour la Partie concernée.

16. Quant à la consommation de HFC déclarée dans les données exigées en vertu de l'article 7 et dans celles du programme de pays pour la Mauritanie, le PNUE a expliqué que la collecte de données sur la consommation de HFC devrait être achevée d'ici la fin novembre 2026, car des enquêtes sont encore en cours dans plusieurs régions. Par la suite, en coordination avec l'administration des douanes, l'UNO recoupera, consolidera et validera les données recueillies, en incluant les mélanges de HFC. Les données validées sur la consommation de HFC seront transmises par les voies appropriées de communication des données du programme de pays et des données exigées en vertu de l'article 7, dès que possible.

17. Pour les deux pays, l'enquête sur la consommation nationale de HFC qui sera menée dans le cadre de cette préparation de projet identifiera la consommation de HFC, par substance, par secteur et sous-secteur, évaluera les modes de consommation historiques et actuels, et fournira les renseignements nécessaires pour analyser les tendances de consommation.

18. Les activités de préparation de projet pour les deux pays incluront aussi un examen des initiatives, des politiques et de la réglementation nationales pertinentes reliées à la réduction progressive des HFC, incluant les systèmes de permis et de quotas, la sécurité des frigorigènes inflammables et toxiques et le maintien et/ou l'amélioration de l'efficacité énergétique des équipements de réfrigération et climatisation; une évaluation des besoins de développement des compétences pour les Unités nationales de l'ozone, les instances douanières et d'application de la loi, les importateurs et les distributeurs de frigorigènes, les techniciens en réfrigération et climatisation, les instituts de formation professionnelle, et les principaux utilisateurs finaux, incluant des dispositions pour la mobilisation des femmes comme des hommes durant la mise en œuvre du projet; et l'élaboration d'une stratégie globale de réduction progressive des HFC.

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

19. Le Secrétariat a pris note que les deux pays ont ratifié l'Amendement de Kigali;[6] que les gouvernements ont remis des lettres d'endossement pour soutenir la préparation de projet; et que le financement demandé est conforme à la décision 87/50 c). Le PNUE a indiqué que la préparation de projet pour les KIP s'appuierait sur les activités mises en œuvre dans le cadre des activités de facilitation pour la réduction progressive des HFC qui ont contribué à la ratification de l'Amendement de Kigali dans ces pays.

**Recommandation du Secrétariat**

20. Le Secrétariat recommande l'approbation globale de la préparation de projet pour la phase I des plans de mise en œuvre de l'Amendement de Kigali relatif aux HFC pour Djibouti, la Mauritanie et l'Arabie saoudite, aux niveaux de financement indiqués dans la section A3 du tableau 1.

[6] La date de ratification de l'Amendement de Kigali est le 8 mars 2024 pour Djibouti; et le 11 novembre 2025 pour la Mauritanie.

# 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.

## Annexe II

## POINTS DE VUE PRÉLIMINAIRES DU COMITÉ EXÉCUTIF SUR LE RENOUVELLEMENT DES PROJETS DE RENFORCEMENT DES INSTITUTIONS SOUMIS À LA 99E RÉUNION

### Bénin

1. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport accompagnant la demande de renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions pour le Bénin (phase XIV) et pris note que le gouvernement a communiqué les données exigées en vertu de l'article 7 pour 2024 et 2025 au Secrétariat de l'ozone, indiquant que le pays respecte le Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité a constaté que le pays a pris des mesures pour éliminer la consommation de SAO et pour la réduction progressive de la consommation de HFC; notamment, la mise en place d'un système de permis et de quotas pour les substances réglementées, des activités de développement des compétences, la sensibilisation du public, la mobilisation des intervenants et la coopération régionale. Le Comité a pris note aussi des activités entreprises pour faciliter la mise en œuvre de l'Amendement de Kigali, et des progrès dans la réduction de la consommation de HCFC et de HFC. Le Comité apprécie les efforts du gouvernement et il a donc bon espoir qu'au cours des trois prochaines années, le pays poursuivra la mise en œuvre de la phase II du plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC, du plan de mise en œuvre de l'Amendement de Kigali pour les HFC et les activités du projet de renforcement des institutions avec succès, afin de parvenir à l'élimination complète des HCFC d'ici le 1er janvier 2030 et à la réduction progressive de la consommation de HFC conformément au Protocole de Montréal.

