NATIONS UNIES **EP**

Programme des Nations Unies pour l'environnement

Distr.
GÉNÉRALE

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/99/17
29 octobre 2026

FRANÇAIS
ORIGINAL : ANGLAIS

COMITÉ EXÉCUTIF
DU FONDS MULTILATÉRAL AUX FINS
D'APPLICATION DU PROTOCOLE DE MONTRÉAL
Quatre-vingt-dix-neuvième réunion
Montréal, 7-11 décembre 2026
Point 7 a) v) de l'ordre du jour provisoire[1]

RAPPORT PÉRIODIQUE DE L'ONUDI AU 31 DÉCEMBRE 2025

Introduction

1. Ce document présente le rapport périodique de l'ONUDI au 31 décembre 2025[2].

2. Le rapport de situation de l'ONUDI comprend l'état de mise en œuvre de chaque projet en cours, examiné par le Secrétariat pays par pays, en tenant compte des retards accusés dans la mise en œuvre par rapport aux dates d'achèvement prévues déclarées en 2025, des répercussions possibles de ces retards sur l'élimination des substances réglementées et des taux des décaissements prévus. L'analyse exposée dans le présent document est exprimée tonnes PAO comme unité de mesure de toutes les substances réglementées à l'exception des HFC, qui sont mesurés en tonnes (tm) et en tonnes éq. CO_2[3].

3. Le présent document comprend un récapitulatif des progrès dans la mise en œuvre des projets en 2025, et des progrès cumulés depuis 1993[4], qui concernent toutes les substances réglementées, dont les substances de l'annexe F (les HFC), au titre du Protocole de Montréal, pour tous les projets approuvés dans le cadre du financement régulier et des contributions volontaires supplémentaires[5]. Il contient également un examen de l'état d'avancement de mise en œuvre de chaque projet en cours[6] au niveau national. Il répertorie les projets qui présentent des retards de mise en œuvre et les répercussions possibles sur l'élimination des substances réglementées, ainsi que les projets pour lesquels des questions demeurent en suspens pour

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

[2] Le rapport périodique est joint en annexe au présent document. Les données ont été intégrées dans la base de données du rapport périodique global, qui est disponible sur le portail de la 99e réunion du site Web du Fonds multilatéral, dans le tableur Microsoft Excel.

[3] Conformément à la décision 84/12 a) iv), l'unité de mesure des HFC en tonnes éq. CO_2 est incluse dans les rapports périodiques soumis à la 99e réunion.

[4] L'ONUDI est devenue une agence d'exécution en 1993.

[5] Financés par 17 Parties non visées à l'article 5 afin de fournir un soutien pour mettre rapidement en place la mise en œuvre de l'Amendement de Kigali.

[6] Les projets en cours sont tous des projets qui étaient en cours de mise en œuvre au 31 décembre 2025. Les principaux indicateurs d'avancement comprennent : le pourcentage des fonds décaissés et le pourcentage des projets ayant commencé à décaisser des fonds ; les fonds devant être décaissés d'ici la fin de l'année en pourcentage du financement approuvé ; la durée moyenne des retards prévus dans la mise en œuvre ; et les informations contenues dans la colonne Remarques dans la base de données des rapports périodiques.

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

examen par le Comité exécutif. Lorsque tous les projets approuvés au titre des contributions volontaires supplémentaires auront été achevés et que les soldes restants seront restitués au Secrétariat, celui-ci ne présentera plus de rapport distinct sur ces projets.

Progrès dans la mise en œuvre des projets pour 2025 et de manière cumulative depuis 1993

4. Au 31 décembre 2025, le Comité exécutif a approuvé un montant de 1,17 milliard de $US en projets gérés par l'ONUDI, dont 1,04 milliard de $US pour la mise en œuvre de projets d'investissement et d'autres ne portant pas sur des investissements et 135,53 millions de $US en coûts d'appui à l'agence (à l'exclusion des projets annulés et transférés). Le tableau 1 présente un résumé de la mise en œuvre de projets depuis la création jusqu'à la fin de 2025.

Tableau 1. Résumé des projets pour l'ONUDI depuis la création du Fonds multilatéral

Éléments	Cumulatif depuis 1993*
Nombre d'approbations	2 336
Nombre de projets achevés	1 970
Total des fonds approuvés (sauf les coûts d'appui) ($US)	1 036 830 515
Total des fonds décaissés (sauf les coûts d'appui) ($US)	895 262 429
Élimination approuvée totale (tonnes PAO)**	86 379,4
Élimination réelle totale (tonnes PAO)**	83 565,9
Élimination approuvée totale (tm)***	6 490,7
Élimination réelle totale (tm)***	1 158,3
Élimination approuvée totale (tonnes éq. CO_2)***	13 570 921
Élimination réelle totale (tonnes éq. CO_2)***	2 285 325

* À l'exclusion des projets annulés et transférés.
** Y compris la consommation et la production.
*** Uniquement pour les projets relatifs aux HFC (ce qui comprend uniquement la consommation).

5. En 2025, 117 nouveaux projets et nouvelles activités ont été approuvés. Ce niveau de financement devrait entraîner l'élimination de la consommation et de la production de 86 379 tonnes PAO de SAO et de 6 491 tm (13 570 921 tonnes éq. CO_2) de la consommation de HFC. L'annexe I montre l'état de la mise en œuvre des projets par pays en 2025.

6. Le tableau 2 indique l'état de la mise en œuvre des projets, y compris le décaissement des fonds par type de projet, au 31 décembre 2025. L'annexe II présente des informations analytiques année par année depuis 1993.

Tableau 2. État d'avancement de la mise en œuvre des projets, par grappe, au 31 décembre 2025*

Grappes	Nombre de projets			Financement ($US)**			
	Approuvés	Achevés	% achevés	Approuvés	Décaissés	Solde	% décaissés
Programmes d'agence	24	23	96	0	0	0	0
Individuels relatifs aux CFC	696	696	100	248 861 816	248 861 819	-3	100
Plans d'élimination des CFC	87	87	100	51 560 736	51 560 737	-1	100
Plans d'élimination de la production des CFC	4	4	100	31 849 298	31 849 298	0	100
Élimination définitive	13	13	100	3 791 983	3 791 984	-1	100
Contrôle des émissions 1	6	2	33	3 082 494	2 690 248	392 246	87
Efficacité énergétique	32	2	6	24 739 295	820 879	23 918 416	3
Soutien gouvernemental	120	99	82	23 983 246	18 863 291	5 119 955	79
Individuels relatifs aux HCFC	260	243	93	23 409 236	22 974 296	434 940	98
Plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (PGEH) phase I	273	258	95	218 272 599	213 421 278	4 851 321	98
PGEH phase II	198	77	39	171 535 530	119 898 356	51 637 174	70

Grappes	Nombre de projets			Financement ($US)**			
	Approuvés	Achevés	% achevés	Approuvés	Décaissés	Solde	% décaissés
PGEH phase III	30	2	7	26 164 893	3 639 977	22 524 916	14
Individuels relatifs aux HFC	173	113	65	26 595 198	19 455 252	7 139 946	73
Plan de mise en œuvre de l'Amendement de Kigali relatif aux HFC (KIP) phase I	72	3	4	27 816 150	2 529 147	25 287 003	9
Individuels relatifs aux autres SAO	234	234	100	60 539 415	60 539 411	4	100
Autres plans d'élimination de la production des SAO	12	12	100	18 724 810	18 724 810	0	100
Autres plans sectoriels relatifs aux SAO	102	102	100	75 903 816	75 641 646	262 170	100
Total	**2 336**	**1 970**	**84**	**1 036 830 515**	**895 262 429**	**141 568 086**	**86**

* À l'exclusion des projets annulés et transférés.
** À l'exclusion des coûts d'appui d'agence.

7. La mise en œuvre de projets et d'activités par l'ONUDI en 2025 et le cumul depuis 1993 jusqu'au 31 décembre 2025 sont résumés ci-dessous :

a) **Élimination**[7] **:** En 2025, la consommation de 1 529,1 tonnes PAO de SAO et de 143,8 tm (261 324 tonnes éq. CO_2) de HFC a été éliminée et l'élimination de la consommation de 466,3 tonnes PAO supplémentaires de SAO et de 2 169,3 tm (4 497 089 tonnes éq. CO_2) de HFC a été approuvée. Depuis 1993, la consommation de 65 838 tonnes PAO de SAO et la production de 17 728 tonnes PAO de SAO ont été éliminées, sur une consommation et une production totales prévues de 86 379 tonnes PAO de SAO, et la consommation de 1 158 tm (2 285 325 tonnes d'éq. CO_2) de HFC a été éliminée, sur une consommation totale prévue de 6 491 tm (13 570 921 tonnes d'éq. CO_2) de HFC, par les projets approuvés (à l'exclusion des projets annulés et transférés). De plus, en 2025, 50 tm (739 303 tonnes éq. CO_2) de sous-produit HFC-23 ont été détruites. Depuis 2022, 364,1 tm (5 388 241 tonnes éq. CO_2) ont été détruites pour un total prévu de 1 274,3 tm (18 858 948 tonnes éq. CO_2) de sous-produit HFC-23, par les projets approuvés ;

b) **Décaissements/approbations :** En 2025, une somme de 33,6 millions de $US a été décaissée et un décaissement de 18,78 millions de $US était prévu, selon le rapport périodique de 2024, ce qui représente un taux de décaissement de 179 % par rapport à ce qui était prévu. Au total, 895,26 millions de $US ont été décaissés par rapport au total de 1,04 milliard de $US approuvés aux fins de décaissement (à l'exclusion des coûts d'appui d'agence), soit un taux de décaissement de 86 %. Une somme de 68,48 millions de $US a été approuvée pour la mise en œuvre en 2025 ;

c) **Rapport coût-efficacité (en PAO)**[8] **:** Depuis 1993, le rapport coût-efficacité moyen des projets d'investissement approuvés qui ont conduit à une réduction permanente de la consommation a été de 12,19 $US/kg et de 1,73 $US/kg pour toutes les activités du secteur de la production (CFC et bromure de méthyle). Le rapport coût-efficacité moyen des

[7] L'élimination des SAO est exprimée en tonnes PAO, et celle des HFC en tonnes métriques et en tonnes d'équivalents CO_2.
[8] Comprenant 6 491 tm pour les projets relatifs aux HFC. Le rapport coût-efficacité en tonnes éq. CO_2 n'est pas inclus à cause du faible nombre de projets approuvés.

projets d'investissement par tonne PAO a été de 9,06 $US/kg pour les projets achevés et de 17,61 $US/kg pour les projets en cours[9] ;

d) **Nombre de projets achevés :** En 2025, 47 projets ont été achevés. Depuis 1993, 1 970 projets ont été achevés sur les 2 336 projets approuvés (à l'exclusion des projets clôturés ou transférés), ce qui représente un taux d'achèvement de 84 % ;

e) **Rapidité d'exécution – projets d'investissement :** Les projets achevés en 2025 ont été terminés en moyenne 80 mois après leur approbation. Depuis 1993, la durée moyenne d'achèvement des projets d'investissement est de 42 mois à compter de leur approbation. Les premiers décaissements effectués dans le cadre de ces projets ont lieu, en moyenne, neuf mois après leur approbation ;

f) **Rapidité d'exécution – projets ne portant pas sur des investissements :** Les projets achevés en 2025 ont été terminés en moyenne 35 mois après leur approbation. Depuis 1993, la durée moyenne d'achèvement des projets ne portant pas sur des investissements est de 37 mois à compter de leur approbation. Les premiers décaissements effectués dans le cadre de ces projets ont lieu, en moyenne, neuf mois après leur approbation ;

g) **Préparation de projet :** Des 692 activités de préparation de projet approuvées jusqu'à la fin de 2025, 616 ont été achevées, ce qui veut dire que 76 sont en cours. En 2025, 20 activités de préparation de projets ont été achevées ;

h) **Retards dans la mise en œuvre :** Au total, 366 projets étaient en cours de mise en œuvre à la fin de 2025 et accusaient un retard moyen de trois mois. Soixante-huit de ces projets sont classés comme « projets présentant des retards de mise en œuvre[10] » soumis aux procédures d'annulation de projet (la préparation de projets et le RI sont des projets de démonstration et, à ce titre, ne sont pas soumis à ces procédures) ;

i) **Accords pluriannuels (APA) :** En 2025, deux accords pluriannuels visant le contrôle et l'élimination des émissions de HFC-23, 77 APA pour des PGEH et 42 APA pour des KIP étaient en cours de mise en œuvre. Depuis 1993, 268 accords pluriannuels ont été approuvés et 147 achevés, ce qui constitue un taux d'achèvement de 55 %.

