

**1. Name of the party**

SOMALIA

**2. Please provide the names and locations of existing centres of excellence for sustainable cooling and testing centres for energy efficiency in your country or region**

While Somalia is a member of the East African Centre of Excellence for Renewable Energy and Efficiency (EACREEE), current in-country efforts under the National Ozone Office are primarily focused on the following priority areas:

1) Refrigeration and Air Conditioning (RAC) Sector: Develop and implement standardized technician certification schemes, and modernize and harmonize training curricula in national technical and vocational education and training (TVET) institutions, following international best practices.

2) Kigali Implementation Plan (KIP): Establishment of regulatory quota systems and strengthening of monitoring, reporting, and verification (MRV) frameworks for controlled substances. These efforts are expected to progressively create demand for enhanced national capacity in testing and verification.

**3. Are there plans to set up a centres of excellence for sustainable cooling and/or testing centres for energy efficiency in your country/region? If yes, please provide more information on these ongoing efforts**

Somalia is actively exploring the establishment of centres of excellence for sustainable cooling and energy efficiency testing, in line with its obligations under the Montreal Protocol (including the Kigali Amendment) and national climate priorities. There is no fully operational national centre at the moment, but concrete steps and partnerships are underway. Somalia is also a participating member of the East African Centre of Excellence for Renewable Energy and Efficiency (EACREEE) at the regional level, which acts as a hub to promote renewable energy and energy efficiency in East Africa. Through this platform, Somalia is involved in initiatives that include capacity building, policy harmonisation, and promotion of energy-efficient cooling technologies and standards. These regional efforts are particularly relevant for the development of Minimum Energy Performance Standards (MEPS) and future testing infrastructure.

**4. Please describe policies implemented in your country/region that support the setting up and operations of such centers of excellence for sustainable cooling and testing centers for energy efficiency**

Somalia's policy context for the establishment and functioning of centres of excellence for sustainable cooling and energy efficiency testing is largely based on its obligations

under the Montreal Protocol and the Kigali Amendment, complemented by emerging national structures for environmental and energy governance.

At the national level, the following policy and regulatory measures are contributing to an enabling environment:

1) Somalia is strengthening its regulatory and institutional frameworks to phase out ozone-depleting substances and phase down hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) as part of the HCFC Phase-out Management Plan and the Kigali Implementation Plan (KIP). These programmes promote the transition to climate-friendly and energy-efficient cooling technologies and also include capacity-building components that establish technical training centres and future centres of excellence.

2) Ozone regulation for refrigerant licensing and control: The government of Somalia, through the National Ozone Office, has established and is strengthening licensing and quota systems for controlled substances, consistent with the requirements of the Montreal Protocol. These types of regulations are essential for creating an organised market space, allowing for standardisation, testing, and ultimately certification of training and testing centres.

3) RAC Technicians Capacity Building and Certification Frameworks: Somalia is promoting technician training and certification schemes in the refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) sector through the National Ozone Office. These policies will ensure the availability of skilled personnel and form a critical building block for the operationalisation of centres of excellence and testing laboratories.

4) Institutional Strengthening of National Ozone Office (NOO): The NOO under the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MoECC) is the central point for ozone policy and regulations development, stakeholder engagement and the implementation of Montreal Protocol obligations in the country. It has built close partnerships with vocational institutions, RAC workshops, academia and international implementing agencies to discuss the criticality of developing centres of excellence and testing infrastructure.

5) Current Regional and International Co-operation: Somalia is actively engaged in regional ozone networks and knowledge-sharing platforms to advance best practices and gain exposure to models such as the Africa Centre of Excellence for Sustainable Cooling. These collaborations influence the development of national policy and facilitate the gradual establishment of similar facilities in Somalia.

**5. Please describe activities and specific functions of the existing/planned centres of excellence for sustainable cooling and testing centres for energy efficiency**

Planned Activities for the National Ozone Office under the MoECC:

**1) Technical Training and Capacity Building**

Centres of Excellence that serve as national hubs for skills development in the refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) sector, including:

- Development and delivery of competency-based training programmes for technicians, engineers, and policymakers.
- “Train-the-trainer” programmes to scale national expertise.
- Certification schemes aligned with international standards (e.g., safe handling of low-GWP refrigerants)
- Hands-on training using real-world equipment for installation, servicing, and maintenance of energy-efficient cooling systems.

**2) Testing, Certification, and Energy Efficiency Verification**

A core function of testing centres that includes the following:

- Establishment of laboratories for performance testing of cooling equipment.
- Verification of Minimum Energy Performance Standards (MEPS) and labelling schemes.
- Somalia's quality assurance and compliance with international standards
- Development of testing protocols under the KIP Stage I for the refrigeration, air-conditioning, and cold chain technologies in Somalia.

**6. Please share key lessons learned, including best practices and challenges encountered in establishing or operating the centres of excellence for sustainable cooling and testing centres for energy efficiency**

N/A

**7. Please provide any supporting documentation (e.g. policy documents, reports, website links etc.)**

N/A

**8. Any other information**

The National Ozone Office of Somalia, operating under the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change of Somalia, continues to actively advance the implementation of the Montreal Protocol within the country. This is being achieved through ongoing collaboration with a wide range of national institutions, private sector actors, and international partners, focusing on compliance, capacity building, and promoting environmentally sustainable alternatives in the refrigeration and air conditioning sector