### Burkina Faso

2. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport accompagnant la demande de renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions pour le Burkina Faso (phase XVI) et pris note que le gouvernement a communiqué les données exigées en vertu de l'article 7 pour 2023, 2024 et 2025 au Secrétariat de l'ozone, indiquant que le pays respecte le Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité a constaté que le pays a pris des mesures pour éliminer la consommation de SAO et de HFC; notamment, la mise en place de contrôles des importations grâce à un système de permis et de quotas et la formation des agents des douanes et des techniciens en réfrigération. Le Comité apprécie les efforts du gouvernement et il a donc bon espoir qu'au cours des trois prochaines années, le pays poursuivra la mise en œuvre du plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC, du plan de mise en œuvre de l'Amendement de Kigali pour les HFC et les activités du projet de renforcement des institutions avec succès, afin de parvenir à l'élimination complète des HCFC d'ici le 1er janvier 2030 et à la réduction progressive de la consommation de HFC conformément au Protocole de Montréal.

### Dominique

3. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport accompagnant la demande de renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions pour la Dominique (phase IX) et pris note avec satisfaction que le pays a communiqué les données du programme de pays et les données exigées en vertu de l'article 7, aux Secrétariats du Fonds et de l'ozone, respectivement, indiquant que le pays respecte le Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité a pris note des progrès réalisés durant la phase VIII du projet de renforcement des institutions et des efforts continus du gouvernement pour maintenir le respect de ses obligations en vertu du Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité a pris note aussi des efforts en vue de la ratification de l'Amendement de Kigali, avec le soutien du Secrétariat de l'ozone en collaboration avec le PNUE à travers l'Initiative de ratification universelle. Le Comité apprécie les efforts du gouvernement et il a donc bon espoir qu'au cours des trois prochaines années, le pays poursuivra les activités tant au niveau du projet que des politiques, qu'il renforcera son cadre politique, législatif et institutionnel, poursuivra la mise en œuvre du plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC, les activités du projet de renforcement des institutions et œuvrera à la ratification de l'Amendement de Kigali afin de maintenir le respect du Protocole de Montréal.

**Gabon**

4. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport accompagnant la demande de renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions pour le Gabon (phase XIII) et pris note des efforts continus du pays pour respecter ses obligations en vertu du Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité a constaté que le pays a pris des mesures pour l'élimination de la consommation de SAO et la réduction progressive de la consommation de HFC; notamment, le renforcement du système de permis et de quotas, la coopération avec les autorités douanières et les intervenants dans le secteur de la réfrigération et de la climatisation et la mise en œuvre d'activités reliées à l'élimination des HCFC et à la réduction progressive des HFC. Le Comité a pris note également des activités entreprises pour faciliter la mise en œuvre de l'Amendement de Kigali. Le Comité apprécie les efforts du gouvernement et il a donc bon espoir qu'au cours des trois prochaines années, le pays poursuivra la mise en œuvre du plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC, du plan de mise en œuvre de l'Amendement de Kigali pour les HFC, les activités du projet de renforcement des institutions avec succès, afin de parvenir à l'élimination complète des HCFC d'ici le 1er janvier 2030 et à la réduction progressive de la consommation de HFC conformément au Protocole de Montréal.

**Guyana**

5. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport accompagnant la demande de renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions pour le Guyana (phase X) et pris note avec satisfaction que le pays a communiqué les données du programme de pays et les données exigées en vertu de l'article 7, aux Secrétariats du Fonds et de l'ozone, respectivement, indiquant que le pays respecte le Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité a constaté que le pays a pris des mesures pour éliminer la consommation de SAO; notamment, la poursuite de la mise en place d'un système de permis et de quotas pour les HCFC, de permis pour les HFC, l'application de l'interdiction d'équipements à base de HCFC en vigueur depuis 2013, et la réduction de 97,5 pour cent de la consommation de HCFC requise en 2025. Le Comité a pris note aussi de la coordination continue entre l'Unité nationale d'action pour l'ozone et le ministère des douanes et accises pour la surveillance et l'application de la loi concernant les importations, ainsi que des activités de sensibilisation auprès des techniciens en réfrigération et climatisation, des courtiers en douanes et du grand public. Le Comité a pris note également des activités entreprises en vue de la ratification de l'Amendement de Kigali, incluant la remise de documents politiques au ministre pour encourager la ratification. Le Comité apprécie les efforts du gouvernement et il a donc bon espoir qu'au cours des trois prochaines années, le pays poursuivra la mise en œuvre des activités du projet de renforcement des institutions avec succès, qu'il maintiendra les réductions de la consommation de HCFC requises, œuvrera à la ratification de l'Amendement de Kigali et maintiendra le respect des mesures de réglementation du Protocole de Montréal.