8. Le tableau 3 résume les progrès réalisés par l'ONUDI depuis 1993.

Tableau 3. Progrès réalisés par l'ONUDI depuis 1993

Élimination réalisée		Sous-produit HFC-23 détruit	Décaissement ($US)	Moyenne Rapport CE ($US/kg)			Nombre de projets		Rapidité de l'exécution des projets achevés (mois)		Retard moyen des projets (mois)	Nombre d'APA	
Tonnes PAO*	Tonnes éq. CO_2**	Tonnes éq. CO_2 ***		Consommation	Production	Émissions de HFC-23	Approuvés	Achevés	Investissement	Ne portant pas sur des investissements		Approuvés	Achevés
83 566	2 285 325	5 388 241	895 262 429	12,19	1,73	8,47	2 336	1 970	42	37	3	268	147

* Consommation et production de SAO.
** Projets relatifs aux HFC.
***Sous-produit HFC-23 détruit comme indiqué dans les documents de proposition de projet.

[9] Le rapport coût-efficacité plus élevé pour les projets en cours est en grande partie dû aux valeurs inférieures de PAO des HCFC, mais aussi aux moyens d'attribution de l'élimination adoptés par les agences.
[10] Projets approuvés depuis plus de 18 mois qui présentent un taux de décaissement inférieur à un pour cent ou projets qui n'avaient pas été achevés 12 mois après la date d'achèvement proposée dans le rapport périodique (décision 22/61).

Projets relatifs aux HFC

9. Au 31 décembre 2025, le Comité exécutif avait approuvé 245 projets relatifs aux HFC (soit 5 projets d'investissement, 108 activités de préparation de projet, 60 projets d'assistance technique et 72 projets relatifs à la phase I des KIP) pour un montant de 54 411 348 $US (à l'exclusion des coûts d'appui à l'agence). Un résumé de l'état de ces projets est présenté dans le tableau 4 et les données correspondantes ont déjà été intégrées aux paragraphes 4 à 8.

Tableau 4. Projets relatifs aux HFC approuvés*

Grappes	Nombre de projets			Financement ($US)**			
	Approuvés	Achevés	% achevés	Approuvés	Décaissés	Solde	% décaissés
Individuel relatif aux HFC – investissement	5	4	80	11 025 784	7 562 857	3 462 927	69
Individuel relatif aux HFC – préparation de projets	108	52	48	9 333 889	5 817 289	3 516 600	62
Individuel relatif aux HFC – assistance technique	60	57	95	6 235 525	6 075 106	160 419	97
KIP phase I	72	3	4	27 816 150	2 529 147	25 287 003	9
Total	**245**	**116**	**47**	**54 411 348**	**21 984 399**	**32 426 949**	**40**

* À l'exclusion des projets annulés et transférés.
** À l'exclusion des coûts d'appui d'agence.
Remarque : L'élimination de 6 491 tm (13 570 921 tonnes éq. CO_2) de HFC a été approuvée.

10. À la fin de 2025, sur les 245 projets, 4 projets d'investissement, 52 activités de préparation et 57 projets d'assistance technique et 3 projets relatifs à la phase I des KIP étaient achevés, ce qui laissait 129 projets en cours. Les projets en cours en sont à différents stades de mise en œuvre.

11. Sur le financement cumulatif total approuvé de 54 411 348 $US (à l'exclusion des coûts d'appui d'agence), la somme de 21 984 399 $US avait été décaissée, ce qui représente un taux de décaissement de 40 pour cent.

Projets pilotes sur l'efficacité énergétique

12. Au 31 décembre 2025, le Comité exécutif avait approuvé 32 projets sur l'efficacité énergétique (soit 3 activités de préparation et 19 projets pilotes d'assistance technique dans le cadre de la fenêtre de financement en vertu de la décision 91/65, et 6 activités de préparation ainsi que 4 projets d'investissement dans le cadre de la fenêtre de financement en vertu de la décision 94/60), pour un montant de 24 739 295 $US (à l'exclusion des coûts d'appui à l'agence). Un résumé de l'état de ces projets est présenté dans le tableau 5 et les données correspondantes ont déjà été intégrées aux paragraphes 4 à 8.

Tableau 5. Projets pilotes sur l'efficacité énergétique approuvés*

Type	Nombre de projets			Financement ($US)**			
	Approuvés	Achevés	% achevés	Approuvés	Décaissés	Solde	% décaissés
Projets pilotes (décision 91/65) – préparation de projets	3	0	0	90 000	12 658	77 342	14
Projets pilotes (décision 91/65) – assistance technique	19	1	5	4 507 649	691 648	3 816 001	15
Fabrication (décision 94/60) – préparation de projets	6	1	17	300 000	116 573	183 427	39
Fabrication (décision 94/60) – investissement	4	0	0	19 841 646	0	19 841 646	0
Total	**32**	**2**	**6**	**24 739 295**	**820 879**	**23 918 416**	**3**

* À l'exception des projets annulés.
** À l'exclusion des coûts d'appui d'agence.

13. À la fin de 2025, sur les 32 projets, un projet d'assistance technique en vertu de la décision 91/65 et une activité de préparation en vertu de la décision 94/60 étaient achevés, ce qui en laissait 30 en cours. Les projets en cours en sont à différents stades de mise en œuvre.

14. Sur le financement cumulatif total approuvé de 24 739 295 $US (à l'exclusion des coûts d'appui d'agence), la somme de 820 879 $US avait été décaissée, ce qui représente un taux de décaissement de 3 %.

Questions recensées dans la mise en œuvre de projets en 2025

15. À l'issue du processus d'examen, plusieurs questions ont été abordées et réglées de manière satisfaisante, à l'exception de questions relatives à 68 projets classés comme des projets présentant des retards de mise en œuvre (soit 67 projets liés à des composants d'APA, visés par la procédure d'annulation, conformément à la décision 84/45 c); et un projet d'assistance technique). L'annexe III au présent document énumère ces projets présentant des retards de mise en œuvre, ainsi que les recommandations du Secrétariat demandant la présentation d'un rapport à la 100e réunion.

16. De plus, des questions ont été soulevées concernant des projets ou des tranches d'APA pour l'élimination des HCFC; et la préparation d'un inventaire national des banques de substances réglementées indésirables et l'élaboration d'un plan national pour la gestion de ces substances (décision 91/66). Ces questions sont également présentées à l'annexe III. Pour chacun de ces projets, une brève description de l'état de la mise en œuvre et les questions en suspens y figurent et une recommandation est proposée aux fins d'examen par le Comité exécutif.

17. Les détails sur l'avancement de la mise en œuvre des projets des pays ci-après ont été soumis à la 99e réunion, pour les PGEH : Chine (secteur de la fabrication des climatiseurs individuels et des chauffe-eau à pompe à chaleur, et secteur de la mousse de polystyrène extrudée)[11], Éthiopie[12], Gabon[13], Grenade[14], Iraq[15], Macédoine du Nord[16], Qatar[17], Arabie saoudite[18], Serbie[19], et République-Unie de Tanzanie[20]; pour les KIP : Cameroun[21], Congo[22], République dominicaine[23] et Macédoine du Nord[24]; ainsi que les rapports sur des projets aux exigences particulières en matière de notification[25] associés à l'Argentine (PGEH), au Nigeria (PGEH) et au Sénégal (PGEH). Les recommandations concernant les questions en suspens pour ces projets, y compris l'approbation des demandes de prolongation, le cas échéant, sont abordées dans les sections pertinentes de ces documents. Les questions en suspens pour les autres projets en cours ne figurant pas à l'annexe III du présent document et les demandes de report des dates d'achèvement sont traitées ci-dessous.

18. Cent cinquante-neuf des 269 projets en cours, à l'exclusion de ceux liés au renforcement institutionnel et à la préparation de projets, ont vu leur date d'achèvement prévue révisée depuis le rapport périodique de 2024.

[11] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/99/45
[12] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/99/52
[13] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/99/53
[14] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/99/54
[15] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/99/57
[16] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/99/65
[17] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/99/68
[18] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/99/70
[19] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/99/71
[20] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/99/76
[21] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/99/44
[22] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/99/47
[23] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/99/50
[24] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/99/65
[25] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/99/19 ou UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/99/20

19. Conformément à la décision 95/12 b), l'ONUDI a indiqué que le projet de renforcement institutionnel pour la Serbie a été retardé en raison de l'instabilité politique; la demande de renouvellement doit être présentée à la 101e réunion.

20. Conformément à la décision 82/11 b)[26], l'ONUDI a demandé le report de la date d'achèvement de trois projets en vertu de la décision 91/66, comme indiqué au tableau 6.

Tableau 6. Projets en vertu de la décision 91/66 pour lesquels le report de la date d'achèvement a été demandé

Pays/code du projet	Décaissement (%)	Activités nécessitant plus de temps	Date d'achèvement prévue à l'origine (mm-aa)	Date d'achèvement demandée (mm-aa)
Préparation d'un inventaire national des banques de substances réglementées indésirables et d'un plan national pour la gestion de ces substances (décision 91/66)				
Bangladesh BGD/HFCIND/66/UNIDO/PRP/DES/95	0	Validation et approbation du projet de plan d'action national par l'unité nationale de l'ozone (UNO); achèvement des activités d'accroissement de la capacité et de formation	Déc-26	Déc-27
Iran (République islamique d') IRN/HFCIND/273/UNIDO/PRP/DES/94	30	Achèvement de l'analyse de données, atelier de construction de scénario et de validation avec les parties prenantes nationales	Juin-26*	Mars-28
Niger (le) NER/HFCIND/55/UNIDO/PRP/DES/94	7	Finalisation du recrutement d'un consultant national pour entreprendre une enquête de terrain; achèvement de l'analyse de données et préparation de rapport	Juin-26*	Déc-27

*La date d'achèvement avait déjà été révisée à mars 2027 pour la République islamique d'Iran et à décembre 2026 pour le Niger (décision 97/13 b) ii) et iii)).

21. De plus, conformément à la décision 82/11 b), l'ONUDI a demandé la prolongation de la durée de quatre projets d'efficacité énergétique en vertu de la décision 91/65 et de 12 projets relatifs aux PGEH, comme indiqué au tableau 7.

Tableau 7. Projets pour lesquels le report de la date d'achèvement a été demandé

Pays/code du projet	Décaissement (%)	Activités nécessitant plus de temps	Date d'achèvement prévue à l'origine (mm-aa)	Date d'achèvement demandée (mm-aa)
Stratégie d'efficacité énergétique pour le plan de mise en œuvre de l'Amendement de Kigali relatif aux HFC (décision 91/65)				
Mexique MEX/EE/220/UNIDO/TAS/SRV/93	27	Mise en œuvre des diagnostics de consommation énergétique et évaluations connexes; examen/mise à jour des normes en matière de réfrigération et de climatisation et élaboration de nouvelles normes pour les systèmes de refroidissement centralisé	Déc-26	Déc-27
Afrique du Sud ZAF/EE/18/UNIDO/TAS/SRV/93	4	Approvisionnement de l'équipement après l'approbation par la direction de l'hôpital	Déc-26	Juin-27

[26] Toute demande de report doit être soumise au Comité exécutif aux fins d'approbation avant la date d'achèvement du projet, sachant qu'aucun autre engagement ne doit être pris avant l'approbation du report.

