

**United Nations
Environment
Programme**Distr.
GENERALUNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/99/15
29 October 2026

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH



EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF
THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL
Ninety-ninth Meeting
Montreal, 7–11 December 2026
Item 7(a)(iii) of the provisional agenda¹

PROGRESS REPORT OF UNDP AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025**Introduction**

1. This document presents the progress report of UNDP as at 31 December 2025.²
2. The progress report of UNDP includes the status of implementation of each ongoing project, reviewed by the Secretariat on a country-by-country basis, taking into account implementation delays that have occurred with respect to planned completion dates reported in 2025, the potential impact of these delays on the phase-out of controlled substances and the rate of planned disbursements. The analysis contained in the present document is based on ODP tonnes for all controlled substances except for HFCs, which are measured in metric tonnes (mt) and CO₂-eq tonnes.³
3. This document presents a summary of progress in implementation of projects for 2025 and cumulative since 1991 addressing all controlled substances, including Annex F substances (HFCs), under the Montreal Protocol for all projects approved under regular funding and additional voluntary contributions.⁴ It also contains a review on the status of implementation of each ongoing⁵ project at the country level. It identifies projects with implementation delays and the potential impact on the phase-out of controlled substances, and projects with outstanding issues for consideration by the Executive Committee. As all projects approved under the additional voluntary contributions have been completed and the

¹ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/99/1

² The progress report is attached to the present document. The data has been included in the Consolidated Progress Report database, which is provided on the 99th meeting portal on the Multilateral Fund's website, in the spreadsheet programme, Microsoft Excel.

³ In line with decision 84/12(a)(iv), the measurement for HFCs in CO₂-eq tonnes is included in the progress reports submitted to the 99th meeting.

⁴ Funded by 17 non-Article 5 Parties to provide fast-start support for implementation of the Kigali Amendment.

⁵ Ongoing projects are all projects that were under implementation as at 31 December 2025. Key indicators of progress include percentage of funds disbursed and percentage of projects that have begun disbursing funds; funding expected to be disbursed by the end of the year as a percentage of the approved funding; the average length of projected delay in implementation; and information provided in the remarks column in the progress report database.

remaining balances will be returned to the Fund, the Secretariat no longer reports on these projects separately.

Progress in implementation of projects for 2025 and cumulative since 1991

4. As of 31 December 2025, the Executive Committee had approved US \$1.11 billion in projects for UNDP, consisting of US \$977.4 million for the implementation of investment and non-investment projects, and US \$136.8 million for agency support costs (excluding cancelled and transferred projects). Table 1 provides a summary of project implementation since inception through the end of 2025.

Table 1. Project summary for UNDP since the inception of the Multilateral Fund

Items	Cumulative since 1991*
Number of approvals	2,860
Number of projects completed	2,670
Total funds approved (excluding support costs) (US \$)	977,401,193
Total funds disbursed (excluding support costs) (US \$)	901,900,455
Total approved phase-out (ODP tonnes)**	70,620.2
Total actual phase-out (ODP tonnes)**	69,527.2
Total approved phase-out (mt)***	3,794.8
Total actual phase-out (mt)***	751.5
Total approved phase-out (CO ₂ -eq tonnes)***	6,270,276
Total actual phase-out (CO ₂ -eq tonnes)***	992,086

* Excluding cancelled and transferred projects.

** Including only consumption.

*** For HFC-related projects only (including only consumption).

5. In 2025, 53 new projects and activities were approved. This level of funding is expected to result in the phase-out of 70,620 ODP tonnes of consumption of ODS and 3,795 mt (6,270,276 CO₂-eq tonnes) of consumption of HFCs. Annex I shows the status of project implementation per country in 2025.

6. Table 2 shows the status of project implementation including fund disbursement per project cluster as at 31 December 2025. Annex II presents analytical information per year since 1991.

Table 2. Status of project implementation by cluster as at 31 December 2025*

Clusters	Number of projects			Funding (US\$)**			
	Approved	Completed	% completed	Approved	Disbursed	Balance	% disbursed
Agency programme	25	24	96	596,500	596,500	0	100
CFC individual	1,437	1,437	100	301,302,827	301,302,829	-2	100
CFC phase-out plans	118	118	100	58,120,483	58,120,483	0	100
CFC production phase-out plans	1	1	100	1,056,000	1,056,000	0	100
Disposal	10	10	100	3,086,833	3,086,833	0	100
Energy efficiency	16	4	25	3,771,519	422,516	3,349,003	11
Government support	295	273	93	70,936,154	62,659,465	8,276,689	88
HCFC individual	230	222	97	25,280,775	24,943,225	337,550	99
HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP) stage I	184	181	98	164,132,892	164,013,892	119,000	100
HPMP stage II	179	130	73	184,185,445	164,518,167	19,667,278	89
HPMP stage III	34	10	29	33,211,908	6,624,347	26,587,561	20
HFC individual	102	82	80	16,648,883	13,859,747	2,789,136	83
Kigali HFC implementation plan (KIP) stage I	55	4	7	15,288,509	913,990	14,374,519	6
Other ODS individual	112	112	100	13,870,732	13,870,729	3	100
Other ODS sector plans	62	62	100	85,911,732	85,911,732	0	100

Clusters	Number of projects			Funding (US\$)**			
	Approved	Completed	% completed	Approved	Disbursed	Balance	% disbursed
Total	2,860	2,670	93	977,401,193	901,900,455	75,500,738	92

* Excluding cancelled and transferred projects.

** Excluding agency support costs.

7. Implementation of projects and activities by UNDP for 2025 and cumulative since 1991 up to 31 December 2025 is summarized as follows:

- (a) **Phase-out:**⁶ In 2025, 560.3 ODP tonnes of consumption of ODS were phased out and 114.2 mt (180,564 CO₂-eq tonnes) of consumption of HFCs were phased out and an additional 92.3 ODP tonnes of consumption of ODS and 676.4 mt (909,793 CO₂-eq tonnes) of consumption of HFCs were approved for phase-out. Since 1991, 69,527 ODP tonnes had been phased out, of an expected total of 70,620 ODP tonnes of consumption of ODS and 751.5 mt (992,086 CO₂-eq tonnes) had been phased out, of an expected total of 3,795 mt (6,270,276 CO₂-eq tonnes) of consumption of HFCs from projects approved (excluding cancelled and transferred projects);
- (b) **Disbursements/approvals:** In 2025, US \$20.35 million was disbursed, and US \$21.01 million was planned for disbursement based on the 2024 progress report, representing a rate of disbursement of 97 per cent of that planned. Cumulatively, US \$901.9 million had been disbursed out of the total US \$977.4 million approved for disbursement (excluding agency support costs), representing a rate of disbursement of 92 per cent. In 2025, US \$20.15 million was approved for implementation;
- (c) **Cost-effectiveness (in ODP):**⁷ Since 1991, the average cost-effectiveness of investment projects approved leading to a permanent reduction in consumption was US \$11.44/kg. The average cost-effectiveness of investment projects per ODP tonne was US \$11.17/kg for completed projects and US \$15.83/kg for ongoing projects;⁸
- (d) **Number of projects completed:** In 2025, 50 projects were completed. Since 1991, 2,670 projects of the 2,860 projects approved (excluding closed or transferred projects) were completed, representing a completion rate of 93 per cent;
- (e) **Speed of delivery – investment projects:** Projects that were completed in 2025 were completed on average 37 months after their approval. Since 1991, the average time for completion of investment projects has been 34 months after their approval. First disbursements under these projects occurred, on average, 13 months after they had been approved;
- (f) **Speed of delivery – non-investment projects:** Projects that were completed in 2025 were completed on average 29 months after their approval. Since 1991, the average time for completion of non-investment projects has been 39 months after their approval. First disbursements under these projects occurred, on average, 13 months after they had been approved;

⁶ Phase-out of ODS is expressed in ODP tonnes and of HFCs in mt and CO₂-eq tonnes.

⁷ Including 3,795 mt of HFC-related projects. Cost-effectiveness in CO₂-eq is not included due to the limited number of projects approved.

⁸ The higher value of the cost-effectiveness for ongoing projects is largely due to the lower ODP values of HCFCs but also due to the means of assigning phase-out by agencies.

- (g) **Project preparation:** Of the 653 project preparation activities approved by the end of 2025, 629 have been completed, leaving 24 ongoing activities. In 2025, 21 project preparation activities were completed;
- (h) **Implementation delays:** A total of 190 projects were under implementation at the end of 2025, experiencing, on average, a delay of four months. Thirty-five of these projects are classified as “projects with implementation delays”⁹ that are subject to the procedures of project cancellation (as demonstration projects, project preparation, and IS are not subject to those procedures); and
- (i) **Multi-year agreements (MYAs):** In 2025, 46 MYAs for HPMPs and 27 MYAs for KIPs were under implementation. Since 1991, 197 MYAs have been approved and 124 MYAs have been completed, representing a completion rate of 63 per cent.

8. Table 3 summarizes progress made by UNDP since 1991.

Table 3. Progress made by UNDP since 1991

Phase-out achieved		Disbursement (US \$)	Average CE (US\$/kg)	Number of projects		Speed of delivery for completion (months)		Average project delays (months)	Number of MYAs	
ODP tonnes	CO ₂ -eq tonnes*			Approved	Completed	Investment	Non-investment		Approved	Completed
69,527	992,086	901,900,455	11.44	2,860	2,670	34	39	4	197	124

* HFC-related projects.

HFC-related projects

9. As of 31 December 2025, the Executive Committee had approved 157 HFC-related projects (including seven investment projects, 63 preparation activities, 32 technical assistance projects and 55 projects related to stage I of KIPs) amounting to US \$31,937,392 (excluding agency support costs). A summary of the status of these projects is presented in table 4 and the respective data has already been included in paragraphs 4 to 8.