**Madagascar**

6. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport accompagnant la demande de renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions pour Madagascar (phase XI) et pris note avec satisfaction que le pays a communiqué les données du programme de pays et les données exigées en vertu de l'article 7, aux Secrétariats du Fonds et de l'ozone, respectivement. Le Comité a constaté que le pays a pris des mesures pour éliminer la consommation de SAO; notamment, la mise en œuvre continue du système de permis et de quotas pour les substances réglementées, la surveillance des importations en coordination avec les autorités douanières, et la mise en œuvre du plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC, incluant des activités de développement des compétences pour les agents des douanes et d'application de la loi et les techniciens en réfrigération et climatisation. Le Comité a pris note avec satisfaction de la ratification de l'Amendement de Kigali le 10 août 2026 et du renforcement continu du cadre réglementaire pour les permis et quotas relatifs aux HFC. Le Comité apprécie les efforts du gouvernement et il a donc bon espoir qu'au cours des trois prochaines années, le pays poursuivra la mise en œuvre du plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC et les activités du projet de renforcement des institutions avec succès, tout en s'acquittant de ses

obligations en vertu de l'Amendement de Kigali afin de maintenir l'élimination des HCFC et le respect du Protocole de Montréal.

**Mali**

7. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport accompagnant la demande de renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions pour le Mali (phase XI) et pris note que le pays a communiqué les données exigées en vertu de l'article 7 pour 2023, 2024 et 2025 au Secrétariat de l'ozone. Le Comité a constaté que le pays a pris des mesures pour éliminer la consommation de SAO; notamment, la mise en œuvre de contrôles des importations de SAO à travers un système de permis et de quotas, la formation des agents des douanes et des techniciens en réfrigération et des activités visant à réduire la consommation de HCFC. Le Comité apprécie les efforts du gouvernement et il a donc bon espoir qu'au cours des trois prochaines années, le pays poursuivra la mise en œuvre du plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC et les activités du projet de renforcement des institutions avec succès, afin de parvenir à l'élimination complète des HCFC d'ici le 1er janvier 2030 et de garantir le respect du Protocole de Montréal.

**Maurice**

8. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport accompagnant la demande de renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions pour Maurice (phase IX) et pris note avec satisfaction que le pays a communiqué les données exigées en vertu de l'article 7 au Secrétariat de l'ozone, indiquant que le pays respecte le Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité a constaté que le pays a pris des mesures pour éliminer la consommation de HCFC et pour la réduction progressive des HFC; notamment, la poursuite de la mise en place d'un système de permis et de quotas pour les HCFC et les HFC, administré par l'Unité nationale de l'ozone en collaboration avec le Bureau de contrôle des produits chimiques dangereux et le ministère des douanes, et la formation des techniciens en réfrigération et climatisation, des agents des douanes et des courtiers en douanes. Le Comité a pris note également des activités de sensibilisation visant le grand public, les femmes, les jeunes, les techniciens en réfrigération et climatisation et les importateurs. Le Comité a pris note aussi des activités entreprises pour faciliter la mise en œuvre de l'Amendement de Kigali, incluant la mise en place administrative de contrôles des HFC par des permis et des quotas dans l'attente de la finalisation du Règlement sur les SAO requis pour fournir une base légale officielle au système. Le Comité a pris note que la consommation de HCFC et de HFC est restée dans les limites des quotas maxima autorisés durant la période couverte par le rapport. Le Comité apprécie les efforts du gouvernement et il a donc bon espoir qu'au cours des trois prochaines années, le pays poursuivra la mise en œuvre du plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC et les activités du projet de renforcement des institutions avec succès, renforcera le cadre réglementaire pour la réduction progressive des HFC et maintiendra le respect du Protocole de Montréal.