Pays/code du projet	Décaisse-ment (%)	Activités nécessitant plus de temps	Date d'achève-ment prévue à l'origine (mm-aa)	Date d'achève-ment demandée (mm-aa)
		bénéficiaire; mise en œuvre des activités de formation		
Projet pilote visant à maintenir ou à améliorer l'efficacité énergétique des technologies et équipements de remplacement aux fins de réduction progressive des HFC (activités ne portant pas sur des investissements) (décision 91/65)				
Monténégro MNE/EE/25/UNIDO/TAS/SRV/95	4	Surveillance du rendement énergétique des équipements utilisant des substituts	Déc-26	Déc-27
Nigeria NGA/EE/169/UNIDO/TAS/SRV/93	49	Mise à jour et application des normes minimales de performance énergétique sur la réfrigération et d'autres règlements pertinents	Déc-26	Juin-27
Plans de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC				
Mauritanie (phase I, première tranche) MRT/HPMP1/29/UNIDO/INV/SRV/88	46	Distribution d'outils, d'équipements et d'identifiants aux bénéficiaires	Déc-24	Déc-27
Mauritanie (phase I, deuxième tranche) MRT/HPMP1/30/UNIDO/INV/SRV/91	34	Achèvement de la formation pour les techniciens en réfrigération et climatisation sur les technologies à base d'hydrocarbures, et approvisionnement et distribution d'équipements de récupération et de recyclage	Déc-25	Déc-27
Monténégro (phase II, première tranche) MNE/HPMP2/17/UNIDO/INV/SRV/85	83	Distribution d'équipements fonctionnant avec du R-290 à l'école professionnelle et aux bénéficiaires; finalisation et diffusion des outils de formation; et achèvement des activités de production de rapport	Juin-23	Déc-27
Monténégro (phase II, troisième tranche) MNE/HPMP2/26/UNIDO/INV/SRV/97	0		Déc-26	Déc-27
Monténégro (phase II, deuxième tranche) MNE/HPMP2/20/UNIDO/INV/SRV/91	32	Mise en œuvre du programme national de certification amélioré, en coordination avec l'UNO, les établissements de formation professionnelle et les formateurs nationaux	Déc-25	Déc-27
Nigeria (phase III, première tranche) (secteur de la fabrication des équipements de réfrigération et de climatisation) NGA/HPMP3/164/UNIDO/INV/REF/91	68	Approvisionnement et distribution des équipements, accroissement de la capacité, et établissement d'un groupe technique sur les frigorigènes à faible potentiel de réchauffement de la planète	Déc-25	Déc-27
Nigeria (phase III, deuxième tranche) (secteur de la fabrication des équipements de réfrigération et de climatisation) NGA/HPMP3/170/UNIDO/INV/REF/94	6		Déc-26	Déc-27
Soudan (le) (phase II, première tranche) (secteur des mousses) SDN/HPMP2/38/UNIDO/INV/FOA/75	38	Finalisation d'un rapport d'évaluation sur place pour déterminer la faisabilité de la reprise et de l'achèvement des activités restantes; soumission par l'ONUDI d'un rapport d'évaluation et de recommandation au Secrétariat, présentant des options pour reprendre la mise en œuvre compte tenu de la situation conflictuelle actuelle	Déc-20	Déc-27
République arabe syrienne (la) (phase I, première tranche) SYR/HPMP1/108/UNIDO/INV/SRV/86	23	Approvisionnement et livraison des équipements aux utilisateurs finaux, y compris des universités et des établissements du gouvernement local, et mise en œuvre des activités de formation	Déc-23	Déc-27
République arabe syrienne (la) (phase I, deuxième tranche) (secteur de la fabrication des équipements de climatisation) SYR/HPMP1/112/UNIDO/INV/AC/91	16		Déc-25	Déc-27

Pays/code du projet	Décaisse-ment (%)	Activités nécessitant plus de temps	Date d'achève-ment prévue à l'origine (mm-aa)	Date d'achève-ment demandée (mm-aa)
République arabe syrienne (la) (phase I, deuxième tranche) (UGP pour le volet de l'investissement) SYR/HPMP1/114/UNIDO/TAS/PMU/91	105		Déc-25	Déc-27
République arabe syrienne (la) (phase I, deuxième tranche) (secteur de la mousse de polyuréthane) SYR/HPMP1/113/UNIDO/INV/FOA/91	0	Approvisionnement et livraison des équipements aux fabricants de mousse et mise en œuvre des activités de conversion	Déc-25	Déc-27

Intégration des questions de genre[27]

22. L'ONUDI applique son cadre interne (c.-à-d. listes de vérification, indicateurs), conjointement à la politique du Fonds multilatéral sur ce sujet. Toutes les soumissions d'APA et de tranches depuis la 94e réunion, ce qui couvre environ 30 pays, comportaient cet élément obligatoire de la politique. Bien que l'impact global soit modeste, les résultats communiqués sont tangibles et montrent une tendance positive au fil du temps. Par exemple, au Niger, on comptait 20 femmes parmi les 100 techniciens et 50 agents de douanes formés; en Tunisie, 16 des 95 formateurs certifiés étaient des femmes; dans le programme de formation « Femmes en réfrigération et climatisation » de l'Équateur, 8 des 40 techniciens formés étaient des femmes. De plus, les programmes de bourse qui soutiennent les femmes dans les secteurs de la fabrication des équipements de réfrigération et de climatisation et des climatiseurs mobiles dans des pays comme le Nigeria et l'Afrique du Sud ont engendré une plus grande participation des femmes dans diverses activités relatives au Protocole de Montréal. L'ONUDI a également souligné que les ressources consacrées peuvent jouer un rôle catalyseur dans l'augmentation de la participation des femmes, particulièrement dans les pays à faible consommation.

Gestion des risques

23. L'ONUDI aborde systématiquement les risques associés à la mise en œuvre des projets et les retards, et élabore des plans d'action pour y remédier. Chaque catégorie de retard est décrite selon ses causes fondamentales, les mesures prises et les mesures préventives. Les pratiques en place comprennent les processus d'achat en début de période avec les échéances de dédouanement; la sélection minutieuse des bénéficiaires combinée à une mobilisation précoce et soutenue de l'industrie; le recours aux unités de gestion de projet et à des missions dans les pays où la capacité de l'UNO est limitée; l'établissement de relations entre les institutions, plutôt qu'entre les individus, pour résister aux transitions politiques; la promotion du dialogue régional pour remédier aux enjeux associés aux blocs commerciaux; le recours aux options d'approvisionnement local (p. ex., entreprises de formulation) pour contourner les sanctions; et, dans des cas exceptionnels, l'escalade vers le service juridique de l'ONUDI et le Secrétariat pour cerner les solutions réalisables.

Recommandation

24. Le Comité exécutif pourrait envisager :

a) de prendre note du rapport périodique de l'ONUDI au 31 décembre 2025, figurant dans le document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/99/17 ;

[27] Le Comité exécutif a demandé aux agences bilatérales et d'exécution de fournir un bref rapport sur les principaux résultats obtenus en matière d'intégration des questions de genre dans leurs rapports périodiques annuels, à compter de 2023, à partir des informations dont elles disposent (décision 90/48 d)).

b) d'approuver le report des dates d'achèvement de la préparation de l'inventaire national des banques de substances réglementées indésirables et de l'élaboration d'un plan national pour la gestion de ces substances (décision 91/66) pour les pays énumérés ci-dessous afin de permettre l'achèvement des activités en cours restantes, comme indiqué dans le tableau 6 du document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/99/17 :

i) à décembre 2027 pour le Bangladesh (BGD/HFCIND/66/UNIDO/PRP/DES/95) et le Niger (NER/HFCIND/55/UNIDO/PRP/DES/94) ;

ii) à mars 2028 pour l'Iran (République islamique d') (IRN/HFCIND/273/UNIDO/PRP/DES/94) ;

c) d'approuver également le report des dates d'achèvement des projets énumérés ci-dessous afin de permettre l'achèvement des activités en cours restantes, comme indiqué dans le tableau 7 du document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/99/17 :

i) les stratégies d'efficacité énergétique pour les plans de mise en œuvre de l'Amendement de Kigali relatifs aux HFC (décision 91/65) :

a. à décembre 2027 pour le Mexique (MEX/EE/220/UNIDO/TAS/SRV/93) ;

b. à juin 2027 pour l'Afrique du Sud (ZAF/EE/18/UNIDO/TAS/SRV/93) ;

ii) les projets pilotes visant à maintenir ou à améliorer l'efficacité énergétique des technologies et équipements de remplacement aux fins de réduction progressive des HFC (activités ne portant pas sur des investissements) (décision 91/65) :

a. à décembre 2027 pour le Monténégro (MNE/EE/25/UNIDO/TAS/SRV/95) ;

b. à juin 2027 pour le Nigeria (NGA/EE/169/UNIDO/TAS/SRV/93) ;

iii) à décembre 2027 pour les projets relatifs aux plans de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC pour :

a. la Mauritanie (phase I, première tranche (MRT/HPMP1/29/UNIDO/INV/SRV/88) et phase I, deuxième tranche (MRT/HPMP1/30/UNIDO/INV/SRV/91)) ;

b. le Monténégro (phase II, première tranche (MNE/HPMP2/17/UNIDO/INV/SRV/85), phase II, deuxième tranche (MNE/HPMP2/20/UNIDO/INV/SRV/91) et phase II, troisième tranche (MNE/HPMP2/26/UNIDO/INV/SRV/97)) ;

c. le Nigeria (phase III, première tranche (secteur de la fabrication des équipements de réfrigération et de climatisation) (NGA/HPMP3/164/UNIDO/INV/REF/91) et phase III, deuxième tranche (secteur de la fabrication des équipements de réfrigération et de climatisation) (NGA/HPMP3/170/UNIDO/INV/REF/94)) ;

d. le Soudan (phase II, première tranche (secteur des mousses) (SDN/HPMP2/38/UNIDO/INV/FOA/75)) ;

e. la République arabe syrienne (phase I, première tranche (SYR/HPMP1/108/UNIDO/INV/SRV/86), phase I, deuxième tranche (secteur de la fabrication des équipements de réfrigération et de climatisation) (SYR/HPMP1/112/UNIDO/INV/AC/91), phase I, deuxième tranche (UGP pour le volet de l'investissement) (SYR/HPMP1/114/UNIDO/TAS/PMU/91) et phase I, deuxième tranche (secteur de la mousse de polyuréthane) (SYR/HPMP1/113/UNIDO/INV/FOA/91)) ;

d) d'approuver les recommandations concernant les projets en cours comportant des questions particulières, figurant à l'annexe III du présent document.

Annexe I

APERÇU DE L'ÉTAT DE MISE EN ŒUVRE DES PROJETS POUR L'ONUDI PAR PAYS EN 2025

1. Le tableau 1 de l'annexe I présente l'état de la mise en œuvre des projets par pays pour 2025 en ce qui a trait à l'élimination réalisée, aux décaissements planifiés et réalisés, et à l'achèvement des projets.