Table 4. HFC-related projects approved*

Clusters	Number of projects			Funding (US \$)**			
	Approved	Completed	% completed	Approved	Disbursed	Balance	% disbursed
HFC individual – investment	7	7	100	7,548,979	6,912,157	636,822	92
HFC individual – preparation projects	63	45	71	6,115,923	4,031,778	2,084,145	66
HFC individual – technical assistance	32	30	94	2,983,981	2,915,812	68,169	98
KIP stage I	55	4	7	15,288,509	913,990	14,374,519	6
Total	157	86	55	31,937,392	14,773,737	17,163,655	46

* Excluding cancelled and transferred projects.

** Excluding agency support costs.

Note: 3,795 mt (6,270,276 CO₂-eq tonnes) of HFCs was approved for phase-out.

10. As of the end of 2025, of the 157 projects, seven investment projects, 45 preparation activities, 30 technical assistance projects and four projects related to stage I of KIPs have been completed, leaving 71 ongoing. The ongoing projects are at various stages of implementation.

⁹ Projects approved over 18 months with disbursement less than 1 per cent, or projects that had not been completed 12 months after the proposed completion date in the progress report (decision 22/61).

11. Of the total cumulative funding approved of US \$31,937,392 (excluding agency support costs), US \$14,773,737 has been disbursed, representing a disbursement rate of 46 per cent.

Energy-efficiency projects

12. As of 31 December 2025, the Executive Committee had approved 16 energy-efficiency projects (including four preparation activities and 11 technical assistance pilot projects under the funding window pursuant to decision 91/65 and one preparation activity for an energy-efficiency revolving-fund end-user project pursuant to decision 95/87) amounting to US \$3,771,519 (excluding agency support costs). A summary of the status of these projects is presented in table 5 and the respective data has already been included in paragraphs 4 to 8.

Table 5. Energy-efficiency projects approved*

Type	Number of projects			Funding (US \$)**			
	Approved	Completed	% completed	Approved	Disbursed	Balance	% disbursed
Pilot projects (decision 91/65) – project preparation	4	3	75	165,000	88,788	76,212	54
Pilot projects (decision 91/65) – technical assistance	11	1	9	3,406,519	281,394	3,125,125	8
Energy-efficiency revolving-fund end-user projects (decision 95/87) – project preparation	1	0	0	200,000	52,334	147,666	26
Total	16	4	25	3,771,519	422,516	3,349,003	11

* Excluding cancelled projects.

** Excluding agency support costs.

13. As of the end of 2025, of the 16 projects, three preparation activities and one technical assistance project pursuant to decision 91/65 have been completed, leaving 12 ongoing. The ongoing projects are at various stages of implementation.

14. Of the total cumulative funding approved of US \$3,771,519 (excluding agency support costs), US \$422,516 has been disbursed, representing a disbursement rate of 11 per cent.

Issues identified in project implementation in 2025

15. Further to the review process, several issues were discussed and satisfactorily addressed, except for issues on 35 projects classified as projects with implementation delays (including 34 projects related to components of MYAs that are subject to procedures for project cancellation, in line with decision 84/45(c); and one technical assistance project). Annex III to the present document presents those projects classified with implementation delays, and the Secretariat's recommendations requesting the submission of a report to the 100th meeting.

16. In addition, issues have been identified regarding projects or tranches of MYAs for the phase-out of HCFCs; renewal of IS projects; and preparation of HPMPs. These issues are also presented in annex III. For each of these projects, a brief description on the status of implementation and the outstanding issues are presented and a recommendation is proposed for consideration by the Executive Committee.

17. Details of progress in implementation of projects associated with the HPMPs for Barbados,¹⁰ China (overarching, industrial and commercial refrigeration and air-conditioning, and solvent),¹¹ El Salvador,¹²

¹⁰ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/99/39

¹¹ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/99/45

¹² UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/99/51

India,¹³ Lebanon,¹⁴ Mozambique,¹⁵ Sri Lanka,¹⁶ and Timor-Leste,¹⁷ with the KIPs for Cambodia,¹⁸ Cuba,¹⁹ the Dominican Republic,²⁰ Kyrgyzstan,²¹ and Panama,²² and a report on a project with specific reporting requirements²³ associated with Bangladesh (HPMP) have been submitted to the 99th meeting. Recommendations for outstanding issues for these projects, including approval of extension requests, if any, are addressed in the relevant sections of those documents. Outstanding issues for the remaining ongoing projects not included in annex III to the present document and requests for extension of dates of completion are addressed below.

18. Of the 144 ongoing projects, excluding IS and project preparation, 19 projects have revised planned dates of completion since the 2024 progress report.

19. In line with decision 95/12(b), the Secretariat noted that a renewal request of the IS project for China had not been submitted for the last three years.

20. In line with decision 82/11(b),²⁴ UNDP has requested the extension of the duration of three projects pursuant to decision 91/66, as shown in table 6.

Table 6. Projects pursuant to decision 91/66 for which an extension of the completion date has been requested

Country/project code	Disbursement (%)	Activities requiring additional time	Original date of completion (mm-yy)	Date of completion requested (mm-yy)
Preparation of a national inventory of banks of waste controlled substances and development of a national plan for the management of those substances (decision 91/66)				
Indonesia IDN/HFCIND/224/UNDP/PRP/DES/95	0	Completion of data collection and survey by the recruited consultants and suppliers of services	Dec-26	Dec-27
Peru PER/HFCIND/66/UNDP/PRP/DES/93	0	Development of action plan and completion of remaining activities, including the inventory and national plan	Dec-25*	May-27
Uruguay URY/HFCIND/86/UNDP/PRP/DES/93	2	Completion of survey and remaining activities	Dec-25*	Jun-27

* Date of completion had already been revised to December 2026 (decision 97/11(b)(ii)a.).

¹³ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/99/56

¹⁴ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/99/59

¹⁵ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/99/62

¹⁶ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/99/73

¹⁷ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/99/74

¹⁸ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/99/43

¹⁹ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/99/48

²⁰ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/99/50

²¹ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/99/58

²² UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/99/66

²³ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/99/19

²⁴ Any request for an extension would have to be submitted for approval by the Executive Committee in advance of the project completion date, noting that no new commitments were to be made before the extension had been approved.

Gender mainstreaming²⁵

21. Relevant considerations are integrated throughout project implementation through stakeholder consultations, engagement with women's associations, the collection of disaggregated data, and recruitment measures that encourage women's application. Women's participation in training activities and consultations has increased over time with greater emphasis on implementing the Multilateral Fund's policy in this area. New global tools are being developed, including a train-the-trainer manual on integrating the needs and roles of women in Montreal Protocol projects and a portfolio review of good practices. UNDP has identified two structural constraints: entrenched perceptions of the refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) sector as male-dominated and the lack of dedicated resources, which limit targeted measures. A notable country-level example is the HPMP for Sri Lanka, where staff of the national ozone unit (NOU) received training from a gender expert and launched the "Ozone Friends Badge" developed in collaboration with the Girl Guides Association.

Risk management

22. Some of the measures include front-loading project readiness activities, such as the early preparation of project documents, work plans, terms of references, procurement plans, and stakeholder consultations. UNDP also promotes early engagement with approval authorities and applies adaptive procurement approaches, including the establishment of long-term agreements with major RAC equipment suppliers, broader supplier outreach, bundling, and re-tendering. In conflict-affected countries, implementation schedules are adjusted and priority is given to activities that can be delivered under existing operational conditions. Risks are continuously monitored through follow-up with NOUs, stakeholders and beneficiaries. UNDP reports that the majority of projects remain on track despite activity-level delays, many of which are beyond the control of implementing agencies and project partners. Where required, UNDP leverages country office presence and resources to elevate issues to senior government officials, helping to facilitate resolution.

Recommendation

23. The Executive Committee may wish:

- (a) To note the progress report of UNDP as at 31 December 2025 contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/99/15;
- (b) To approve the extension of the completion dates of the preparation of a national inventory of banks of waste controlled substances and development of a national plan for the management of those substances (decision 91/66) for the countries listed below to allow completion of the remaining ongoing activities, as reflected in table 6 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/99/15:
 - (i) Indonesia (IDN/HFCIND/224/UNDP/PRP/DES/95), to December 2027;
 - (ii) Peru (PER/HFCIND/66/UNDP/PRP/DES/93), to May 2027;
 - (iii) Uruguay (URY/HFCIND/86/UNDP/PRP/DES/93), to June 2027; and

²⁵ The Executive Committee requested bilateral and implementing agencies to provide a brief report on key gender mainstreaming results achieved as part of their annual progress reports, as of 2023, on the basis of the information available to them (decision 90/48(d)).

- (c) To approve also the recommendations related to ongoing projects with specific issues contained in annex III to the present document.

Annex I

**OVERVIEW OF STATUS OF PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION FOR UNDP
PER COUNTRY FOR 2025**

1. Table 1 of annex I presents the status of project implementation by country for 2025 in achieved phase-out, planned and achieved disbursements and project completion.