**Paraguay**

9. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport accompagnant la demande de renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions pour le Paraguay (phase XII) et pris note avec satisfaction que le pays a communiqué les données du programme de pays et les données exigées en vertu de l'article 7, aux Secrétariats du Fonds et de l'ozone, respectivement, indiquant que le pays respecte le Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité a constaté que le pays a pris des mesures pour éliminer la consommation de HCFC et pour la réduction progressive de la consommation de HFC; notamment, la mise en œuvre continue de ses obligations d'élimination des HCFC et la mise en place opérationnelle d'un système de permis et de quotas pour les HFC. Le Comité a pris note aussi des activités entreprises pour faciliter la mise en œuvre de l'Amendement de Kigali, incluant la mise en œuvre du plan de mise en œuvre de l'amendement de Kigali pour les HFC, et la coordination continue avec les autorités douanières, les instituts techniques et les intervenants de l'industrie. Le Comité a pris note également des activités de sensibilisation, de formation et de vulgarisation, incluant les célébrations de la Journée internationale de l'ozone et la participation à des réunions de réseau régional, ainsi que des efforts pour renforcer la coordination institutionnelle, la participation des intervenants, la parité hommes-femmes et les capacités d'application de la loi. Le Comité

apprécie les efforts du gouvernement et il a donc bon espoir qu'au cours des trois prochaines années, le pays poursuivra la mise en œuvre du plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC, du plan de mise en œuvre de l'Amendement de Kigali pour les HFC et les activités du projet de renforcement des institutions avec succès, afin d'atteindre et de maintenir les réductions requises dans la consommation de HCFC et de HFC et de maintenir le respect du Protocole de Montréal.

**Pérou**

10. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport accompagnant la demande de renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions pour le Pérou (phase VII) et pris note avec satisfaction que le pays a communiqué les données du programme de pays et les données exigées en vertu de l'article 7, aux Secrétariats du Fonds et de l'ozone, respectivement, indiquant que le pays respecte le Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité a constaté que le pays a pris des mesures pour éliminer la consommation de HCFC et pour la réduction progressive de la consommation de HFC; notamment, la mise en œuvre continue du plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC et du plan de mise en œuvre de l'Amendement de Kigali pour les HFC, le renforcement de la coordination institutionnelle et de la mobilisation des intervenants et la formation des agents des douanes afin de renforcer leurs capacités de contrôle des substances réglementées dans le cadre du Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité a pris note aussi des activités de sensibilisation, incluant des activités pour célébrer la Journée internationale de l'ozone et la participation à des réunions de réseau régional et autres événements associés au Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité a pris note également des efforts pour renforcer la participation et la coordination des intervenants nationaux concernés et pour intégrer une perspective de parité des genres dans les activités pertinentes. Le Comité apprécie les efforts du gouvernement et il a donc bon espoir qu'au cours des trois prochaines années, le pays poursuivra la mise en œuvre du plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC, du plan de mise en œuvre de l'Amendement de Kigali pour les HFC et les activités du projet de renforcement des institutions avec succès, afin d'atteindre et de maintenir les réductions requises dans la consommation de HCFC et de HFC et de maintenir le respect du Protocole de Montréal.

**Philippines**

11. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport accompagnant la demande de renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions pour les Philippines (phase XV) et pris note des efforts continus du pays pour s'acquitter de ses obligations en vertu du Protocole de Montréal et de l'Amendement de Kigali. Le Comité a constaté que le pays a pris des mesures pour éliminer la consommation de HCFC et pour la réduction progressive de la consommation de HFC; notamment, la mise en place de systèmes de permis et de quotas pour les HCFC et les HFC, le renforcement de la coordination entre l'Unité nationale de l'ozone, les autorités douanières et autres agences gouvernementales concernées et les intervenants, la continuité de la surveillance, de l'application de la loi et de la communication des données. Le Comité a pris note aussi des activités entreprises pour faciliter la mise en œuvre de l'Amendement de Kigali, incluant des activités pour renforcer le secteur de l'entretien dans la réfrigération et la climatisation, promouvoir l'adoption de solutions de remplacement à faible potentiel de réchauffement de la planète, renforcer les compétences des agents des douanes et d'application de la loi, et sensibiliser les intervenants concernés. Le Comité a pris note également des efforts du gouvernement afin de renforcer le cadre politique et réglementaire pour le contrôle des SAO et des HFC. Le Comité apprécie les efforts du gouvernement et il a donc bon espoir qu'au cours des trois prochaines années, le pays poursuivra la mise en œuvre du plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC, des activités soutenant la mise en œuvre de l'Amendement de Kigali et les activités du projet de renforcement des institutions avec succès, afin de renforcer l'application des systèmes de permis et de quotas et des règlements douaniers connexes, d'assurer la transmission ponctuelle de données exactes et de promouvoir l'égalité des genres et une participation inclusive afin de maintenir l'élimination des HCFC, de parvenir aux réductions requises dans la consommation de HFC et de maintenir le respect du Protocole de Montréal.