Tableau 1. État de la mise en œuvre de projets pour l'ONUDI en 2025

Pays	Élimination en 2025 (tonnes PAO)	Élimination en 2025 (tonnes éq. CO_2)*	Estimation des fonds décaissés en 2025 ($US)	Fonds décaissés en 2025 ($US)	Pourcentage des fonds décaissés par rapport à l'estimation en 2025	Pourcentage de projets prévus achevés en 2025**
Afghanistan			7	21 727	310 386	
Albanie			125 001	166 238	133	
Algérie	11,1	0	185 003	623 792	337	100
Argentine	11,1	0	982 002	3 318 858	338	33
Arménie	0,0	0	116 000	131 819	114	100
Bahamas (les)			59 000	25 632	43	
Bahreïn	9,0	0	20 002	31 917	160	100
Bangladesh			10 000	0	0	
Bénin			195 001	77 918	40	
Bolivie (État plurinational de)			225 000	184 474	82	
Bosnie-Herzégovine	0,6	0	147 000	221 016	150	100
Botswana	0,0	0	62 000	35 016	56	50
Brésil	0,0	0	232 700	259 496	112	100
Brunéi Darussalam	0,9	0	6 000	4 409	73	100
Burkina Faso			70 700	206	0	
Burundi			78 000	76 383	98	0
Cameroun			276 700	315 247	114	0
Tchad	0,0	0	120 000	2 421	2	100
Chili	3,4	0	1	7 631	763 100	100
Chine			2 350 002	12 556 740	534	0
Congo (le)			148 000	122 261	83	
Côte d'Ivoire			88 000	60 133	68	
République populaire démocratique de Corée			2	0	0	
Dominique			10 000	1 172	12	
République dominicaine (la)			25 000	39 435	158	
Équateur			401 500	471 945	118	
Égypte	25,2	0	3 206 002	3 743 707	117	40
Érythrée			60 000	65 827	110	0
Éthiopie			36 000	14 950	42	0
Gabon			56 000	18 451	33	0
Gambie (la)			89 001	23 859	27	0
Grenade	0,1	0	51 000	39 986	78	100
Guatemala			210 100	148 627	71	
Guinée	0,0	0	41 201	6 016	15	100
Guinée-Bissau	0,0	0	22 000	37 269	169	100
Honduras			215 000	100 982	47	
Iran (République islamique d')	0,0	0	125 000	94 639	76	33
Iraq	1 455,4	0	90 001	33 754	38	100
Jordanie	0,0	211 513	437 005	213 511	49	50
Koweït			50 000	10 106	20	

Pays	Élimination en 2025 (tonnes PAO)	Élimination en 2025 (tonnes éq. CO_2)*	Estimation des fonds décaissés en 2025 ($US)	Fonds décaissés en 2025 ($US)	Pourcentage des fonds décaissés par rapport à l'estimation en 2025	Pourcentage de projets prévus achevés en 2025**
Liban			1	0	0	
Lesotho	0,0	0	16 000	14 603	91	100
Libéria			56 000	19 458	35	0
Libye			150 901	258 036	171	0
Madagascar			130 000	104 524	80	0
Malawi			65 000	8 863	14	
Mauritanie			27 000	64 642	239	0
Mexique	0,0	0	1 106 102	2 323 137	210	50
Mongolie	0,0	0	20 000	12 284	61	100
Monténégro			128 000	137 467	107	0
Maroc	0,0	0	297 000	401 140	135	
Mozambique			2 001	0	0	
Namibie			10 000	11 461	115	0
Nicaragua	1,4	28 498	9 503	10 017	105	
Niger (le)			154 003	83 195	54	0
Nigeria			500 001	491 744	98	0
Macédoine du Nord	0,5	0	250 000	282 904	113	100
Oman			90 000	127 759	142	0
Pakistan	8,2	0	730 005	811 827	111	33
Philippines (les)			24 200	3 882	16	
Qatar			50 000	24 816	50	
Rwanda			46 000	47 765	104	
Sainte-Lucie	0,0	0	85 500	46 931	55	100
Saint-Vincent-et-les-Grenadines			20 000	14 000	70	0
Arabie saoudite			72 000	125 868	175	
Sénégal			23 901	15 201	64	0
Serbie	0,0	0	41 000	83 537	204	100
Sierra Leone			43 001	19 953	46	
Somalie			155 501	170 185	109	
Afrique du Sud	0,0	0	2 111 000	2 660 114	126	50
Soudan (le)			2	2 342	117 100	
Suriname			29 000	40 647	140	
République arabe syrienne (la)			85 001	30 630	36	
Togo			89 000	79 082	89	
Tunisie	0,0	0	407 000	378 566	93	100
Turquie	0,0	0	680 000	778 915	115	50
Turkménistan	2,2	21 313	283 002	374 821	132	100
Ouganda			20 000	29 423	147	
République-Unie de Tanzanie			39 000	23 697	61	0
Uruguay			10 000	3 805	38	
Venezuela (République bolivarienne du)			80 002	141 320	177	0
Zambie			22 002	30 958	141	0
Total général	**1 529,1**	**261 324**	**18 778 560**	**33 597 089**	**179**	**45**

*143,8 tm (261 324 tonnes éq. CO_2) en 2025 pour les projets relatifs aux HFC. De plus, en 2025, 50 tm (739 303 tonnes éq. CO_2) de sous-produit HFC-23 ont été détruites.

** Pour les projets dont l'achèvement était prévu en 2025.

Annexe II

APERÇU DE L'ÉTAT DE MISE EN ŒUVRE DE PROJETS POUR L'ONUDI PAR ANNÉE AU 31 DÉCEMBRE 2025

1. Le tableau 1 de l'annexe II présente une vue d'ensemble de l'état de mise en œuvre des projets, par année[1]. Tous les projets et activités approuvés entre 1993 et 2013 sont à présent achevés.

Tableau 1. État de mise en œuvre des projets par année*

Année	Nombre de projets			Financement ($US)**			
	Approuvés	Achevés	% achevés	Approuvés	Décaissés	Solde	% décaissés
1993	22	22	100	11 815 540	11 815 540	0	100
1994	52	52	100	30 645 899	30 645 899	0	100
1995	59	59	100	24 813 052	24 813 052	-1	100
1996	46	46	100	19 290 681	19 290 681	0	100
1997	130	130	100	41 563 710	41 563 711	-1	100
1998	88	88	100	22 721 130	22 721 130	0	100
1999	123	123	100	33 648 962	33 648 962	0	100
2000	96	96	100	30 072 456	30 072 456	0	100
2001	119	119	100	24 691 911	24 691 912	-1	100
2002	76	76	100	35 981 235	35 981 235	0	100
2003	49	49	100	29 985 308	29 985 308	0	100
2004	44	44	100	33 105 459	33 105 460	-1	100
2005	74	74	100	52 000 040	52 000 038	2	100
2006	45	45	100	19 740 544	19 740 544	0	100
2007	42	42	100	24 186 740	24 186 740	0	100
2008	77	77	100	32 280 826	32 280 829	-3	100
2009	70	70	100	15 343 761	15 081 588	262 173	98
2010	69	69	100	45 012 452	45 012 451	1	100
2011	71	71	100	76 523 376	76 523 379	-3	100
2012	52	52	100	32 492 767	32 418 247	74 520	100
2013	37	37	100	31 089 943	31 089 943	0	100
2014	55	54	98	27 133 459	27 089 736	43 723	100
2015	83	80	96	34 672 752	32 463 003	2 209 749	94
2016	58	56	97	34 934 826	34 716 653	218 173	99
2017	49	47	96	18 491 629	18 058 499	433 130	98
2018	75	73	97	32 032 573	29 772 051	2 260 522	93
2019	67	59	88	19 073 008	15 879 287	3 193 721	83
2020	58	50	86	15 225 774	14 628 960	596 814	96
2021	73	53	73	22 900 535	20 205 232	2 695 303	88
2022	66	33	50	20 314 505	14 708 257	5 606 248	72
2023	101	20	20	30 655 606	11 789 483	18 866 123	38
2024	93	4	4	45 908 747	8 710 013	37 198 734	19
2025	117	0	0	68 481 310	572 150	67 909 160	1
Total	**2 336**	**1 970**	**84**	**1 036 830 515**	**895 262 429**	**141 568 086**	**86**

* À l'exclusion des projets clôturés et transférés.
** À l'exclusion des coûts d'appui d'agence.

[1] Les données sont présentées en fonction de l'année au cours de laquelle le projet a été approuvé par le Comité exécutif. Toutes les approbations (projets d'investissement et projets ne portant pas sur des investissements) sont traitées de manière égale (c.-à-d. un projet d'investissement ou une tranche de financement d'un accord pluriannuel de 1 million de $US est considéré comme un projet, tout comme la préparation d'un programme de pays de 30 000 $US). Les indicateurs clés de la synthèse annuelle sont : le pourcentage de projets achevés, les tonnes PAO ou tonnes éq. CO_2 éliminées et le pourcentage de fonds décaissés. Il existe trois types de décaissements : pendant la mise en œuvre, après la mise en œuvre et pour les projets financés rétroactivement.

Annexe III

PROJETS EN COURS FIGURANT AU RAPPORT PÉRIODIQUE DE L'ONUDI COMPORTANT DES QUESTIONS EN SUSPENS

Pays	Code du projet	Titre du projet	Décaissement (%)	État/Problèmes	Recommandation
Albanie	ALB/KIP1/57/UNIDO/INV/SRV/93	Plan de mise en œuvre de l'Amendement de Kigali relatif aux HFC (phase I, première tranche)	21	12 mois de retard	Demander à l'ONUDI de faire rapport à la 100e réunion sur ce projet présentant des retards de mise en œuvre
Argentine	ARG/HPMP2/189/UNIDO/INV/FOA/84	Plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (phase II, deuxième tranche) (secteur des mousses – gestion et surveillance)	93	12 mois de retard	Demander à l'ONUDI de faire rapport à la 100e réunion sur ce projet présentant des retards de mise en œuvre
Argentine	ARG/HPMP2/191/UNIDO/TAS/PMU/84	Plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (phase II, deuxième tranche) (surveillance et rapports sur la production de HCFC-22)	6	12 mois de retard	Demander à l'ONUDI de faire rapport à la 100e réunion sur ce projet présentant des retards de mise en œuvre
Argentine	ARG/HPMP2/192/UNIDO/INV/FOA/84	Plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (phase II, deuxième tranche) (secteur des mousses)	37	12 mois de retard	Demander à l'ONUDI de faire rapport à la 100e réunion sur ce projet présentant des retards de mise en œuvre
Argentine	ARG/HPMP2/193/UNIDO/TAS/SRV/84	Plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (phase II, deuxième tranche) (secteur de l'entretien de l'équipement de réfrigération)	72	12 mois de retard	Demander à l'ONUDI de faire rapport à la 100e réunion sur ce projet présentant des retards de mise en œuvre
Argentine	ARG/EC1/198/UNIDO/INV/EMS/87	Contrôle et élimination des émissions de HFC-23 dans la production du HCFC-22 chez FIASA (première tranche)	86	12 mois de retard	Demander à l'ONUDI de faire rapport à la 100e réunion sur ce projet présentant des retards de mise en œuvre
Argentine	ARG/HPMP2/200/UNIDO/INV/FOA/92	Plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (phase II, troisième tranche) (secteur de la mousse de PU)	27	12 mois de retard	Demander à l'ONUDI de faire rapport à la 100e réunion sur ce projet présentant des retards de mise en œuvre
Argentine	ARG/HPMP2/201/UNIDO/TAS/PMU/92	Plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (phase II, troisième tranche) (UGP)	41	12 mois de retard	Demander à l'ONUDI de faire rapport à la 100e réunion sur ce projet présentant des retards de mise en œuvre