Table 1. Status of project implementation by UNDP for 2025

Country	Phased out in 2025 (ODP tonnes)	Phased out in 2025 (CO ₂ -eq tonnes)*	Estimated funds disbursed in 2025 (US\$)	Funds disbursed in 2025 (US\$)	Percentage of funds disbursed over estimation in 2025	Percentage of planned projects completed in 2025**
Angola	5.2	0	227,568	26,710	12	100
Argentina			163,753	75,381	46	
Bangladesh	0.0	0	566,113	681,690	120	75
Barbados			28,750	0	0	0
Belize	0.0	0	111,457	73,079	66	
Bhutan			29,370	0	0	0
Brazil	0.0	0	1,934,103	579,669	30	100
Cambodia	0.0	38,652	43,130	87,584	203	
Chile	0.0	0	452,156	225,977	50	50
China	506.5	0	1,250,146	5,319,670	426	100
Colombia	0.0	0	1,124,534	729,701	65	100
Costa Rica			367,203	202,348	55	
Cuba	0.0	0	299,307	315,429	105	0
Democratic Republic of the Congo (the)			50,140	0	0	0
Dominican Republic (the)			303,675	183,007	60	
Egypt	0.0	0	449,713	94,966	21	33
El Salvador	0.0	0	214,064	127,242	59	100
Eswatini	0.4	0	90,200	138,906	154	
Fiji	0.0	0	99,601	32,047	32	50
Georgia	0.0	0	93,875	108,122	115	
Ghana			221,725	185,734	84	
Grenada			36,187	0	0	
Guyana			64,055	0	0	0
Haiti			94,246	30,893	33	
India	13.8	126,039	3,253,778	3,004,592	92	56
Indonesia			1,776,285	2,200,114	124	
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	5.2	0	520,240	471,081	91	25
Jamaica			176,292	33,501	19	0
Kyrgyzstan			52,040	43,078	83	
Lao People's Democratic Republic (the)			47,129	18,733	40	
Lebanon	0.6	0	278,534	377,151	135	100
Malaysia	0.0	0	1,432,886	657,432	46	
Maldives			12,974	0	0	
Mali	0.0	0	51,440	44,708	87	100
Mexico			414,917	68,276	16	
Mozambique	0.0	0	74,921	17,126	23	67
Nepal			62,882	29,044	46	
Nigeria	27.8	0	1,053,508	2,206,622	209	100
Pakistan			136,792	269,132	197	
Panama	0.0	0	396,044	325,491	82	

Country	Phased out in 2025 (ODP tonnes)	Phased out in 2025 (CO ₂ -eq tonnes)*	Estimated funds disbursed in 2025 (US\$)	Funds disbursed in 2025 (US\$)	Percentage of funds disbursed over estimation in 2025	Percentage of planned projects completed in 2025**
Paraguay			163,932	72,848	44	
Peru			341,099	108,854	32	0
Philippines (the)			125,433	80,347	64	0
Republic of Moldova (the)			47,873	0	0	
South Sudan	0.0	0	21,500	0	0	100
Sri Lanka	0.8	0	314,363	274,572	87	67
Timor-Leste			10,709	10,041	94	
Trinidad and Tobago	0.0	0	550,268	226,593	41	
Türkiye			209,857	2,865	1	
Uruguay			832,653	280,567	34	
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)			152,485	154,465	101	
Zimbabwe	0.0	15,873	104,618	59,976	57	
Global	0.0	0	80,000	90,535	113	100
Grand total	560.3	180,564	21,010,523	20,345,899	97	57

* 114.2 mt (180,564 CO₂-eq tonnes) in 2025 for HFC-related projects.

** For projects that were planned to be completed in 2025.

Annex II

**OVERVIEW OF STATUS OF PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION FOR UNDP
PER YEAR AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025**

1. Table 1 of annex II presents an overview of the status of project implementation by year.¹ All projects and activities approved between 1991 and 2018, have now been completed.

Table 1. Status of project implementation by year*

Year	Number of projects			Funding (US \$)**			
	Approved	Completed	% completed	Approved	Disbursed	Balance	% disbursed
1991	15	15	100	1,133,980	1,133,980	0	100
1992	67	67	100	8,619,002	8,619,002	0	100
1993	57	57	100	13,204,712	13,204,712	0	100
1994	148	148	100	49,079,193	49,079,194	-1	100
1995	117	117	100	29,405,010	29,405,011	-1	100
1996	83	83	100	27,598,240	27,598,240	0	100
1997	188	188	100	39,952,014	39,952,015	-1	100
1998	172	172	100	30,584,240	30,584,240	0	100
1999	204	204	100	35,531,985	35,531,986	-1	100
2000	149	149	100	31,195,871	31,195,870	1	100
2001	179	179	100	35,258,983	35,258,982	1	100
2002	117	117	100	43,593,818	43,593,817	1	100
2003	64	64	100	36,316,530	36,316,530	0	100
2004	69	69	100	24,651,834	24,651,833	1	100
2005	53	53	100	29,102,341	29,102,340	1	100
2006	62	62	100	15,753,456	15,753,459	-3	100
2007	54	54	100	12,142,488	12,142,486	2	100
2008	84	84	100	22,821,772	22,821,773	-1	100
2009	92	92	100	13,206,893	13,206,893	0	100
2010	43	43	100	19,567,971	19,567,970	1	100
2011	63	63	100	57,415,930	57,415,931	-1	100
2012	29	29	100	33,818,923	33,818,922	1	100
2013	43	43	100	33,958,973	33,958,972	1	100
2014	67	67	100	22,561,029	22,561,030	-1	100
2015	75	75	100	30,256,294	30,274,629	-18,335	100
2016	52	52	100	41,536,980	41,536,980	0	100
2017	43	43	100	35,237,535	35,152,753	84,782	100
2018	62	62	100	39,877,040	39,710,817	166,223	100
2019	41	39	95	10,027,998	9,876,209	151,789	98
2020	50	49	98	29,104,536	28,046,598	1,057,938	96
2021	66	62	94	23,381,994	21,667,009	1,714,985	93
2022	38	30	79	13,705,517	9,854,117	3,851,400	72
2023	85	29	34	34,974,872	16,845,849	18,129,023	48
2024	76	10	13	32,674,861	2,379,486	30,295,375	7
2025	53	0	0	20,148,376	80,820	20,067,556	0
Total	2,860	2,670	93	977,401,193	901,900,455	75,500,738	92

* Excluding closed and transferred projects.

** Excluding agency support costs.

¹ The data is presented according to the year when a project was approved by the Executive Committee. It treats all approvals (investment and non-investment projects) equally (i.e., an investment project or a funding tranche of an MYA of US \$1 million is considered one project, same as a country programme preparation of US \$30,000). Key indicators from the annual summary are: the percentage of projects completed, ODP tonnes/CO₂-eq tonnes phased out, and percentage of funds disbursed. There are three types of disbursements: during implementation, after implementation and for retroactively financed projects.

Annex III**ONGOING PROJECTS WITH OUTSTANDING ISSUES IN THE PROGRESS REPORT FOR UNDP**

Country	Project code	Project title	Disbursement (%)	Status/Issues	Recommendation
Belize	BLZ/HPMP2/45/UNDP/INV/SRV/94	HCFC phase-out management plan (stage II, second tranche)	0	18 months delays	To request UNDP to report to the 100th meeting on this project with implementation delays
Brazil	BRA/HPMP3/336/UNDP/INV/SRV/94	HCFC phase-out management plan (stage III, first tranche)	0	18 months delays	To request UNDP to report to the 100th meeting on this project with implementation delays
Chile	CHL/KIP1/116/UNDP/INV/SRV/93	Kigali HFC implementation plan (stage I, first tranche)	3	12 months delays	To request UNDP to report to the 100th meeting on this project with implementation delays
Chile	CHL/KIP1/121/UNDP/TAS/PMU/93	Kigali HFC implementation plan (stage I, first tranche) (PMU)	0	12 months delays	To request UNDP to report to the 100th meeting on this project with implementation delays
Cuba	CUB/HPMP2/68/UNDP/INV/SRV/92	HCFC phase-out management plan (stage II, second tranche)	38	12 months delays	To request UNDP to report to the 100th meeting on this project with implementation delays
Democratic Republic of the Congo (the)	COD/HPMP2/50/UNDP/INV/SRV/88	HCFC phase-out management plan (stage II, first tranche)	0	12 and 18 months delays	To request UNDP to report to the 100th meeting on this project with implementation delays
Egypt	EGY/HPMP2/143/UNDP/TAS/PMU/84	HCFC phase-out management plan (stage II, second tranche) (project management and monitoring)	0	12 and 18 months delays	To request UNDP to report to the 100th meeting on this project with implementation delays
Egypt	EGY/HPMP2/152/UNDP/INV/FOA/88	HCFC phase-out management plan (stage II, third tranche) (extruded polystyrene foam sector)	38	12 months delays	To request UNDP to report to the 100th meeting on this project with implementation delays
El Salvador	SLV/KIP1/49/UNDP/INV/SRV/94	Kigali HFC implementation plan (stage I, first tranche)	0	18 months delays	To request UNDP to report to the 100th meeting on this project with implementation delays
Ghana	GHA/KIP1/58/UNDP/TAS/SRV/93	Kigali HFC implementation plan (stage I, first tranche) (Project monitoring)	0	18 months delays	To request UNDP to report to the 100th meeting on this project with implementation delays

Country	Project code	Project title	Disbursement (%)	Status/Issues	Recommendation
Grenada	GRD/KIP1/35/UNDP/INV/SRV/93	Kigali HFC implementation plan (stage I, first tranche)	0	18 months delays	To request UNDP to report to the 100th meeting on this project with implementation delays
Guyana	GUY/HPMP2/33/UNDP/INV/SRV/83	HCFC phase-out management plan (stage II, second tranche)	20	12 months delays	To request UNDP to report to the 100th meeting on this project with implementation delays
Guyana	GUY/HPMP2/38/UNDP/INV/SRV/92	HCFC phase-out management plan (stage II, third tranche)	0	18 months delays	To request UNDP to report to the 100th meeting on this project with implementation delays
Guyana	GUY/HPMP2/40/UNDP/TAS/SRVEE/93	HCFC phase-out management plan (stage II) (Additional activities to maintain energy efficiency for the servicing sector under decision 89/6(b))	0	18 months delays	To request UNDP to report to the 100th meeting on this project with implementation delays
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	IRN/GOV/261/UNDP/INS/NOU/91	Extension of the institutional strengthening project (phase XIV: 4/2023-3/2025)	87	Slow progress in implementation	To request UNDP to submit a status report to the 100th meeting on implementation progress
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	IRN/HCFCIND/267/UNDP/PRP/SRV/92	Preparation of HCFC phase-out management plan (stage III) (Overarching)	0	Slow progress in implementation	To request UNDP to submit a status report to the 100th meeting on implementation progress and disbursement levels
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	IRN/HCFCIND/268/UNDP/PRP/AC/92	Preparation of HCFC phase-out management plan (stage III) (industrial refrigeration and industrial air-conditioning)	0	Slow progress in implementation	To request UNDP to submit a status report to the 100th meeting on implementation progress and disbursement levels
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	IRN/HPMP2/265/UNDP/INV/REF/92	HCFC phase-out management plan (stage II, fourth tranche) (commercial refrigeration sector)	0	18 months delays	To request UNDP to report to the 100th meeting on this project with implementation delays
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	IRN/HPMP2/266/UNDP/INV/FOA/92	HCFC phase-out management plan (stage II, fourth tranche) (foam sector)	0	18 months delays	To request UNDP to report to the 100th meeting on this project with implementation delays
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	IRN/HPMP2/269/UNDP/INV/REF/94	HCFC phase-out management plan (stage II, fifth tranche) (commercial refrigeration sector)	0	18 months delays	To request UNDP to report to the 100th meeting on this project with implementation delays