**Sainte-Lucie**

12. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport accompagnant la demande de renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions pour Sainte-Lucie (phase XIII) et pris note avec satisfaction que le pays a communiqué les données du programme de pays au Secrétariat du Fonds, indiquant que le pays respecte le Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité a pris note des progrès accomplis durant la phase XII du projet de renforcement des institutions et des efforts continus du gouvernement pour s'acquitter de ses obligations en vertu du Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité a pris note également du cadre politique, législatif et institutionnel mis en place pour soutenir la mise en œuvre des activités du Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité apprécie les efforts du gouvernement et il a donc bon espoir qu'au cours des trois prochaines années, le pays poursuivra la mise en œuvre du plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC, du plan de mise en œuvre de l'Amendement de Kigali pour les HFC et les activités du projet de renforcement des institutions avec succès, tout en continuant à renforcer son cadre politique, législatif et institutionnel afin de maintenir le respect du Protocole de Montréal.

**Îles Salomon**

13. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport accompagnant la demande de renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions pour les Îles Salomon (phase XI) et pris note avec satisfaction que le pays a communiqué les données du programme de pays et les données exigées en vertu de l'article 7 pour 2024 et 2025, aux Secrétariats du Fonds et de l'ozone, respectivement. Le Comité a constaté que le pays a pris des mesures pour éliminer la consommation de HCFC et pour la réduction progressive de la consommation de HFC; notamment, la mise en place de systèmes de permis et de quotas pour les HCFC et les HFC, la coopération continue avec l'Unité nationale de l'ozone, la division des Douanes, le Comité directeur national de l'ozone et l'Association de la réfrigération et de la climatisation, et des activités pour renforcer la surveillance et l'application de la loi. Le Comité a pris note aussi des activités entreprises pour faciliter la mise en œuvre de l'Amendement de Kigali, incluant la mise en œuvre de la première tranche de la phase I du plan de mise en œuvre de l'Amendement de Kigali pour les HFC, l'inventaire national des substances réglementées indésirables et le projet sur l'efficacité énergétique. Le Comité a pris note également des travaux en cours pour élaborer une politique et une législation nationale distincte sur l'ozone. Le Comité apprécie les efforts du gouvernement et il a donc bon espoir qu'au cours des trois prochaines années, le pays poursuivra la mise en œuvre du plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC, du plan de mise en œuvre de l'Amendement de Kigali pour les HFC et les activités du projet de renforcement des institutions avec succès, renforcera la législation nationale et les contrôles douaniers, garantira la communication ponctuelle de données exactes et encouragera l'égalité des genres afin de maintenir l'élimination des HCFC, parvenir aux réductions requises dans la consommation de HFC et maintenir le respect du Protocole de Montréal.

**Somalie**

14. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport accompagnant la demande de renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions pour la Somalie (phase VII) et pris note des efforts continus du gouvernement pour s'acquitter de ses obligations en vertu du Protocole de Montréal et de l'Amendement de Kigali. Le Comité a constaté que le pays a pris des mesures pour éliminer la consommation de HCFC et pour la réduction progressive de la consommation de HFC; notamment, la mise en place du système de permis et de quotas pour les HCFC et les HFC, la formation des agents des douanes et des techniciens en réfrigération et climatisation et des activités de sensibilisation visant les inspecteurs des douanes, les techniciens en réfrigération et climatisation, les négociants et le grand public. Le Comité a pris note aussi des activités entreprises pour faciliter la mise en œuvre de l'Amendement de Kigali, incluant la surveillance continue de la consommation de HFC et la révision en cours du Règlement sur l'ozone afin de renforcer la base légale du système de permis et de quotas pour les HFC. Le Comité a pris note également de la demande du pays au Secrétariat de l'ozone concernant la révision de ses données de référence pour les HFC en 2022. Le Comité apprécie les efforts du gouvernement et il a donc bon espoir qu'au cours des trois prochaines années, le pays poursuivra la mise en œuvre de la phase II du plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC, de la phase I du plan de mise en œuvre de l'Amendement de Kigali pour les HFC et les activités du projet de renforcement des institutions avec succès, tout en renforçant son cadre réglementaire afin d'atteindre et

de maintenir les réductions de la consommation de HCFC et de HFC requises et maintenir le respect du Protocole de Montréal.