Pays	Code du projet	Titre du projet	Décaissement (%)	État/Problèmes	Recommandation
Argentine	ARG/HPMP2/202/UNIDO/INV/SRV/92	Plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (phase II, troisième tranche) (secteur de l'entretien de l'équipement de réfrigération)	10	12 mois de retard	Demander à l'ONUDI de faire rapport à la 100e réunion sur ce projet présentant des retards de mise en œuvre
Bahamas (les)	BHS/HPMP2/32/UNIDO/INV/SRV/90	Plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (phase II, première tranche)	19	12 mois de retard	Demander à l'ONUDI de faire rapport à la 100e réunion sur ce projet présentant des retards de mise en œuvre
Bénin	BEN/HPMP2/45/UNIDO/INV/SRV/90	Plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (phase II, première tranche)	39	12 mois de retard	Demander à l'ONUDI de faire rapport à la 100e réunion sur ce projet présentant des retards de mise en œuvre
Bénin	BEN/HPMP2/49/UNIDO/TAS/SRVEE/93	Plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (phase II) (activités supplémentaires visant à maintenir ou à améliorer l'efficacité énergétique en vertu de la décision 89/6 b))	20	12 mois de retard	Demander à l'ONUDI de faire rapport à la 100e réunion sur ce projet présentant des retards de mise en œuvre
Bolivie (État plurinational de)	BOL/HPMP2/63/UNIDO/TAS/SRVEE/93	Plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (phase II) (activités supplémentaires visant à maintenir l'efficacité énergétique dans le secteur de l'entretien de l'équipement de réfrigération (décision 89/6))	59	12 mois de retard	Demander à l'ONUDI de faire rapport à la 100e réunion sur ce projet présentant des retards de mise en œuvre
Bolivie (État plurinational de)	BOL/KIP1/65/UNIDO/INV/SRV/93	Plan de mise en œuvre de l'Amendement de Kigali relatif aux HFC (phase I, première tranche)	36	12 mois de retard	Demander à l'ONUDI de faire rapport à la 100e réunion sur ce projet présentant des retards de mise en œuvre
Botswana	BWA/HPMP2/28/UNIDO/INV/SRV/86	Plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (phase II, première tranche)	42	12 mois de retard	Demander à l'ONUDI de faire rapport à la 100e réunion sur ce projet présentant des retards de mise en œuvre
Brésil	BRA/HPMP3/337/UNIDO/INV/SRV/94	Plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (phase III, première tranche)	1	18 mois de retard	Demander à l'ONUDI de faire rapport à la 100e réunion sur ce projet présentant des retards de mise en œuvre

Pays	Code du projet	Titre du projet	Décaissement (%)	État/Problèmes	Recommandation
Cameroun	CMR/HPMP2/48/UNIDO/INV/SRV/88	Plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (phase II, deuxième tranche)	56	12 mois de retard	Demander à l'ONUDI de faire rapport à la 100e réunion sur ce projet présentant des retards de mise en œuvre
Cameroun	CMR/EE/55/UNIDO/TAS/SRV/94	Projet pilote visant à maintenir ou à améliorer l'efficacité énergétique des technologies et équipements de remplacement aux fins de réduction progressive des HFC (activités ne portant pas sur des investissements) (décision 91/65)	0	18 mois de retard	Demander à l'ONUDI de faire rapport à la 100e réunion sur ce projet présentant des retards de mise en œuvre
Tchad	TCD/HPMP2/40/UNIDO/INV/SRV/90	Plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (phase II, première tranche)	6	12 mois de retard	Demander à l'ONUDI de faire rapport à la 100e réunion sur ce projet présentant des retards de mise en œuvre
Égypte	EGY/HPMP2/131/UNIDO/INV/FOA/79	Plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (phase II, première tranche) (secteur de la mousse de polyuréthane)	92	12 mois de retard	Demander à l'ONUDI de faire rapport à la 100e réunion sur ce projet présentant des retards de mise en œuvre
Égypte	EGY/HPMP2/149/UNIDO/INV/AC/88	Plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (phase II, troisième tranche) (secteur de la fabrication des climatiseurs résidentiels)	90	12 mois de retard	Demander à l'ONUDI de faire rapport à la 100e réunion sur ce projet présentant des retards de mise en œuvre
Égypte	EGY/HPMP2/151/UNIDO/INV/SRV/88	Plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (phase II, troisième tranche) (secteur de l'entretien de l'équipement de réfrigération et unité de gestion de projet)	90	12 mois de retard	Demander à l'ONUDI de faire rapport à la 100e réunion sur ce projet présentant des retards de mise en œuvre
Gambie (la)	GMB/HPMP2/50/UNIDO/INV/SRV/93	Plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (phase II, deuxième tranche)	24	12 mois de retard	Demander à l'ONUDI de faire rapport à la 100e réunion sur ce projet présentant des retards de mise en œuvre
Gambie (la)	GMB/HPMP2/52/UNIDO/TAS/SRVEE/93	Plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (phase II) (activités supplémentaires visant à maintenir l'efficacité énergétique dans le secteur de l'entretien de	0	12 et 18 mois de retard respectivement	Demander à l'ONUDI de faire rapport à la 100e réunion sur ce projet présentant des retards de mise en œuvre

Pays	Code du projet	Titre du projet	Décaissement (%)	État/Problèmes	Recommandation
		l'équipement de réfrigération (décision 89/6))			
Guinée	GIN/HPMP2/45/UNIDO/INV/SRV/93	Plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (phase II, première tranche)	0	18 mois de retard	Demander à l'ONUDI de faire rapport à la 100e réunion sur ce projet présentant des retards de mise en œuvre
Iran (République islamique d')	IRN/HPMP2/226/UNIDO/INV/FOA/77	Plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (phase II, première tranche) (secteur des mousses)	65	12 mois de retard	Demander à l'ONUDI de faire rapport à la 100e réunion sur ce projet présentant des retards de mise en œuvre
Iran (République islamique d')	IRN/HPMP2/237/UNIDO/INV/FOA/84	Plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (phase II, deuxième tranche) (secteur des mousses)	7	12 mois de retard	Demander à l'ONUDI de faire rapport à la 100e réunion sur ce projet présentant des retards de mise en œuvre
Iran (République islamique d')	IRN/HPMP2/238/UNIDO/TAS/SRV/84	Plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (phase II, deuxième tranche) (secteur de l'entretien de l'équipement de réfrigération)	18	12 mois de retard	Demander à l'ONUDI de faire rapport à la 100e réunion sur ce projet présentant des retards de mise en œuvre
Iran (République islamique d')	IRN/HPMP2/244/UNIDO/INV/FOA/86	Plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (phase II, troisième tranche) (secteur des mousses)	94	12 mois de retard	Demander à l'ONUDI de faire rapport à la 100e réunion sur ce projet présentant des retards de mise en œuvre
Iran (République islamique d')	IRN/HFCIND/273/UNIDO/PRP/DES/94	Préparation d'un inventaire national des banques de substances réglementées indésirables et d'un plan national pour la gestion de ces substances (décision 91/66)	30	Progrès lents dans la mise en œuvre	Demander à l'ONUDI de soumettre un rapport de situation à la 100e réunion sur les progrès de la mise en œuvre
Iran (République islamique d')	IRN/HPMP3/276/UNIDO/INV/SRV/96	Plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (phase III, première tranche)	0	Progrès lents dans la mise en œuvre	Demander à l'ONUDI de soumettre un rapport de situation 100e réunion sur les progrès de la mise en œuvre et les taux de décaissement
Jordanie	JOR/KIP1/117/UNIDO/INV/AC/93	Plan de mise en œuvre de l'Amendement de Kigali relatif aux HFC (phase I, première	2	12 mois de retard	Demander à l'ONUDI de faire rapport à la 100e réunion sur ce

Pays	Code du projet	Titre du projet	Décaissement (%)	État/Problèmes	Recommandation
		tranche) (climatisation résidentielle)			projet présentant des retards de mise en œuvre
Jordanie	JOR/KIP1/118/UNIDO/INV/REF/93	Plan de mise en œuvre de l'Amendement de Kigali relatif aux HFC (phase I, première tranche) (réfrigération à usage domestique)	1	12 mois de retard	Demander à l'ONUDI de faire rapport à la 100e réunion sur ce projet présentant des retards de mise en œuvre
Jordanie	JOR/KIP1/119/UNIDO/INV/REF/93	Plan de mise en œuvre de l'Amendement de Kigali relatif aux HFC (phase I, première tranche) (réfrigération commerciale)	2	12 mois de retard	Demander à l'ONUDI de faire rapport à la 100e réunion sur ce projet présentant des retards de mise en œuvre
Jordanie	JOR/KIP1/120/UNIDO/INV/SRV/93	Plan de mise en œuvre de l'Amendement de Kigali relatif aux HFC (phase I, première tranche) (entretient en réfrigération et assistance technique)	3	12 mois de retard	Demander à l'ONUDI de faire rapport à la 100e réunion sur ce projet présentant des retards de mise en œuvre
Jordanie	JOR/KIP1/121/UNIDO/TAS/PMU/93	Plan de mise en œuvre de l'Amendement de Kigali relatifs aux HFC (phase I, première tranche) (UGP)	77	12 mois de retard	Demander à l'ONUDI de faire rapport à la 100e réunion sur ce projet présentant des retards de mise en œuvre
Jordanie	JOR/KIP1/125/UNIDO/INV/REF/93	Plan de mise en œuvre de Kigali relatif aux HFC (phase I, première tranche) (assistance technique pour l'adoption d'une technologie à faible PRP)	44	12 mois de retard	Demander à l'ONUDI de faire rapport à la 100e réunion sur ce projet présentant des retards de mise en œuvre
Koweït	KWT/HPMP2/43/UNIDO/INV/SRV/88	Plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (phase II, première tranche)	19	12 mois de retard	Demander à l'ONUDI de faire rapport à la 100e réunion sur ce projet présentant des retards de mise en œuvre
Libye	LBY/HPMP2/46/UNIDO/TAS/PMU/90	Plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (phase II, première tranche) (UGP)	68	12 mois de retard	Demander à l'ONUDI de faire rapport à la 100e réunion sur ce projet présentant des retards de mise en œuvre
Libye	LBY/HPMP2/47/UNIDO/INV/SRV/90	Plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (phase II, première tranche) (secteur de l'entretien)	54	12 mois de retard	Demander à l'ONUDI de faire rapport à la 100e réunion sur ce

Pays	Code du projet	Titre du projet	Décaissement (%)	État/Problèmes	Recommandation
					projet présentant des retards de mise en œuvre
Madagascar	MDG/HPMP2/37/UNIDO/INV/SRV/90	Plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (phase II, première tranche)	50	12 mois de retard	Demander à l'ONUDI de faire rapport à la 100e réunion sur ce projet présentant des retards de mise en œuvre
Malawi	MWI/HPMP2/56/UNIDO/INV/SRV/92	Plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (phase II, deuxième tranche)	26	12 mois de retard	Demander à l'ONUDI de faire rapport à la 100e réunion sur ce projet présentant des retards de mise en œuvre
Mauritanie	MRT/HPMP1/29/UNIDO/INV/SRV/88	Plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (phase I, première tranche)	46	12 mois de retard	Demander à l'ONUDI de faire rapport à la 100e réunion sur ce projet présentant des retards de mise en œuvre
Mauritanie	MRT/HPMP1/30/UNIDO/INV/SRV/91	Plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (phase I, deuxième tranche)	34	12 mois de retard	Demander à l'ONUDI de faire rapport à la 100e réunion sur ce projet présentant des retards de mise en œuvre
Mexique	MEX/KIP1/221/UNIDO/INV/SRV/93	Plan de mise en œuvre de l'Amendement de Kigali relatif aux HFC (phase I, première tranche) (secteur de l'entretien)	19	12 mois de retard	Demander à l'ONUDI de faire rapport à la 100e réunion sur ce projet présentant des retards de mise en œuvre
Monténégro	MNE/HPMP2/17/UNIDO/INV/SRV/85	Plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (phase II, première tranche)	83	12 mois de retard	Demander à l'ONUDI de faire rapport à la 100e réunion sur ce projet présentant des retards de mise en œuvre
Monténégro	MNE/HPMP2/20/UNIDO/INV/SRV/91	Plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (phase II, deuxième tranche)	32	12 mois de retard	Demander à l'ONUDI de faire rapport à la 100e réunion sur ce projet présentant des retards de mise en œuvre
Maroc	MAR/HPMP2/77/UNIDO/INV/SRV/88	Plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (phase II, première tranche)	86	12 mois de retard	Demander à l'ONUDI de faire rapport à la 100e réunion sur ce projet présentant des retards de mise en œuvre
Maroc	MAR/HPMP2/79/UNIDO/INV/FOA/91	Plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (phase II) : Projet-cadre pour éliminer le HCFC-141b contenu dans les polyols	41	12 mois de retard	Demander à l'ONUDI de faire rapport à la 100e réunion sur ce projet présentant des retards de mise en œuvre