Country	Project code	Project title	Disbursement (%)	Status/Issues	Recommendation
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	IRN/HPMP2/270/UNDP/INV/SRV/94	HCFC phase-out management plan (stage II, fifth tranche) (refrigeration servicing sector and project monitoring unit)	0	18 months delays	To request UNDP to report to the 100th meeting on this project with implementation delays
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	IRN/HPMP2/271/UNDP/INV/FOA/94	HCFC phase-out management plan (stage II, fifth tranche) (foam sector)	0	18 months delays	To request UNDP to report to the 100th meeting on this project with implementation delays
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	IRN/GOV/274/UNDP/INS/NOU/95	Extension of the institutional strengthening project (phase XV: 4/2025-3/2028)	0	Slow progress in implementation	To request UNDP to submit a status report to the 100th meeting on implementation progress and disbursement levels
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	IRN/HPMP3/277/UNDP/INV/SRV/96	HCFC phase-out management plan (stage III, first tranche)	0	Slow progress in implementation	To request UNDP to submit a status report to the 100th meeting on implementation progress and disbursement levels
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	IRN/HPMP3/278/UNDP/TAS/PMU/96	HCFC phase-out management plan (stage III, first tranche) (PMU)	0	Slow progress in implementation	To request UNDP to submit a status report to the 100th meeting on implementation progress and disbursement levels
Jamaica	JAM/HPMP2/44/UNDP/INV/SRV/86	HCFC phase-out management plan (stage II, first tranche)	49	12 months delays	To request UNDP to report to the 100th meeting on this project with implementation delays
Lao People's Democratic Republic (the)	LAO/KIP1/50/UNDP/INV/SRV/94	Kigali HFC implementation plan (stage I, first tranche)	0	18 months delays	To request UNDP to report to the 100th meeting on this project with implementation delays
Malaysia	MYS/HPMP3/206/UNDP/INV/SRV/94	HCFC phase-out management plan (stage III, first tranche)	0	18 months delays	To request UNDP to report to the 100th meeting on this project with implementation delays
Mexico	MEX/KIP1/214/UNDP/INV/FOA/93	Kigali HFC implementation plan (stage I, first tranche) (foam sector plan)	0	18 months delays	To request UNDP to report to the 100th meeting on this project with implementation delays
Mexico	MEX/KIP1/216/UNDP/INV/SRV/93	Kigali HFC implementation plan (stage I, first tranche) (servicing sector)	0	18 months delays	To request UNDP to report to the 100th meeting on this project with implementation delays
Mexico	MEX/KIP1/217/UNDP/TAS/PMU/93	Kigali HFC implementation plan (stage I, first tranche) (PMU)	0	18 months delays	To request UNDP to report to the 100th meeting on this project with implementation delays

Country	Project code	Project title	Disbursement (%)	Status/Issues	Recommendation
Mozambique	MOZ/KIP1/48/UNDP/INV/SRV/94	Kigali HFC implementation plan (stage I, first tranche)	0	18 months delays	To request UNDP to report to the 100th meeting on this project with implementation delays
Nepal	NPL/HPMP2/48/UNDP/INV/SRV/95	HCFC phase-out management plan (stage II, second tranche)	2	Slow progress in implementation	To request UNDP to submit a status report to the 100th meeting on implementation progress and disbursement levels
Nigeria	NGA/HPMP2/168/UNDP/TAS/PMU/93	HCFC phase-out management plan (stage II, third tranche) (PMU)	0	18 months delays	To request UNDP to report to the 100th meeting on this project with implementation delays
Paraguay	PRY/HPMP2/54/UNDP/TAS/SRV/94	HCFC phase-out management plan (stage II) (Additional activities to maintain energy efficiency in the refrigeration servicing sector (decision 89/6))	0	18 months delays	To request UNDP to report to the 100th meeting on this project with implementation delays
Paraguay	PRY/KIP1/55/UNDP/INV/SRV/94	Kigali HFC implementation plan (stage I, first tranche)	1	18 months delays	To request UNDP to report to the 100th meeting on this project with implementation delays
Paraguay	PRY/KIP1/56/UNDP/TAS/PMU/94	Kigali HFC implementation plan (stage I, first tranche) (PMU)	0	18 months delays	To request UNDP to report to the 100th meeting on this project with implementation delays
Peru	PER/KIP1/67/UNDP/INV/SRV/93	Kigali HFC implementation plan (stage I, first tranche)	0	18 months delays	To request UNDP to report to the 100th meeting on this project with implementation delays
Peru	PER/KIP1/70/UNDP/TAS/PMU/93	Kigali HFC implementation plan (stage I, first tranche) (PMU)	0	18 months delays	To request UNDP to report to the 100th meeting on this project with implementation delays
Republic of Moldova (the)	MDA/HPMP3/50/UNDP/INV/SRV/94	HCFC phase-out management plan (stage III, second tranche)	0	18 months delays	To request UNDP to report to the 100th meeting on this project with implementation delays
South Sudan	SSD/HPMP1/7/UNDP/INV/SRV/91	HCFC phase-out management plan (stage I, second tranche)	0	12 and 18 months delays	To request UNDP to report to the 100th meeting on this project with implementation delays
Sri Lanka	LKA/HCFCIND/64/UNDP/TAS/VER/94	Verification report on the implementation of stage II of the HCFC phase-out management plan	5	12 months delays	To request UNDP to report to the 100th meeting on this project with implementation delays

**Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the
Montreal Protocol**

UNDP Annual Progress and Financial Report Narrative: 1991-2025

99th meeting, 7 –11 December 2026, Montreal, Canada

I. Project summary since the inception of the Multilateral Fund

I.1 Summary data

1. This section should provide a brief summary of project implementation from the Fund's inception until the end of the reporting period. It should begin with a summary of a few sentences, followed by a table.

Items	Cumulative since 1991*
Number of Approvals	2,860
Number of completed	2,670
Total funds approved (US\$)	977,401,193
Total funds disbursed (US\$)	901,900,455
Total approved phase-out (ODP tonnes)**	70,620.2
Total actual phase-out (ODP tonnes)**	69,415.3
Total approved phase-out (metric tonnes)***	3,794.8
Total actual phase-out (metric tonnes)***	751.5
Total approved phase-out (CO2-eq tonnes)***	6,270,276
Total actual phase-out (CO2-eq tonnes)***	992,086

*Excluding cancelled and transferred projects.

**Including consumption and production.

***For HFC related projects only (including consumption and production).

I.2 Summary data by cluster

2. This section should provide a brief summary of project implementation from the Fund's inception until the end of the reporting period. It should begin with a summary of a few sentences. This table provides the summary of all approved projects by cluster.

Clusters	Number of projects*			Funding (US\$)*			
	Approved	completed	% completed	Approved	Disbursed	Balance	% disbursed
Kigali Implementation Plan Stage 1	55	4	7	15,288,509	913,990	14,374,519	6
HCFC phase-out management plan stage 1	184	181	98	164,132,892	164,013,892	119,000	100
HCFC phase-out management plan stage 2	179	130	73	184,185,445	164,518,167	19,667,278	89
HCFC phase-out management plan stage 3	34	10	29	33,211,908	6,624,347	26,587,561	20
HFC Individual	102	82	80	16,648,883	13,859,747	2,789,136	83
HCFC Individual	230	222	97	25,280,775	24,943,225	337,550	99
Energy Efficiency	16	4	25	3,771,519	422,516	3,349,003	11
Disposal	10	10	100	3,086,833	3,086,833	0	100
CFC Individual	1,437	1,437	100	301,302,827	301,302,829	-2	100
CFC Phase-out Plans	118	118	100	58,120,483	58,120,483	0	100
Other ODS Sector Plans	62	62	100	85,911,732	85,911,732	0	100
CFC Production Phase out Plans	1	1	100	1,056,000	1,056,000	0	100
Other ODS Individual	112	112	100	13,870,732	13,870,729	3	100

Government Support	295	273	93	70,936,154	62,659,465	8,276,689	88
Agency Programme	25	24	96	596,500	596,500	0	100
Total	2,860	2,670	93	977,401,193	901,900,455	75,500,738	92
*Excluding cancelled and transferred projects							

II. Project progress in the reporting year

II.1 Activities related to HCFC phase-out

3. During the reporting period, UNDP completed implementation of 23 HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (HPMP) tranches and associated sector plans across 16 countries, with total expenditures amounting to US\$19.53 million. Completed activities covered a broad range of manufacturing and servicing sector interventions, including refrigeration and air-conditioning manufacturing conversions, solvent sector phase-out activities, refrigeration servicing support, project management and coordination, and energy efficiency initiatives. Major disbursements were recorded under China's industrial and commercial refrigeration and solvent sector plans, India's refrigeration and air-conditioning manufacturing sector activities, and Nigeria's servicing sector programme. The completed portfolio supported continued HCFC consumption reductions through technology conversion, technical assistance, policy implementation, servicing sector strengthening, technician training, and enhanced management and monitoring capacities, contributing to the achievement of national HCFC phase-out commitments under the Montreal Protocol.