**République arabe syrienne**

15. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport accompagnant la demande de renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions pour la République arabe syrienne (phase VII) et pris note que le pays a maintenu les fonctions institutionnelles de base durant la phase, ce qui a permis la transmission ponctuelle des données du programme de pays et des données exigées en vertu de l'article 7, la coordination continue avec les autorités nationales et la participation aux réunions régionales et internationales du Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité a pris note aussi des progrès du cadre réglementaire national, le Règlement No. 164, tout en reconnaissant que la mise en œuvre a été affectée par des défis au niveau macro et par la restructuration interne de l'Unité nationale de l'ozone. Le Comité a donc bon espoir que le gouvernement profitera du renouvellement de cette phase du renforcement institutionnel pour finaliser les instruments réglementaires et les permis, renforcer les systèmes de données et des douanes, établir des cadres de coordination officiels et faire progresser la mise en œuvre du plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC, et de l'Amendement de Kigali ainsi que les activités de sensibilisation.

**Togo**

16. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport accompagnant la demande de renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions pour le Togo (phase XIII) et pris note que le pays a communiqué les données exigées en vertu de l'article 7 pour 2024 et 2025 au Secrétariat de l'ozone, indiquant que le pays respecte le Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité a constaté que le pays a pris des mesures pour éliminer la consommation de SAO et pour la réduction progressive de la consommation des HFC; notamment, la mise en place de contrôles des importations de SAO et de HFC par un système de permis et de quotas, et la formation des agents des douanes et des techniciens en réfrigération. Le Comité apprécie les efforts du gouvernement et il a donc bon espoir qu'au cours des trois prochaines années, le pays poursuivra la mise en œuvre du plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC et les activités du projet de renforcement des institutions avec succès, afin de parvenir à l'élimination complète des HCFC d'ici le 1er janvier 2030, à la réduction progressive de la consommation de HFC et de maintenir le respect du Protocole de Montréal.

**Zambie**

17. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport accompagnant la demande de renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions pour la Zambie (phase X) et pris note avec satisfaction que le pays a communiqué les données exigées en vertu de l'article 7 au Secrétariat de l'ozone, indiquant que le pays respecte le Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité a constaté que le pays a pris des mesures pour éliminer la consommation de HCFC et pour la réduction progressive de la consommation des HFC; notamment, la mise en place et le renforcement du système de permis et de quotas pour les HCFC, l'introduction de contrôles des HFC par des permis et des quotas, et la formation des techniciens en réfrigération et climatisation, des agents des douanes et autres agents d'application de la loi. Le Comité a pris note également des activités de sensibilisation menées durant la période couverte par le rapport. Le Comité a pris note aussi des activités entreprises pour faciliter la mise en œuvre de l'Amendement de Kigali, incluant la mise en place administrative de contrôles par des permis et des quotas dans l'attente du classement des Règlements révisés sur la gestion environnementale (permis). Le Comité apprécie les efforts du gouvernement et il a donc bon espoir qu'au cours des trois prochaines années, le pays poursuivra la mise en œuvre de la phase II du plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC et les activités du projet de renforcement des institutions avec succès, afin d'atteindre et de maintenir les réductions requises de la consommation de HCFC et de HFC et le respect du Protocole de Montréal.