Pays	Code du projet	Titre du projet	Décaissement (%)	État/Problèmes	Recommandation
		prémélangés importés dans le secteur de la mousse de polyuréthane			
Niger (le)	NER/HPMP2/46/UNIDO/TAS/SRV/90	Plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (phase II, première tranche)	48	12 mois de retard	Demander à l'ONUDI de faire rapport à la 100e réunion sur ce projet présentant des retards de mise en œuvre
Nigeria	NGA/HPMP3/164/UNIDO/INV/REF/91	Plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (phase III, première tranche) (secteur de la fabrication des équipements de réfrigération et de climatisation)	68	12 mois de retard	Demander à l'ONUDI de faire rapport à la 100e réunion sur ce projet présentant des retards de mise en œuvre
Oman	OMN/HPMP3/44/UNIDO/INV/SRV/88	Plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (phase III, première tranche)	60	12 mois de retard	Demander à l'ONUDI de faire rapport à la 100e réunion sur ce projet présentant des retards de mise en œuvre
Oman	OMN/HPMP3/49/UNIDO/INV/SRV/93	Plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (phase III, deuxième tranche)	61	12 mois de retard	Demander à l'ONUDI de faire rapport à la 100e réunion sur ce projet présentant des retards de mise en œuvre
Pakistan	PAK/HPMP3/111/UNIDO/TAS/PMU/90	Plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (phase III, première tranche) (UGP)	38	12 mois de retard	Demander à l'ONUDI de faire rapport à la 100e réunion sur ce projet présentant des retards de mise en œuvre
Pakistan	PAK/HPMP3/112/UNIDO/INV/SRV/90	Plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (phase III, première tranche) (secteur de l'entretien de l'équipement de réfrigération)	51	12 mois de retard	Demander à l'ONUDI de faire rapport à la 100e réunion sur ce projet présentant des retards de mise en œuvre
Philippines (les)	PHL/HPMP3/112/UNIDO/INV/SRV/93	Plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (phase III, première tranche)	5	12 mois de retard	Demander à l'ONUDI de faire rapport à la 100e réunion sur ce projet présentant des retards de mise en œuvre
Sainte-Lucie	LCA/HPMP2/45/UNIDO/TAS/SRVEE/94	Plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (phase II) (activités supplémentaires visant à maintenir l'efficacité énergétique dans le secteur de l'entretien de	0	18 mois de retard	Demander à l'ONUDI de faire rapport à la 100e réunion sur ce projet présentant des retards de mise en œuvre

Pays	Code du projet	Titre du projet	Décaissement (%)	État/Problèmes	Recommandation
		l'équipement de réfrigération (décision 89/6))			
Sainte-Lucie	LCA/KIP1/47/UNIDO/INV/SRV/94	Plan de mise en œuvre de l'Amendement de Kigali relatif aux HFC (phase I, première tranche)	0	18 mois de retard	Demander à l'ONUDI de faire rapport à la 100e réunion sur ce projet présentant des retards de mise en œuvre
Sénégal	SEN/HPMP2/49/UNIDO/INV/SRV/88	Plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (phase II, première tranche)	75	12 mois de retard	Demander à l'ONUDI de faire rapport à la 100e réunion sur ce projet présentant des retards de mise en œuvre
Soudan (le)	SDN/HPMP2/38/UNIDO/INV/FOA/75	Plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (phase II, première tranche) (secteur des mousses)	38	12 mois de retard	Demander à l'ONUDI de faire rapport à la 100e réunion sur ce projet présentant des retards de mise en œuvre
Soudan (le)	SDN/HPMP3/50/UNIDO/INV/SRV/88	Plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (phase III, première tranche)	3	Progrès lents dans la mise en œuvre	Demander à l'ONUDI de soumettre un rapport de situation 100e réunion sur les progrès de la mise en œuvre et les taux de décaissement
Suriname	SUR/HPMP2/36/UNIDO/INV/SRV/93	Plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (phase II, première tranche)	54	12 mois de retard	Demander à l'ONUDI de faire rapport à la 100e réunion sur ce projet présentant des retards de mise en œuvre
République arabe syrienne (la)	SYR/HPMP1/108/UNIDO/INV/SRV/86	Plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (phase I, première tranche)	23	12 mois de retard	Demander à l'ONUDI de faire rapport à la 100e réunion sur ce projet présentant des retards de mise en œuvre
République arabe syrienne (la)	SYR/HPMP1/112/UNIDO/INV/AC/91	Plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (phase I, deuxième tranche) (secteur de la fabrication de l'équipement de climatisation)	16	12 mois de retard	Demander à l'ONUDI de faire rapport à la 100e réunion sur ce projet présentant des retards de mise en œuvre
République arabe syrienne (la)	SYR/HPMP1/113/UNIDO/INV/FOA/91	Plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (phase I, deuxième tranche) (secteur de la mousse de polyuréthane)	0	12 mois de retard	Demander à l'ONUDI de faire rapport à la 100e réunion sur ce projet présentant des retards de mise en œuvre

Pays	Code du projet	Titre du projet	Décaissement (%)	État/Problèmes	Recommandation
République arabe syrienne (la)	SYR/HPMP1/114/UNIDO/TAS/PMU/91	Plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (phase I, deuxième tranche) (UGP pour le volet de l'investissement)	105	12 mois de retard	En prenant note de la décision 77/8 j), demander à l'ONUDI de présenter à la 100e réunion un rapport sur ce projet présentant des retards de mise en œuvre
Tunisie	TUN/HPMP2/76/UNIDO/INV/SRV/84	Plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (phase II, première tranche) (secteur de l'entretien de l'équipement de réfrigération)	95	12 mois de retard	Demander à l'ONUDI de faire rapport à la 100e réunion sur ce projet présentant des retards de mise en œuvre
Tunisie	TUN/HPMP2/85/UNIDO/INV/SRV/92	Plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (phase II, deuxième tranche)	36	12 mois de retard	Demander à l'ONUDI de faire rapport à la 100e réunion sur ce projet présentant des retards de mise en œuvre
Tunisie	TUN/KIP1/87/UNIDO/INV/AC/94	Plan de mise en œuvre de l'Amendement de Kigali relatif aux HFC (phase I, première tranche) (secteur de fabrication de l'équipement de réfrigération et de climatisation résidentiel)	0	18 mois de retard	Demander à l'ONUDI de faire rapport à la 100e réunion sur ce projet présentant des retards de mise en œuvre
Turquie	TUR/HPMP1/111/UNIDO/INV/SRV/84	Plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (phase I, troisième tranche) (secteur de l'entretien de l'équipement de réfrigération et surveillance)	68	12 mois de retard	Demander à l'ONUDI de faire rapport à la 100e réunion sur ce projet présentant des retards de mise en œuvre
Venezuela (République bolivarienne du)	VEN/HPMP2/141/UNIDO/INV/SRV/93	Plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (phase II, troisième tranche)	72	12 mois de retard	Demander à l'ONUDI de faire rapport à la 100e réunion sur ce projet présentant des retards de mise en œuvre

UNITED NATIONS
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

UNIDO Annual Progress Report 2025

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I. Project summary since the inception of the Multilateral Fund

I.1 Summary data

Since the inception of the Multilateral Fund, UNIDO has been entrusted with the implementation of 2,336 projects across 119 Article 5 countries (excluding cancelled and transferred projects). Of these, 1,970 projects have been completed and 366 remain under implementation as of 31 December 2025. Cumulative approved funding amounts to US$1,036,830,515, of which US$895,262,428 has been disbursed. Through these activities, UNIDO has contributed to the phase-out of 83,218.9 ODP tonnes of controlled substances.

Items	Cumulative since 1991*
Total number of projects approved	2,336
Total number of projects completed	1,970
Total funds approved (US$)	1,036,830,515
Total funds disbursed (US$)	895,262,429
Total approved phase-out (ODP)**	86,379.4
Total actual phase-out (ODP)**	83,565.9
Total approved phase-out (MT)***	6,490.7
Total actual phase-out (MT)***	1,158.2
Total approved phase-out (CO_2-eq tonnes)***	13,570,921
Total actual phase-out (CO_2-eq tonnes)***	2,285,325

*Excluding cancelled and transferred projects.
**Including consumption and production.
***For HFC related projects only (including consumption and production).

I.2 Summary data by cluster

The table below summarizes all approved projects by cluster since the Fund's inception (excluding cancelled and transferred projects). The largest clusters by approved funding are the phase-out of CFCs and the HCFC phase-out management plans (HPMPs). Clusters approved more recently — notably the Kigali HFC implementation plans (KIPs), HPMP stage III and the energy-efficiency window — show lower completion and disbursement rates, consistent with their early stage of implementation.

Clusters	Number of projects*			Funding (US$)*			
	Approved	Completed	% completed	Approved	Disbursed	Balance	% disbursed
Kigali Implementation Plan Stage 1	72	3	4.0	27,816,150	2,529,147	25,287,003	9.0
HCFC phase-out management plan stage 1	273	258	95.0	218,272,599	213,421,278	4,851,321	98.0
HCFC phase-out management plan stage 2	198	77	39.0	171,535,530	119,898,356	51,637,174	70.0
HCFC phase-out management plan stage 3	30	2	7.0	26,164,893	3,639,977	22,524,916	14.0
HFC Individual	173	113	65.0	26,595,198	19,455,252	7,139,946	73.0
HCFC Individual	260	243	93.0	23,409,236	22,974,296	434,940	98.0
Energy Efficiency	32	2	6.0	24,739,295	820,879	23,918,416	3.0
Disposal	13	13	100.0	3,791,983	3,791,984	-1	100.0
CFC Individual	696	696	100.0	248,861,816	248,861,819	-3	100.0
CFC Phase-out Plans	87	87	100.0	51,560,736	51,560,737	-1	100.0
Other ODS Sector Plans	102	102	100.0	75,903,816	75,641,646	262,170	100.0
CFC Production Phase out Plans	4	4	100.0	31,849,298	31,849,298	0	100.0
Other ODS Production	12	12	100.0	18,724,810	18,724,810	0	100.0

Clusters	Number of projects*			Funding (US$)*			
	Approved	Completed	% completed	Approved	Disbursed	Balance	% disbursed
Phase out Plans							
Other ODS Individual	234	234	100.0	60,539,415	60,539,411	4	100.0
Government Support	120	99	82.0	23,983,246	18,863,291	5,119,955	79.0
Agency Programme	24	23	96.0	0	0	0	0.0
Emission Control 1	6	2	33.0	3,082,494	2,690,248	392,246	87.0
Total	**2,336**	**1,970**	**84.0**	**1,036,830,515**	**895,262,429**	**141,568,086**	**86.0**

*Excluding cancelled and transferred projects

II. Project progress in the reporting year

II.1 Activities related to HCFC phase-out

During the reporting year, UNIDO continued to support Article 5 countries in phasing out hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) through HCFC phase-out management plans (HPMPs) at stages I, II and III, complemented by stand-alone HCFC investment and non-investment projects and by preparation activities for subsequent stages and tranches. UNIDO's HCFC portfolio is entirely on the consumption side and did not include any HCFC production phase-out management plans (HPPMPs) during the period; accordingly, no HPPMPs were approved or ongoing in 2025. In 2025, 45 HCFC-related activities were approved, of which 38 were HPMP tranches and projects (25 under stage II, 12 under stage III and 1 under stage I) and 7 were stand-alone HCFC verification and preparation activities. During 2025, 18 HCFC-related activities were completed, of which 16 were HPMP tranches and projects (11 under stage II, 3 under stage I and 2 under stage III) and 2 were HCFC preparation activities. These figures fall within UNIDO's cumulative consumption-side HCFC portfolio of 771 approved activities (279 under HPMP stage I, 198 under stage II, 30 under stage III and 264 stand-alone HCFC individual and preparation activities).