4. In addition, funding approvals totalling US\$11.79 million were secured for 19 HPMP activities in 2025, covering new tranches, Stage II and Stage III implementation, project management units, and additional activities to maintain energy efficiency in the refrigeration servicing sector. Following approval, countries began project start-up and implementation arrangements, including preparation and validation of project documents (PRODOCs), development of workplans, recruitment of national and international consultants, establishment of project management structures, preparation of terms of reference, and initiation of procurement processes. Several countries commenced activities related to technician and customs officer training, inventories of training institutions, development and revision of standards, support for the adoption of flammable refrigerants, demonstration projects, and procurement of recovery and recycling equipment. Implementation challenges included lengthy national approval procedures requiring multiple rounds of technical review, delays in project document signature processes, and the need to coordinate procurement and capacity-building activities to maximize efficiency within available budgets. Despite these challenges, implementation remains on track, with countries advancing preparatory actions required to accelerate HCFC phase-out activities during subsequent reporting periods.

II.2 Activities related to HFC phase-down

5. During the reporting period, UNDP continued to advance the implementation of Kigali Implementation Plans (KIPs), HFC conversion projects, and preparatory activities supporting compliance with the Kigali Amendment. Several projects reached operational completion or advanced significantly toward closure, demonstrating tangible progress in the adoption of low-global-warming-potential alternatives in the refrigeration and air-conditioning sector. Two manufacturing conversion projects in India were operationally completed in December 2025, including the conversion of light commercial air-conditioning manufacturing from R-407C and R-410A to HFC-32 at Voltas Limited and the conversion of commercial refrigeration manufacturing from HFC-134a to R-290 at Rockwell Industries Limited. In Zimbabwe, the conversion of domestic refrigerator manufacturing from HFC-134a to isobutane was

completed, with production lines installed, commissioned, and safety audited. In parallel, KIP implementation activities progressed in Cambodia, Panama, and Trinidad and Tobago through procurement, institutional strengthening, workplan implementation, and project management support. The total estimated disbursement upon financial closure for these completed and ongoing first-tranche activities is approximately US\$1.37 million, including financial commitments that will be finalized during the financial completion period. Key achievements included the delivery of training equipment, capacity-building activities for RAC technicians, successful commissioning of manufacturing lines, and completion of technology conversion activities. Challenges mainly related to the finalization of supplier payments, procurement timelines, and completion of administrative requirements prior to formal project closure.

6. In addition, UNDP supported the approval of several new KIP implementation and preparation projects across Africa, Asia, and the Middle East, covering investment, non-investment, manufacturing conversion, and project management activities. Newly approved and recently initiated activities include KIP implementation in Angola, Egypt, Fiji, Georgia, Indonesia, Lebanon, and Sri Lanka, as well as KIP preparation projects in Bahrain, Kuwait, and the Philippines. Progress during the reporting period focused on project start-up activities, including preparation and validation of project documents, development of annual workplans, recruitment of project teams, beneficiary identification, preparation of conversion agreements, and launch of procurement processes. Several projects experienced implementation delays due to external factors, including mandatory government financial clearance procedures in Egypt and the impact of regional conflict on project implementation and beneficiary engagement in Lebanon, Bahrain, and Kuwait. Despite these challenges, implementation arrangements have largely been established, project management units have become operational, and technical preparations for manufacturing and servicing sector conversions are advancing. These initiatives are expected to accelerate the adoption of low-GWP technologies, strengthen national capacities for HFC phase-down, and support countries in meeting their Kigali Amendment obligations in the coming years.

II.3 Activities related to energy efficiency

7. UNDP continued to advance the integration of energy efficiency considerations into HCFC phase-out and HFC phase-down activities through projects funded under multiple windows of the Multilateral Fund. During the reporting period, implementation focused on strengthening the enabling environment for energy-efficient and low-global-warming-potential technologies through policy support, stakeholder coordination, capacity building, equipment procurement, demonstration projects, and technical assistance. Significant progress was achieved in project preparation and start-up activities, including the development and approval of project documents, recruitment of consultants and technical experts, establishment of implementation arrangements, and engagement with national energy efficiency authorities and key RAC sector stakeholders. While several projects remain in the early stages of implementation, they are laying the foundation for future interventions aimed at improving energy performance in the refrigeration and air-conditioning sector, supporting compliance with the Kigali Amendment, and promoting sustainable cooling solutions. Implementation challenges have primarily related to project approval processes, procurement delays, and supply chain constraints for specialized low-GWP technologies; however, countries continue to advance activities and maintain strong momentum toward achieving project objectives. This section should address energy efficiency activities under different funding windows and provide a brief report on project implementation status and key issues identified during project implementation for each sub-section below:

- a) Additional activities under HPMPs for low-volume-consuming countries to maintain energy efficiency in the servicing sector (decision 89/6(b))

Implementation of energy efficiency activities under decision 89/6(b) progressed in Barbados, Costa Rica, Cuba, Georgia, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Paraguay, and Sri Lanka. Activities focused on project preparation, institutional coordination, stakeholder engagement, and the development of technical capacities to integrate energy efficiency considerations into the refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) servicing sector. Several countries advanced project documentation and planning processes, including validation and signature of project documents, preparation of workplans, and recruitment of consultants and implementing partners. Countries also initiated needs assessments, stakeholder consultations, data collection exercises, and discussions with national energy efficiency institutions. In Paraguay, engagement with the National Energy Efficiency Committee supported discussions on energy efficiency labelling for the RAC sector, while Sri Lanka undertook awareness-raising activities and an exchange-of-experiences mission to strengthen linkages between HPMP implementation and energy efficiency objectives.

Progress was also registered in the implementation of training and procurement-related activities. Cuba finalized the procurement process for energy-efficient equipment following consultations with the hotel sector and technical experts. Georgia initiated implementation through a cooperation agreement with the Environmental Information and Education Centre and commenced expert recruitment for needs assessments and training material development. Guyana completed an initial assessment and action plan and began preparations for sector-specific workshops and pre-feasibility studies, while Haiti advanced planning activities, procurement lists, and training needs assessments. Key challenges encountered included delays associated with project document approval and validation processes, adjustments to consultancy scopes, and the need to strengthen coordination with national stakeholders before launching full-scale implementation activities.

b) Pilot projects for energy efficiency (decision 91/65)

Implementation of pilot projects approved under decision 91/65 gained momentum during the reporting period. Chile and Colombia completed the preparation and signing of project documents, enabling the launch of implementation activities. Cuba undertook substantial revisions to its project document and prepared terms of reference for equipment procurement, while Panama, Paraguay, El Salvador, and Uruguay progressed project preparation, workplan development, and consultation processes with national authorities. Costa Rica integrated implementation arrangements into the existing HPMP framework to facilitate coordination and delivery. Institutional coordination between National Ozone Units (NOUs) and national stakeholders has been a central feature of implementation, with countries using project preparation processes to strengthen collaboration among refrigeration sector actors, educational institutions, and policy authorities.

Several projects are expected to contribute to both energy efficiency improvements and the implementation of Kigali Amendment objectives by promoting the adoption of low-global-warming-potential technologies and demonstrating energy-efficient alternatives. In Sri Lanka, implementation highlighted both progress and challenges. A technical expert on energy efficiency in cooling was recruited, and procurement processes were initiated; however, project implementation was delayed due to difficulties sourcing small quantities of R-290 equipment, requiring the identification of alternative suppliers and supply chain channels. Similar implementation delays were observed in projects that required extensive project document preparation and approval procedures before activities could commence. Nevertheless, the projects have established the foundations for future interventions aimed at improving equipment efficiency, supporting technology transitions, and facilitating HFC phase-down efforts.

c) Projects under the energy efficiency operational framework (decision 94/60)

No projects under the energy efficiency operational framework (decision 94/60) were under implementation during the reporting period.

- d) Status of implementation of minimum energy performance standards (MEPS), including domestic refrigeration and residential air-conditioning

Support for the development and strengthening of minimum energy performance standards (MEPS) and related energy efficiency policies advanced through several ongoing projects. Activities in Haiti identified energy efficiency standards relevant for future procurement activities, while Paraguay promoted discussions on a national energy efficiency labelling programme through engagement with the National Energy Efficiency Committee. Sri Lanka initiated data collection activities for air-conditioning equipment and procured items to strengthen national testing and monitoring capacities. Georgia began updating training materials and conducting needs assessments that will support the integration of energy efficiency considerations into sectoral capacity-building activities.

While most projects remain at an early stage of implementation, progress indicates growing coordination between ozone and energy efficiency stakeholders and increasing attention to the policy and technical frameworks required for energy-efficient RAC equipment. Challenges include the time required to complete project approval processes, recruit specialized expertise, and establish technical baselines before standards-related activities can be fully implemented. As implementation advances, these projects are expected to strengthen the enabling environment for MEPS implementation, improve awareness of energy-efficient technologies, and support the transition toward low-GWP and high-efficiency RAC equipment.

II.4 Activities related to national inventories of banks of waste-controlled substances

8. During the reporting period, implementation of national inventories of banks of used and unwanted ozone-depleting substances (ODS) and the preparation of associated collection, transport, and disposal management plans progressed across ten countries. Activities focused on establishing implementation frameworks, recruiting national and international consultants, developing workplans, conducting stakeholder consultations, and initiating nationwide data collection. In Angola, the consultant was identified and an action plan developed, while Lebanon finalized project set-up arrangements and initiated consultant recruitment. Uruguay signed the project document, recruited an international consultant, and commenced data collection activities. In Chile, consultations were held with customs authorities, recovery, recycling and reclamation (RRR) centres, and importers, followed by the recruitment of a local consultant and launch of surveys. Similar inventory activities advanced in Indonesia, Panama, Peru, and Trinidad and Tobago, where consultants were mobilized and surveys, stakeholder consultations, and inventory data collection exercises were undertaken.