# 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**<br><br>**Stage I**<br>▪ Senegal has regulations and licensing and quota systems to monitor the import and distribution of ODS and ODS based equipment including HCFCs.<br>▪ 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.<br><br>**Stage II**<br>▪ 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.<br>▪ 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**<br><br>**Stage I**<br>The implementation of stage I of the HPMP resulted in:<br>▪ 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;<br>▪ Distribution of 24 refrigerant identifiers to all ports of entry;<br>▪ Incorporation of ozone protection issues in the customs training curricula to ensure continuous training to future officers;<br><br>**Stage II**<br><br>**During the first tranche of Stage II**<br>▪ 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.<br>▪ 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**<br>**Stage I**<br>▪ 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;<br>▪ Training of 20 trainers in preparation for a technician certification system;<br>▪ Development of a technician database and a manual on good servicing practices, including handling of flammable refrigerants;<br>▪ and strengthening of 10 training centres through the distribution of servicing toolkits.<br><br>**Stage II**<br><br>**During the first tranche of Stage II**<br><br>▪ The process of establishing a technician certification scheme was initiated to conceptualize and design the implementation of a national certification system for refrigeration technicians;<br>▪ 14 training sessions were organized for 440 RAC technicians (including 101 women) on good refrigeration practices;<br>▪ Five trainers were certified in good practice and safe handling of refrigerants;<br>▪ 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**<br>**Stage I**<br>▪ The existing recovery and recycling network was supported, with a total of 600 technicians trained in different regions.<br>▪ Ten training centres were equipped with RAC servicing tools.<br><br>**During the first tranche of Stage II**<br>▪ Seven training centres were equipped with RAC servicing tools.<br>▪ 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**<br>**Stage I**<br>▪ 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.<br><br>**Stage II**<br>▪ For technician awareness raising, NOU produced training tools and posters. The tools are (i) good servicing practices, and (ii) safety in handling flammable refrigerant.<br>▪ 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:<br>o Current HCFC quantities consumed by servicing workshop/end users;<br>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<br>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.<br>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<br>o Experiences, challenges and lessons learned from the implementation of HPMP Stage II to be taken into account into HPMP Stage III;<br>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.<br>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<br><br>Survey of end users, importers of the HCFC-based equipment to update the inventory of the HCFC equipment<br><br>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.<br>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**<br><br>**Stage I**<br>▪ Senegal has regulations and licensing and quota systems to monitor the import and distribution of ODS and ODS based equipment including HCFCs.<br>▪ 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.<br><br>**Stage II**<br>▪ 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.<br>▪ 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**<br><br>**Stage I**<br>The implementation of stage I of the HPMP resulted in:<br>▪ 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;<br>▪ Distribution of 24 refrigerant identifiers to all ports of entry;<br>▪ Incorporation of ozone protection issues in the customs training curricula to ensure continuous training to future officers;<br><br>**Stage II**<br><br>**During the first tranche of Stage II**<br>▪ 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.<br>▪ 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**<br>**Stage I**<br>▪ 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;<br>▪ Training of 20 trainers in preparation for a technician certification system;<br>▪ Development of a technician database and a manual on good servicing practices, including handling of flammable refrigerants;<br>▪ and strengthening of 10 training centres through the distribution of servicing toolkits.<br><br>**Stage II**<br><br>**During the first tranche of Stage II**<br><br>▪ The process of establishing a technician certification scheme was initiated to conceptualize and design the implementation of a national certification system for refrigeration technicians;<br>▪ 14 training sessions were organized for 440 RAC technicians (including 101 women) on good refrigeration practices;<br>▪ Five trainers were certified in good practice and safe handling of refrigerants;<br>▪ 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**<br>**Stage I**<br>▪ The existing recovery and recycling network was supported, with a total of 600 technicians trained in different regions.<br>▪ Ten training centres were equipped with RAC servicing tools.<br><br>**During the first tranche of Stage II**<br>▪ Seven training centres were equipped with RAC servicing tools.<br>▪ 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**<br>**Stage I**<br>▪ 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.<br><br>**Stage II**<br>▪ For technician awareness raising, NOU produced training tools and posters. The tools are (i) good servicing practices, and (ii) safety in handling flammable refrigerant.<br>▪ 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:<br>o Current HCFC quantities consumed by servicing workshop/end users;<br>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<br>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.<br>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<br>o Experiences, challenges and lessons learned from the implementation of HPMP Stage II to be taken into account into HPMP Stage III;<br>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.<br>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<br><br>Survey of end users, importers of the HCFC-based equipment to update the inventory of the HCFC equipment<br><br>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.<br>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.<br>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.<br>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.<br>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.<br>• 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.<br>• 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.<br>• 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.<br>• 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.<br>• 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.