At the close of the reporting period, 181 HCFC-related activities remained under implementation: 121 under HPMP stage II, 28 under stage III, 15 under stage I and 17 HCFC verification and preparation activities. Of these, 134 were investment activities, 35 were non-investment (largely servicing-sector technical assistance) and 12 were preparation activities.

Implementation of the HPMPs progressed well overall during the reporting period. Across the portfolio, investment components continued to advance in the foam, refrigeration and air-conditioning manufacturing sectors, while servicing-sector activities continued across a broad range of countries: technician training and certification, the establishment of training and recovery infrastructure, and the supply of tools and refrigerant identifiers. In the manufacturing sectors, enterprise conversions moved through equipment installation, commissioning, testing and validation towards the decommissioning of HCFC-based systems; a representative milestone was the completed conversion of a polyurethane foam producer to hydrocarbon (pentane) technology, including installation of pentane-based equipment with company co-financing, regulatory approval and full decommissioning of the previous systems, while in other countries foam-conversion equipment was installed across beneficiary enterprises with some final payments outstanding at year-end.

Servicing-sector work featured prominently across the portfolio, reflecting its central role in meeting the remaining HCFC control targets. Countries advanced technician training, certification and the roll-out of good-servicing practices, supported training and vocational centres, and strengthened border and enforcement capacity through the supply of refrigerant identifiers and joint training for customs and

inspection authorities. Illustrative of this work were training events on the F-gas regulation, an associated online database and RAC-sector best practices that reached several hundred participants across several provinces, and an enforcement workshop for environmental inspectors and customs authorities addressing newly adopted ODS/F-gas regulations, mandatory leak checks and equipment registration. Recurring across servicing components were the slow pace of training when delivered through public institutions, mainly owing to administrative and contracting procedures, and the difficulty of establishing technician certification schemes in some countries, which depend on agreements with other ministries.

A growing number of countries were implementing successive HPMP stages in parallel, combining completion of remaining stage II activities with the start-up of stage III, which shaped the pace of delivery across much of the portfolio. Typical of this pattern were programmes in which stage II investment and servicing activities continued, equipment delivery to beneficiary enterprises, installation, commissioning and associated training, the equipping of vocational training centres and the provision of refrigerant identifiers to customs, while stage III start-up followed first-tranche approval with preparation of work plans and the upgrading of training facilities to meet the safety requirements for A2L and A3 (lower-GWP, flammable) refrigerants. Start-up of new stages was frequently gated by administrative and institutional steps, including Government authorizations, tax-exemption procedures for imported equipment, and the re-establishment of functioning NOU structures following institutional changes.

Parts of the portfolio were implemented under particularly difficult operating conditions, where procurement, logistical and institutional constraints compounded one another. In such settings, delivered training and manufacturing equipment awaited final distribution or installation pending replacement of missing components and completion of training arrangements, and foam-sector procurement was complicated by offers exceeding available budgets, and re-tendering; governmental restructuring and the absence of a functioning NOU further slowed decision-making and follow-up. UNIDO maintained engagement with national counterparts and suppliers to keep activities moving as institutional arrangements were clarified.

Across the portfolio, the principal challenges reported were administrative and institutional rather than technology-related. They included delays in the procurement and customs clearance of imported equipment; delays in reaching agreement with national counterparts in some countries; currency and payment constraints; and political and administrative transitions affecting authorizations, including cabinet reshuffles and the need to re-establish NOU structures following governmental changes.

On the technology side, the main issues concerned the market acceptability of lower-GWP alternatives and associated price variation (for example, the transition from R-410A to R-32), where progress has been gradual; the availability of new technologies and requests for local production; and scepticism among technicians regarding the use of flammable hydrocarbon refrigerants. In low-volume-consuming countries in particular, limited budgets constrain the adequate training of technicians. Recent ODS inventory work across the portfolio also identified a higher-than-expected number of R-22 installations among end users, confirming that significant work remains ahead of the 2030 control targets, particularly in relation to recovery, reclamation and recycling (RRR) centres and end-user installations.

II.2 Activities related to HFC phase-down

Activities related to the phase-down of hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) comprise the Kigali HFC implementation plans (KIPs), stand-alone HFC investment and technical-assistance projects, and

preparation activities. In 2025, 30 KIP- and HFC-related activities were approved, of which 25 were under KIPs and 5 were stand-alone HFC preparation and verification activities, comprising 20 investment activities, 8 technical-assistance activities and 2 preparation activities. Based on the actual date of completion, 16 activities were completed during the year, of which 2 were KIP activities and 14 were stand-alone HFC individual activities.

At the close of the reporting period, 91 HFC-related activities remained under implementation across 54 countries in all four regions (49 in Africa, 18 in Latin America and the Caribbean, 14 in Europe and 10 in Asia and the Pacific). These comprised 69 activities under KIPs and 22 stand-alone HFC individual and preparation activities, and were split by type into 56 investment activities, 18 preparation activities and 17 non-investment (technical-assistance) activities. Ongoing work concentrated on establishing the enabling environment for phase-down: strengthening licensing and quota systems, updating servicing-sector competency and certification frameworks, conducting surveys and technical trials of low-GWP alternatives, and procuring tools and training equipment ahead of enterprise conversions.

Building the servicing sector's capacity to work safely with low-GWP and flammable refrigerants was a core, portfolio-wide element of KIP implementation, applicable across all countries. Training programmes delivered under the KIPs cover the safe handling of low-GWP alternatives, good servicing and containment practices, and energy-efficient technologies, so that technicians can also act as prescribers of low-GWP, energy-efficient equipment for their clients. During the reporting year, countries delivered technician and train-the-trainer courses and moved to place these on a certified, standards-based footing: competency and skills standards for the RAC/MAC servicing sector were updated and training curricula and assessment instruments developed; national trainers and technicians were trained and certified, with certificates authorizing them to work legally with low-GWP refrigerants and technician training was rolled out with explicit attention to the participation of women technicians. Advanced and international training on the handling of low-GWP refrigerants and on reclamation was also used to build a core of highly skilled national trainers.

In parallel with curricula and certification, KIPs equipped training and vocational centres and, in several cases, servicing companies, with the tools and equipment needed to train and work with sustainable alternatives, again as a portfolio-wide activity. This included the supply of specialized RAC and MAC training tools and equipment to vocational schools and training centres, building on equipment provided under earlier tranches, and the procurement of toolkits for training centres together with equipment kits issued to certified technicians to support good servicing and containment practice. Deliveries of training tools and equipment continued through the year, in some cases arriving late and awaiting customs clearance, and procurement of equipment and tools for servicing companies was initiated alongside the establishment of training programmes. This infrastructure is intended to make the training sustainable and to give technicians hands-on experience with flammable and other low-GWP refrigerants under safe conditions.

Establishing recovery, recycling and reclamation (RRR) infrastructure and, critically, sustainable business models to keep it operating, was a recurring priority across the portfolio, since RRR reduces the demand for virgin refrigerant and supports compliance as consumption limits tighten. Countries advanced on several fronts: operationalizing RRR centres to build nationwide recovery infrastructure; developing systems and draft frameworks for the recovery, recycling, reclamation and destruction of ODS and HFCs; and organizing refrigerant collection and recovery during servicing through technician associations and importers. Particular emphasis was placed on the economics of RRR. Work to establish self-sustained RRR operations included evaluating the socio-economic context of the RRR network to

define business-model requirements and needs by region, structuring a business plan for self-sustainability, and designing an incentive mechanism that enables RRR operators to go beyond simple recovery. Identifying and engaging suitable operators and beneficiaries, and aligning RRR with national regulatory measures, remained the main challenges.

Conversion activities under the KIPs began to take shape during the reporting year, mostly still in preparation but with the first manufacturing conversions defined and, in some cases, integrated from earlier stand-alone approvals. In the domestic refrigeration manufacturing sector, a conversion project for the phase-out of HFC-134a in the manufacture of domestic refrigerators was integrated into KIP stage I, complemented by an energy-efficiency pilot supporting the transition to refrigerators meeting or exceeding the highest national energy-labelling class and including the upgrade of a national laboratory to test equipment operating with flammable refrigerants. In another country, KIP stage I provides for the conversion of production lines manufacturing water dispensers operating with HFC-134a and air conditioners operating with R-410A, which will enable a ban on the import, assembly and manufacture of HFC-based equipment from 1 January 2027. Across the portfolio, the selected conversion technologies are low-GWP, predominantly hydrocarbons and lower-GWP HFCs such as R-32, and their introduction depends on beneficiary readiness, the availability of components and system-house support, and the safety upgrades required for flammable refrigerants.

Establishing and operating the regulatory framework for phase-down was a central theme across the portfolio. Countries continued to introduce and apply HFC import licensing and quota systems, which are gradually improving but are still creating adjustment difficulties for some companies as the market adapts. Regional trade rules also constrained the policy instruments available in some cases.

For KIPs approved in the reporting period, work focused mainly on establishing the institutional and contractual arrangements required for implementation. In a representative case, implementation initially awaited the Government authorization received in June 2025 and was subsequently affected by changes within the ministry of environment and the absence of a fully functioning NOU structure; in parallel, preparatory work for the manufacturing component continued, including the preparation of contracts for the five beneficiary enterprises. Because conversion activities had not yet substantially started, no significant technical challenges related to the introduction of HC-600a, HC-290 or HFC-32 were encountered as the main challenge was securing the institutional arrangements and national coordination required to begin implementation.

The principal challenges during the reporting year were related to procurement and customs clearance of imported equipment and institutional transitions and the need to establish or re-establish functioning NOU structures slowed decision-making in some countries. The identification of beneficiaries, the ongoing adjustment to new quota systems, and the wide variation across sectors in the cost of alternatives and in readiness to adopt low-GWP technologies also shaped the pace of delivery.

On the technology side, the main issues concerned the market acceptability of lower-GWP alternatives and the associated price variation (for example, the transition from R-410A to R-32), where progress has been gradual; the availability of new technologies and requests for local production; and scepticism among technicians regarding the use of flammable hydrocarbon refrigerants. Conversions also depend on components suppliers and on the nature of the contracts and agreements between appliance manufacturers or assemblers and their suppliers, which can constrain the pace of enterprise conversions. In low-volume-consuming countries in particular, limited budgets continue to constrain the adequate training of technicians in the safe handling of the new alternatives.

II.3 Activities related to energy efficiency

Energy-efficiency activities in UNIDO's portfolio are pursued in the context of HCFC phase-out and HFC phase-down, recognizing that the transition to low-GWP refrigerants offers an opportunity to maintain or improve the energy performance of refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) equipment. During the reporting period, the main energy-efficiency work delivered through the HPMPs concerned the additional components to maintain energy efficiency in the servicing sector of low-volume-consuming (LVC) countries, funded pursuant to decision 89/6(b). Energy-efficiency elements were also embedded in HFC phase-down activities and in the dedicated pilot projects submitted under decisions 91/65 and 94/60, which are reported under the relevant HPMP and KIP sections.