9. Substantial progress was also achieved in countries with more advanced implementation stages. In Cuba, stakeholder consultations and data collection were completed, enabling preparation of the inventory report and management plan, which are currently under review. In Egypt, a consulting firm conducted nationwide data collection and completed a first draft of the inventory report, with finalization expected in 2026. Jamaica continued implementation of consultancy contracts aimed at completing both the inventory and management plan, while Peru advanced preparation of the national inventory and is expected to initiate development of the disposal plan following completion of inventory activities. Key challenges encountered across projects included the time-intensive nature of nationwide data collection, stakeholder coordination requirements, and the need to validate information from multiple sectors before finalizing inventories and management plans. Nevertheless, implementation remains on track, with most countries expected to complete inventories and move toward the development and execution of collection, transport, and disposal strategies during the next reporting period.

III. Project completion in the reporting year

10. Since the last report, UNDP completed 58 projects across HCFC phase-out, HFC phase-down, energy efficiency, institutional support, and programme management activities. These projects contributed to the phase-out of 566.9 ODP tonnes and the phase-down of 92.3 metric tonnes of HFCs, equivalent to 149,236 tonnes of CO₂-equivalent emissions. The completed portfolio reflects significant progress in supporting Article 5 countries in meeting their obligations under the Montreal Protocol and the Kigali Amendment through investment projects, policy implementation, institutional strengthening, and technical assistance activities.

11. The largest contribution to HCFC phase-out was achieved through completed projects under HPMP Stages II and III, while most of the HFC-related impact resulted from Kigali Implementation Plan (KIP) Stage I projects and individual HFC conversion projects. In addition, UNDP completed institutional support activities through government support and agency programme projects, as well as initiatives promoting energy efficiency in the context of HFC phase-down.

Cluster	Number of projects completed	Phase-out (tonnes)		
		ODP	Metric	CO ₂ -eq
Kigali Implementation Plan Stage 1	4	0.0	35.5	54,525
HCFC phase-out management plan stage 1	1	0.0	0.0	0
HCFC phase-out management plan stage 2	11	545.9	0.0	0
HCFC phase-out management plan stage 3	4	14.4	0.0	0
HFC Individual	14	0.0	56.8	94,711
HCFC Individual	8	0.0	0.0	0
Energy Efficiency	4	0.0	21.9	31,328
Government Support	3	0.0	0.0	0
Agency Programme	1	0.0	0.0	0
Total	50	560.3	114.2	180,564

*For HFC related projects only.

IV. Gender mainstreaming

All 53 countries receiving UNDP support for projects funded by the Multilateral Fund are integrating gender considerations and applying the gender policy throughout project design and implementation. Gender considerations are integrated throughout project design and implementation through stakeholder consultations, engagement with relevant associations and networks, the collection and use of sex-disaggregated data, and the promotion of gender mainstreaming approaches.

At the global level, UNDP is further strengthening gender-responsive programming within the Montreal Protocol and Kigali Amendment portfolios through the development of a Train-the-Trainer (ToT) Manual on gender integration in Montreal Protocol and Kigali projects. This initiative aims to address a key challenge identified across countries: limited national capacity to effectively integrate gender considerations into cooling-related interventions. The manual is planned to be piloted in one country during the third quarter of 2026, with the objective of strengthening institutional capacity and supporting more systematic gender mainstreaming across future projects. Once finalized, the ToT manual will be shared with relevant partners.

In addition, UNDP has undertaken a review of its cooling and chemicals portfolio to identify and document examples of good practices on gender equality and women's empowerment. The review examines successful approaches, lessons learned, gaps, and opportunities to further strengthen gender-responsive programming. The findings will support efforts to ensure that cooling interventions deliver more inclusive and equitable outcomes, while contributing to broader sustainable development objectives.

Key challenges identified across the Montreal Protocol and Kigali Amendment sectors relate to the traditionally male-dominated nature of these industries. This context can make it challenging to engage some stakeholders on the importance of addressing gender inequalities and demonstrating the value of ensuring more balanced participation of women and men in project activities. In some cases, social norms and perceptions around gender have also limited support from communities and industries for efforts aimed at increasing women's participation. For example, the RAC sector is often perceived as highly technical and physically demanding, contributing to gender stereotypes that women may not have the skills, education, or physical capacity required to work in the sector. In some contexts, social norms also discourage women from working alongside men in technical fields. Additionally, women's existing social roles and responsibilities, including household and care work, can limit their ability to participate in sector activities, training opportunities, and employment pathways. Another challenge relates to the availability of resources for implementing gender-responsive approaches. While some actions — such as incorporating gender-disaggregated indicators and data collection requirements — can be integrated with limited additional costs; other interventions require dedicated financial resources. Without adequate budget allocation from the outset, projects may face constraints in implementing more targeted gender-responsive measures, such as tailored training programmes, flexible scheduling of workshops and focus groups, and other activities designed to enable greater participation of women.

Approaches to gender mainstreaming differ depending on country context; however, implementation to date has contributed to increased participation of women in trainings, consultations, and meetings supported through the Montreal Protocol and Kigali portfolio. Gender considerations are increasingly embedded within project processes, including through gender-responsive Terms of Reference that encourage applications from both women and men, as well as the systematic tracking of gender representation among project participants and beneficiaries.

All projects implemented by UNDP follow UNDP's Gender Equality Strategy and are aligned with relevant national gender policies and priorities. UNDP Country Offices monitor progress on gender equality through the flagship Gender Seal programme, which assesses performance against a comprehensive set of criteria, including the effectiveness and impact of UNDP interventions at the country level.

V. Risk assessment

12. The main causes of project delays during the reporting period were related to lengthy national approval and project initiation procedures, procurement challenges, external factors beyond the control of UNDP, and the need to coordinate activities with broader sectoral planning processes. In several countries, implementation was delayed by mandatory national review and approval mechanisms, including Technical Assistance Project Proposal (TAPP) reviews requiring multiple rounds of assessment by national advisory committees, government approval of project documents, and administrative clearance procedures prior to project commencement. Delays also resulted from the need to align KIP and HPMP implementation, government transitions that affected decision-making and project approvals, and regional conflicts that disrupted procurement, stakeholder engagement, training activities, and beneficiary contracting. In a limited number of cases, implementation was affected by procurement difficulties, including unsuccessful tenders for specialized equipment, delays in obtaining validated equipment lists, and supply chain constraints affecting the delivery of tools and equipment.

13. To address these challenges, UNDP continued to strengthen project readiness through early preparation of project documents, workplans, terms of reference, procurement plans, and stakeholder consultations. Close coordination was maintained with National Ozone Units and government counterparts to expedite approvals, validate technical specifications, and address administrative bottlenecks. Where procurement challenges arose, procurement strategies were adjusted, including broadening supplier outreach, revising procurement plans, bundling procurement activities to improve cost efficiency, and launching new procurement processes when initial tenders were unsuccessful. In countries affected by conflict or political transitions, project teams maintained regular communication with stakeholders, adapted implementation schedules, and prioritized activities that could continue under existing conditions. To reduce the likelihood of recurring delays, UNDP has continued to enhance upfront planning, strengthen engagement with approval authorities early in the project cycle, improve procurement forecasting, and maintain close monitoring of implementation risks through regular follow-up with national partners and beneficiaries. These measures have helped ensure that, despite delays in specific activities, the majority of projects remain on track to achieve their intended objectives.

VI. Performance indicators

14. Decision 93/8 of the Executive Committee approved the following indicators to allow for the evaluation of performance of implementing agencies, with the weightings indicated in the table below.

15. As shown in the table below, UNDP fully achieved 7 of its 10 targets, resulting in an overall score of 87%.

Type of indicator	Short title	Calculation	Targets	Achievements
Planning-Approval	Tranches approved	Number of tranches approved vs. those planned*	29	21
Planning-Approval	Individual projects/activities approved	Number of projects/activities approved vs. those planned (including project preparation activities)	18	19
Implementation	Funds disbursed	Based on estimated disbursement in progress reports	US \$19,663,303	US\$ 20,041,961
Implementation	ODS phase-out for HCFC-related projects	ODS phase-out for HCFC-related projects in ODP tonnes vs. those planned per progress reports	924.9 ODP tonnes	560.3 ODP tonnes
Implementation	HFC phase-down for HFC-related projects	HFC phase-down for HFC-related projects in CO ₂ -eq tonnes vs. those planned per progress reports	462,857 CO ₂ -eq tonnes	180,564 CO ₂ - eq tonnes
Implementation	Project operational completion	Project operational completion vs. planned in progress reports for all activities (excluding project preparation)**	36	36
Implementation	Gender mainstreaming	Operational policy on gender mainstreaming applied to all approved projects	100%	100%

Type of indicator	Short title	Calculation	Targets	Achievements
Administrative	Speed of financial completion	The extent to which projects are financially completed within 12 months after project operational completion	66	76
Administrative	Timely submission of project completion reports	Timely submission of project completion reports based on the progress report	0	0
Administrative	Timely submission of progress reports and business plans	Timely submission of progress reports and business plans and responses unless otherwise agreed	On-Time	On-Time

* The targets of an agency will be reduced if it cannot submit a tranche owing to another cooperating agency or lead agency or if the HCFC phase-out management plan or Kigali HFC implementation plan submitted for consideration by the Executive Committee is not approved as a result of factors beyond the control of the national ozone unit and agency.

** The targets of an agency will be reduced if an extension of the completion date has been approved by the Executive Committee.

VII. Country highlights

Brazil: Supporting Recovery, Recycle and Reclaim Centres

The senior Programming Officer of the MLF Secretariat visited Brazil to get a firsthand impression about the MLF funded activities that have been implemented in the country over the years. One of the highlights was the visit to a Reclaim Center close to Sao Paulo, where important quantities of HCFCs and HFCs are being recovered and reclaimed every year. The RRR system is currently being expanded and strengthened under the Stage III HPMP.



Bangladesh: opening market for R-290's Room AC products supported by south-south cooperation

In December 2025 Bangladesh has completed the conversion of five (5) room AC manufacturers supported by the HPMP-II. The official launch of the R-290 based RAC line of products earmarked the commitment of Bangladesh and its private sector towards supplying low-GWP-based products in the country. To complement this activity, and in order to further investigate and secure a stable supply chain of R-290 components, UNDP, with support from the Foreign Environmental Cooperation Center (FECO), the Ministry of Ecology and Environment (MEE) and the China Refrigeration and Air Conditioning

Association (CRAA), facilitated an exchange of experience and learning mission to observe the Chinese experiences on companies conversion under the Montreal Protocol programme, to exchange experiences from China related to best practices in handling R-290 RAC units, safety standards and labelling, regulatory frameworks and, as well as, to foster collaboration between private sector stakeholders from both countries for long term market transition strategies. Bangladeshi Delegation visit Chinese manufactures of Room AC as well as components (such as R-290 compressors). The mission happened back-to-back to the 2025's China Refrigeration Expo and Ozone 2 Climate Workshop, which allowed the Bangladeshi RAC manufacturers to access a larger number of potential suppliers of R-290 parts and components to strengthen their supply chain.



Photo 3 Bangladesh delegation meeting with Highly Group in Shanghai on 26 April 2025



Photo 1 Meeting with CRAA held on 24 April 2025



Photo 9 Bangladesh Delegation's FECO/MEE booth visit at China Refrigeration Exhibition 2025 on 28 April 2025



Photo 6 Bangladesh Delegation's Midea booth visit at China Refrigeration Exhibition 2025 on 28 April 2025

Sri Lanka: mainstreaming gender in servicing sector

The HPMP project in Sri Lanka sought to strengthen the recognition of women and their roles in the RAC sector by mainstreaming gender throughout the project cycle, while it incorporated gender-responsive indicators, consulted with women and men, the project prioritized equitable participation in activities and a monitoring framework with review points to assess gender-related outcomes and adjust approaches where necessary. An important approach taken by the NOU was investing in internal training of staff to improve understanding of gender mainstreaming, gender-sensitive planning, and data collection. Working with a gender expert and supported by UNDP's Gender Team, training was delivered to help the NOU and Project teams to translate findings and approaches identified during the HPMP-II design phase into concrete actions for implementation. This also helped the teams to change negative perceptions on gender and overcome resistance to adopting gender-responsive approaches in the highly technical and male dominated RAC sector. Part of awareness raising and education efforts included working with the Sri Lanka Girl Guides Association (SLGGA) to develop the Ozone Friends Badge. The SLGGA is one of the largest nationwide networks focused on young women and girls, with education programmes that promote leadership, environmental stewardship, community service, and life skills. The Ozone Friends Badge is intended to be awarded to SLGGA members who complete a series of activities focused on raising awareness, action, and outcomes related to ozone protection in their personal lives and communities.





Photos: Sri Lanka Girls Guides Association - completion of SHE LEADS FOR CHANGE where 100+ participants gained valuable knowledge on Climate Action, Ozone Layer Protection, and Ocean Conservation

Trinidad and Tobago

The GEF-funded Energy Efficiency project in the RAC sector in Trinidad and Tobago received a "Highly Satisfactory" rating in its independent terminal evaluation and is recognized as a highly impactful initiative. The project supported and promoted low-GWP and energy-efficient RAC technologies for end users, implementing the country's first district cooling pilots. Additionally, it supported the development of policy and regulatory frameworks, strengthening Trinidad and Tobago's capacity to adopt and scale these technologies. This was accompanied by dedicated training for more than 544 RAC technicians and professionals, including specialized training tailored for women.

Notable was the active involvement of the private sector and industry partners, positioning Trinidad and Tobago as a regional leader in these technologies—a model expected to be replicated across the Caribbean.



Training on Energy Efficiency



Gender training for RAC sector



District Cooling sites launch



Visit to pilot sites

VIII. Administrative matters and other issues

VIII.1 Meetings attended

The following missions were undertaken by the UNDP Montreal Protocol Unit in 2025. Furthermore, UNDP Country Offices carried out additional field visits in countries participating in Multilateral Fund (MLF)-supported programmes.

From	To	Country	Details
January 6 2025	January 10 2025	Sri Lanka	Policy Support and Programme Oversight
February 15 2025	February 17 2025	Manama, Bahrain	Regional Workshop "Availability of AC Tech in HAT Countries"
March 4 2025	March 5 2025	Montreal	MLF Inter-Agency Coordination Meeting
April 22 2025	April 25 2025	Malaysia	Network Meeting of Southeast Asia National Ozone Officers
April 28 2025	May 2 2025	Indonesia	Policy Support and Programme Oversight
May 8 2025	October 8 2025	Paraguay	Policy Support and Programme Oversight
May 11 2025	June 1 2025	Brazil	Policy Support and Programme Oversight
May 26 2025	May 30 2025	Montreal	96th Meeting of the Executive Committee for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol
June 10 2025	October 10 2025	Jamaica	Policy Support and Programme Oversight
June 16 2025	June 19 2025	Grenada	Thematic Network Meeting back-to-back with the Grenada Sustainable Cooling Exhibition
June 17 2025	June 19 2025	Costa Rica	Regional Network Meeting for National Ozone Officers of Latin America

June 17 2025	June 20 2025	Georgia	Joint ECA-WA Meeting of Montreal Protocol Officers and Environmental Inspectors & CCAC Workshop on Life-cycle Refrigerant Management
June 17 2025	June 20 2025	Bangkok	Network Meeting of South Asia National Ozone Officers
June 19 2025	June 20 2025	Trinidad & Tobago	Policy Support and Programme Oversight
June 24 2025	June 28 2025	Brazil	Policy Support and Programme Oversight
July 5 2025	July 6 2025	Thailand	74th Implementation Committee meeting
July 7 2025	July 11 2025	Thailand	47th Open Ended Working Group (OEWG) meeting of the Montreal Protocol
September 29 2025	March 10 2025	Peru	Policy Support and Programme Oversight
September 9 2025	September 11 2025	Montreal	MLF Inter-Agency Coordination Meeting
September 15 2025	September 19 2025	Nigeria	Policy Support and Programme Oversight
September 16 2025	September 25 2025	China & Indonesia	Policy Support and Programme Oversight
September 22 2025	September 26 2025	Senegal	Joint Network Meeting of 54 African National Ozone Officers, Back-to-Back with the Climate and Clean Air Coalition Workshop for African National Ozone
October 6 2025	October 8 2025	Panama	The Caribbean Region Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS) Banks Workshop for National Ozone Officer and National ODS Banks Consultants
October 19 2025	October 24 2025	Mexico	Policy Support and Programme Oversight
October 22 2025	October 25 2025	Costa Rica	Policy Support and Programme Oversight
October 27 2025	October 29 2025	Dominican Republic	Policy Support and Programme Oversight
October 31 2025	November 1 2025	Kenya	74th Implementation Committee meeting
November 3 2025	November 7 2025	Kenya	37th Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol
November 18 2025	November 20 2025	Ecuador	Network Meeting for Spanish speaking Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC)
November 23 2025	November 28 2025	Costa Rica	Policy Support and Programme Oversight
December 1 2025	December 5 2025	Montreal, Canada	97th Meeting of the Executive Committee for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol
December 12 2025	December 15 2025	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Network Meeting for Southeast Asia (SEA)

VIII.2 Implementing agency and other co-operation

The preparation of Stage I of the Kigali Implementation Plan (KIP) for Brazil served as an excellent example of effective inter-agency collaboration. The Project Review Process (PRP) involved the National Ozone Unit (NOU) of Brazil, UNDP as the lead implementing agency, and UNIDO and GIZ/UK as cooperating agencies. This collaborative approach extends throughout the implementation of the Montreal Protocol programme in Brazil, where significant efforts are made to ensure close coordination among the implementing agencies, as well as sustained engagement with the Government and private sector stakeholders. Such cooperation has been instrumental in promoting an integrated and cohesive approach to programme planning and implementation.



VIII.3 Other issues

16. In the margins of the 47th OEWG, UNDP organized a side event on Building Skills for the Future: Advancing Smart and Sustainable Cooling under the Montreal Protocol. This side event was co-hosted by the Government of Indonesia and the United Nations Development and will bring together policymakers, training institutions, and technology providers to explore how countries can scale up education and capacity in the RAC sector. Presenters from the MLF Secretariat, the Government of Indonesia, Technical Experts and Training equipment suppliers, explored the role of private sector in shaping training and educational demands in Refrigeration and Air Conditioning; trends that would impact education in relation to refrigerants, energy efficiency, and IoT integration; country experience in deploying improved training skills; and a presentation from a laboratory on innovation in training and education using physical equipment and virtual reality. What's more, the discussions emphasized competency-based training, modular toolkits for flammable refrigerants, and digital learning platforms to address fragmented practices and safety risks. Indonesia highlighted its growing HVACR market and a national framework of 27 technician training competencies, while Technology Suppliers showcased immersive, multi-layered digital training systems aligned with Education 4.0. Finally, the event underscored regional collaboration, certification, and technology transfer to support the Kigali Amendment and a safe transition to low-GWP refrigerants.

Annex I: Summary Tables

17. A summary of a few sentences should precede each table. This enables the agencies to present a summary of all projects that have been completed or are ongoing since the Fund's inception.

(a) Annual summary data¹

Year approval	Number of Approvals	Number of completed	Per cent completed (%)	Approved funding plus adjustments (US\$)	Funds disbursed (US\$)	Balance (US\$)	Per cent of funds disbursed (%)
1991	15	15	100%	1,133,980	1,133,980	0	100
1992	67	67	100%	8,619,002	8,619,002	0	100
1993	57	57	100%	13,204,712	13,204,712	0	100
1994	148	148	100%	49,079,193	49,079,194	-1	100
1995	117	117	100%	29,405,010	29,405,011	-1	100
1996	83	83	100%	27,598,240	27,598,240	0	100
1997	188	188	100%	39,952,014	39,952,015	-1	100
1998	172	172	100%	30,584,240	30,584,240	0	100
1999	204	204	100%	35,531,985	35,531,986	-1	100
2000	149	149	100%	31,195,871	31,195,870	1	100
2001	179	179	100%	35,258,983	35,258,982	1	100
2002	117	117	100%	43,593,818	43,593,817	1	100
2003	64	64	100%	36,316,530	36,316,530	0	100
2004	69	69	100%	24,651,834	24,651,833	1	100
2005	53	53	100%	29,102,341	29,102,340	1	100
2006	62	62	100%	15,753,456	15,753,459	-3	100
2007	54	54	100%	12,142,488	12,142,486	2	100
2008	84	84	100%	22,821,772	22,821,773	-1	100
2009	92	92	100%	13,206,893	13,206,893	0	100
2010	43	43	100%	19,567,971	19,567,970	1	100
2011	63	63	100%	57,415,930	57,415,931	-1	100
2012	29	29	100%	33,818,923	33,818,922	1	100
2013	43	43	100%	33,958,973	33,958,972	1	100
2014	67	67	100%	22,561,029	22,561,030	-1	100
2015	75	75	100%	30,256,294	30,274,629	-18,335	100

¹ This table is generated from the KMS system and does not match the income and disbursement figures reported through UNDP's Financial Statements submitted annually.

2016	52	52	100%	41,536,980	41,536,980	0	100
2017	43	43	100%	35,237,535	35,152,753	84,782	100
2018	62	62	100%	39,877,040	39,710,817	166,223	100
2019	41	39	95%	10,027,998	9,876,209	151,789	98
2020	50	49	98%	29,104,536	28,046,598	1,057,938	96
2021	66	62	94%	23,381,994	21,667,009	1,714,985	93
2022	38	30	79%	13,705,517	9,854,117	3,851,400	72
2023	85	29	34%	34,974,872	16,845,849	18,129,023	48
2024	76	10	13%	32,674,861	2,379,486	30,295,375	7
2025	53	0	0%	20,148,376	80,820	20,067,556	0
Total	2860	2670	93%	977,401,193	901,900,455	75,500,738	92

(b) Cumulative completed investment projects

Item	Number of completed	Approved funding plus adjustments (US\$)	Per cent of funds disbursed (%)	Consumption Phased Out (ODP tonnes)	Production Phased Out (ODP tonnes)	Consumption Phased Out (metric tonnes)	Production Phased Out (metric tonnes)	Consumption Phased Out (Co2-eq tonnes)	Production Phased Out (CO2-eq tonnes)	Average number of months from approval to first disbursement	Average number of months from approval to completion	Cost effectiveness to fund (US\$/kg.)
Total	1,346	729,547,106	100	64,604.7	0.0	729.6	0.0	960,758	0	13	34	11.17
Region												
Africa	192	63,861,256	99	8,473.7	0.0	11.1	0.0	15,873	0	14	36	7.53
Asia and the Pacific	674	463,003,160	100	34,681.6	0.0	561.8	0.0	720,664	0	14	34	13.14
Europe	26	2,886,001	100	33.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	10	33	87.19
Latin America and the Caribbean	454	199,796,689	100	21,416.3	0.0	156.7	0.0	224,221	0	12	34	9.26
Sector												
Aerosol	46	24,593,008	100	2,838.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	15	47	8.67
Air-Conditioning	19	24,203,747	95	143.5	0.0	34.9	0.0	63,383	0	11	36	135.67
Firefighting	19	1,842,934	100	1,961.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	18	30	0.94
Foam	694	276,757,571	100	28,622.1	0.0	250.0	0.0	257,500	0	12	32	9.59
Fumigant	20	14,821,990	100	1,014.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	10	41	14.61
Process agent	2	1,286,923	100	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	23	53	643.46
Production	1	1,056,000	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	3	24	0.00
Refrigeration	219	216,242,291	100	12,732.8	0.0	420.3	0.0	601,223	0	13	37	16.44
Servicing	279	75,704,412	98	12,309.6	0.0	24.4	0.0	38,652	0	14	35	6.14
Solvent	46	92,625,604	100	4,960.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	19	37	18.67
Sterilant	1	412,628	100	19.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	12	48	20.84

(c) Cumulative completed non-investment projects

Item	Number of projects	Approved funding plus adjustments (US\$)	Per cent of funds disbursed (%)	Average number of months from approval to first disbursement	Average number of months from approval to completion
Total	695	133,632,688	99	13	39
Region					
Africa	102	15,291,038	99	15	43
Asia and the Pacific	246	61,856,910	98	14	41
Europe	31	2,488,242	100	8	30
Global	46	3,166,858	100	11	24
Latin America and the Caribbean	270	50,829,641	100	12	39
Sector					
Aerosol	15	950,914	100	12	39
Air-Conditioning	1	499,566	100	11	29
Core Unit	23	0	0	0	12
Country Assistance	1	140,000	100	11	28
Disposal	5	3,447,269	100	9	69
Enabling activities	19	2,096,542	100	8	38
Firefighting	22	2,922,574	100	16	47
Foam	24	5,541,760	100	14	32
Fumigant	19	4,115,489	100	10	53
National Ozone Unit	273	59,214,630	100	8	33
Project monitoring and coordination	28	7,205,800	85	18	45
Refrigeration	148	30,282,026	100	20	53
SERVCEE-89/6	1	120,000	100	8	19
Servicing	45	11,960,878	101	19	39
Solvent	13	1,480,764	100	17	40
Survey	31	2,389,072	100	12	34
Technical Assistance	1	596,500	100	3	18
Verification	26	668,904	96	12	23

(d) Cumulative completed project preparation activities

Region	Number of projects	Approved funding plus adjustments (US\$)	Per cent of funds disbursed (%)	Average number of months from approval to first disbursement	Average number of months from approval to completion
Total	629	29,582,964	98	6	22
Region					
Africa	128	3,719,710	91	7	21

Asia and the Pacific	237	13,131,928	99	6	22
Europe	17	743,708	102	8	24
Global	5	461,079	91	4	15
Latin America and the Caribbean	242	11,526,539	98	6	23
Sector					
Aerosol	20	510,916	100	3	14
Air-Conditioning	10	513,634	100	11	31
Disposal	6	158,832	100	7	31
Emissions	1	4,066	100	2	7
Firefighting	9	166,132	100	9	28
Foam	137	5,124,381	100	4	19
Fumigant	23	545,617	100	2	15
Refrigeration	220	9,000,869	99	4	19
Servicing	161	10,665,429	94	12	29
Solvent	14	804,181	100	4	27
Sterilant	1	5,000	100	1	9
Technical Assistance	27	2,083,906	100	8	24

(c) Cumulative ongoing investment projects

Item	Number of Projects	Approved funding plus adjustments (US\$)	Funds Disbursed (US\$)	Per cent of funds disbursed (%)	Number of projects disbursing	Per cent of projects disbursing (%)	Average of months from approval to first disbursement	Average number of months from approval to planned completion	Average length of delay in project planned completion	Overall cost-effectiveness to the Fund (US\$/kg)
Total	97	64,710,259	9,409,201	15	32	33%	12	38	4	15.83
Region										
Africa	19	6,138,518	645,825	11	5	26%	10	38	5	3.92
Asia and the Pacific	32	39,066,085	6,748,047	17	9	28%	12	36	4	35.72
Europe	5	1,284,462	33,560	3	1	20%	1	36	0	7.45
Latin America and the Caribbean	41	18,221,194	1,981,769	11	17	41%	14	40	5	14.49
Sector										
Air-Conditioning	2	1,235,270	0	0	0	0%	0	37	0	29.09
Foam	7	3,106,994	311,340	10	1	14%	29	39	5	3.07
Refrigeration	11	19,935,335	6,007,135	30	1	9%	4	37	4	25.75
Servicing	76	39,909,229	3,065,068	8	29	38%	13	38	4	18.11
Solvent	1	523,431	25,658	5	1	100%	0	24	0	9.52

(f) Cumulative ongoing non-investment projects

Region	Number of Projects	Approved funding plus adjustments (US\$)	Funds Disbursed (US\$)	Per cent of funds disbursed (%)	Number of projects disbursing	Per cent of projects disbursing (%)	Average number of months from approval to first disbursement	Average number of months from approval to planned completion	Average length of delay in project planned completion
Total	69	17,778,176	4,138,683	23	26	38%	7	36	2
Region									
Africa	8	1,626,492	345,891	21	2	25%	1	42	6
Asia and the Pacific	19	5,895,197	1,687,828	29	10	53%	8	37	3
Europe	4	220,445	0	0	0	0%	0	28	0
Global	1	0	0	0	0	0%	0	12	0
Latin America and the Caribbean	37	10,036,042	2,104,964	21	14	38%	7	36	1
Sector									
Core Unit	1	0	0	0	0	0%	0	12	0
National Ozone Unit	22	11,721,524	3,541,211	30	18	82%	6	38	1
Project monitoring and coordination	20	1,778,088	345,750	19	3	15%	8	38	4
SERVCEE-89/6	8	820,000	0	0	0	0%	0	36	0
Servicing	12	3,278,564	248,550	8	3	25%	8	36	0
Verification	6	180,000	3,172	2	2	33%	14	25	5

(g) Cumulative ongoing project preparation activities

Item	Number of projects	Approved funding plus adjustments (US\$)	Funds Disbursed (US\$)	Per cent of funds disbursed (%)	Average number of months from approval to first disbursement	Average of months from approval to planned completion	Average length of delay in project planned completion
Total	24	2,150,000	342,153	16	9	33	11
Region							
Africa	3	220,000	2,363	1	7	26	6
Asia and the Pacific	12	1,060,000	177,810	17	9	35	14
Global	1	200,000	52,334	26	7	13	0
Latin America and the Caribbean	8	670,000	109,646	16	11	35	11
Sector							
Air-Conditioning	2	55,000	1,448	3	12	39	15
Disposal	11	1,010,000	82,599	8	9	32	8
Foam	1	80,000	2,828	4	7	26	13
Refrigeration	1	30,000	0	0	6	42	18
Servicing	9	975,000	255,278	26	10	32	13