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

Additional energy-efficiency components under decision 89/6(b) were incorporated into the HPMP stage II agreements of 12 low-volume-consuming countries, spanning Latin America and the Caribbean, Africa and Europe. At the close of the reporting period, 11 of these components were under implementation and 1 had been completed. The components are servicing-sector-focused and aim to maintain the energy efficiency of RAC equipment as the sector transitions to lower-GWP alternatives; they combine regulatory support, technician training and capacity-building, energy-performance monitoring, the equipping of training centres, and awareness-raising.

Several components strengthened the regulatory basis for energy efficiency in the RAC sector. Countries revised existing regulations on energy efficiency, energy-labelling and minimum energy performance standards (MEPS) and convened relevant institutions, energy-efficiency agencies, standards bodies, ministries, RAC associations and technical universities, to align efforts with national priorities. Guidance was prepared for importers and customs agents covering conformity-assessment procedures, energy-efficiency labelling and MEPS for refrigerators and air conditioners, including risk-analysis tools to help identify counterfeit or falsely marked products. A green public procurement policy was also drafted and promoted with procurement authorities and municipalities to encourage the uptake of energy-efficient, low-GWP equipment, an initiative that requires cross-ministerial coordination to adopt at national level.

Training of RAC-sector stakeholders on energy efficiency was a central element across the components. Countries updated vocational training curricula and delivered seminars and workshops for trainers and technicians on improving energy efficiency during the installation, maintenance and servicing of RAC equipment, including refrigerant-charge optimization, preventive and corrective maintenance, heat recovery and the use of digital monitoring tools. Training also covered the installation and maintenance of R-290-based air conditioners and broader energy-management topics, including ISO 50001 internal-auditor training and courses on energy efficiency in buildings and in refrigeration systems delivered to technicians, students and end users. Attention was given throughout to the participation of women among the trainees.

Components supported the measurement and demonstration of energy performance in real operating conditions. Specialized monitoring and data-logging equipment was procured

to record temperature, pressure, electrical and thermodynamic variables, in some cases with cloud-based storage for continuous and remote monitoring, and deployed in end-user energy-efficiency and "zero-leakage". Energy assessments of end-user facilities identified concrete efficiency measures, such as correcting power factors and rehabilitating equipment operating below nominal capacity, and an energy-efficiency pilot in a food-processing facility installed a parallel hydrocarbon sub-cooling system on an ice-making machine, increasing ice-production capacity by about 20 per cent while reducing HFC refrigerant demand. These activities generate practical evidence linking good servicing practice and low-GWP technologies to measurable energy savings.

To sustain the training effort, components provided for the establishment of refrigeration training centres and the upgrading of specialized energy-efficiency centres, created in partnership with vocational institutes, production centres and universities and equipped with the tools needed to assess RAC-system performance and energy efficiency. Awareness-raising accompanied these activities, including the preparation and distribution of brochures, leaflets, infographics and digital materials, public events and expert panels, for example, on the low environmental impact and high energy efficiency of R-290 and, on World Refrigeration Day, a demonstration of an energy-efficient geothermal heating and cooling system, and the preparation of awareness materials in other countries.

Overall, the decision 89/6(b) components advanced steadily where national institutional arrangements were in place, delivering regulatory, training, monitoring and awareness outputs across the servicing sector. The principal issues were administrative rather than technical: several components were still at the consultant-recruitment or contract-preparation stage at year-end; the low budgets characteristic of LVC servicing-sector components constrain the scale of training and equipment that can be provided; and initiatives such as national green procurement require cross-ministerial coordination to be adopted.

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

Under decision 91/65, the Executive Committee approved pilot projects to maintain and/or enhance the energy efficiency of replacement technologies and equipment in the context of HFC phase-down (non-investment activities). UNIDO's pilot projects concentrate on the enabling environment for energy efficiency in the refrigeration, air-conditioning and heat-pump (RACHP) sector, including minimum energy performance standards (MEPS) and labelling, testing and enforcement capacity, and end-user demonstrations of low-GWP technologies, laying the institutional and regulatory groundwork on which subsequent energy-efficiency investment (for example under decision 94/60) can build. Pilot projects were approved and are under implementation in several countries, including a pilot to enhance the energy efficiency of replacement technologies and equipment and a pilot to maintain and/or enhance energy efficiency by removing barriers to MEPS enforcement, complemented by demonstrations of low-GWP technologies in commercial and supermarket refrigeration. Additional pilot concepts are being developed with several other countries.

The pilots have helped strengthen institutional coordination between national ozone units

(NOUs) and national energy-efficiency authorities, bringing ozone and energy mandates together around a common agenda. Coordination advanced most smoothly where arrangements allowed the implementing agency to engage the energy authorities and standards bodies directly, for example through cooperation with national standards and testing institutions and regulatory authorities to establish and enforce labelling and MEPS. Where such direct channels were still being established, implementation naturally progressed at a more measured pace, reflecting the time needed to align mandates and build working relationships across institutions that had not previously collaborated. Because ozone and energy efficiency have traditionally sat under separate mandates, clarifying complementary roles takes time, and sustaining a clear, cooperative division of responsibilities between the NOUs and the energy authorities remains important to the impact of the pilots.

The pilots made a direct contribution to strengthening MEPS for RACHP equipment, and MEPS revision and development progressed without major technical issues. Activities included establishing or upgrading energy-labelling standards and MEPS to incorporate low-GWP and zero-ODP refrigerant requirements, establishing market-surveillance programmes to collect appliance energy-performance data for regular MEPS updates, upgrading national testing laboratories to test equipment operating with flammable refrigerants (including the necessary ventilation and fire-safety systems) and training laboratory staff on verification testing, and training customs officers to enforce energy-labelling requirements. A recurring point is that Multilateral Fund support is often the essential enabler of this work: in many countries MEPS development and implementation would not be prioritized without donor funding, so the pilots have been instrumental in initiating and accelerating MEPS reform.

By creating or reinforcing awareness of energy efficiency, introducing alternative technologies and encouraging sector-wide thinking, the pilot projects have played a particularly important role in educating end users and prompting a technology shift towards low-GWP alternatives. Demonstrations of low-GWP options in real operating conditions, for example ammonia (NH_3) and CO_2 cascade and secondary-loop systems for supermarket refrigeration, provide practical evidence to support replication, and complementary low-GWP demonstration and MEPS-development activities in the servicing and manufacturing sectors reinforce the same objectives. Demand for this instrument is growing, with several additional countries seeking to submit 91/65 concepts. At the same time, the transition is uneven: much end-user equipment is still operating with R-22, underlining the scale of the technology shift that remains.

The principal implementation challenges were administrative and beneficiary-related rather than technical. Securing beneficiaries for energy-management-system and technology demonstrations proved difficult, particularly where co-financing is required: not all companies are willing to invest while they can continue using HFCs. In one case, it was difficult to identify end users willing to test NH_3 and CO_2 cascade or secondary-loop systems because of their higher system cost compared with propane (R-290)-based options, prompting a search for beneficiaries in other sectors. These factors, together with the institutional-coordination constraints noted above, were the primary influences on the timeliness of pilot implementation during the reporting period.

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

Investment projects under the energy-efficiency operational framework established by decision 94/60 were approved and initiated during the reporting period, supporting the transition to energy-efficient, low-GWP refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) equipment in the context of HFC phase-down. Most of these projects were approved at the 96th or 97th meetings and were therefore in start-up at year-end, with contracting, scoping and first disbursements taking place around the turn of the year. Investment projects included a residential air-conditioning project and a domestic-refrigeration manufacturing project, together with a set of energy-efficiency projects and preparation activities in Egypt.

The framework's investment projects target the conversion of manufacturing enterprises to energy-efficient, low-GWP RAC equipment. In the domestic-refrigeration manufacturing sector, a project approved at the 97th meeting supports the sole national manufacturer of domestic refrigerators and freezers in transitioning to models meeting or exceeding the highest national energy-labelling class. In the residential air-conditioning sector, an investment project was likewise approved at the 97th meeting under decision 94/60, and two projects to enhance energy efficiency in the context of HFC phase-down were approved at the same meeting, with contracts issued to the beneficiary companies, including the enterprise Fresh. Because several of these conversions take place at the same enterprises undertaking KIP refrigerant conversions, the energy-efficiency and refrigerant-conversion activities are being sequenced to avoid disrupting production, for example, deferring the start of the conversion contract until after the seasonal production peak and completion of the KIP conversion.

A common thread across the countries is the strengthening of national testing and metrological capacity, which underpins both enterprise conversion and MEPS enforcement. Activities included contracting the upgrade of national testing laboratories, two of three national laboratories under contract, together with a major contract with the national standardization body, and contractors mobilized on site, the assessment and flammable-gas-detection safety design of national testing laboratories to prepare their refurbishment, and the planned upgrading of the national laboratory to test equipment operating with flammable refrigerants as part of the investment project. This capacity provides the basis for verification testing of refrigerators and air conditioners against MEPS and energy-labelling requirements.

As most projects were approved at the 96th or 97th meetings, progress took the form of issuing contracts to beneficiary enterprises and effecting first disbursements in the first half of 2026, continuing enterprise scoping and preparing terms of reference ahead of contract signature and first disbursement expected later in 2026, and finalizing arrangements to begin the conversion contract towards year-end once production and sequencing constraints allowed.

Preparation of projects under the framework rests on enterprise surveys and data collection, beneficiary identification and selection, the engagement of national and international consultants, and the development of full project proposals. This work proved demanding, principally because of the difficulty of collecting enterprise data: companies

are protective of their business information and tend to lose interest when extensive commercial data are requested. The scale of funding mobilized is typically a key determinant of, and incentive for, industry participation in conversion or energy-efficiency projects, while the enforcement of MEPS is important in providing a level playing field that encourages enterprises to invest.

(d) Status of implementation of the minimum energy performance standards including domestic refrigeration and residential air-conditioning particularly in countries that are supported through projects relating to energy efficiency

Work on minimum energy performance standards (MEPS) for domestic refrigeration and residential air-conditioning advanced in several of the countries supported through energy-efficiency projects, since operational and enforceable MEPS are a prerequisite for locking in the energy savings associated with the shift to low-GWP equipment. Reported progress included the resolution of a testing-laboratory software issue and the training of laboratory staff at the Standards Organization of Nigeria (SON), alongside the drafting of a green public procurement policy and the strengthening of MEPS for refrigerators; SON has domesticated the regional ECOSTAND labelling standard and issued a mandatory standard for air conditioners, and is progressively tightening MEPS for refrigerators and air conditioners and reinforcing market surveillance through a national product database. Other countries prepared and proposed for adoption MEPS for household air-conditioners and refrigeration appliances, and advanced the review and update of national RAC energy-efficiency standards, including standards for air-conditioning equipment. Testing-laboratory upgrades under the investment and pilot projects, including capacity to test equipment operating with flammable refrigerants, provide the metrological basis for enforcing these standards.

MEPS processes are at different levels of maturity across the portfolio, some are completed while others are still in development, and countries remain largely in the preparatory phase for the standards linked to the energy-efficiency pilots. Reaching agreement on MEPS levels has been difficult, because enterprises differ in their technical capacity and cost structures and smaller companies face higher unit costs owing to the lack of economies of scale. A structural challenge is that, in many countries, MEPS fall outside the mandate of the NOU: the standards and their enforcement are the responsibility of national energy or standards authorities, so MEPS processes cannot be led by the NOU alone. These authorities frequently need support not only to develop MEPS but, critically, to enforce them, and there is a clear need for regional and sub-regional cooperation to support the successful development and implementation of MEPS.

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

Pursuant to decision 91/66, UNIDO implemented preparation and technical-assistance projects for the preparation of national inventories of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances and the development of national plans for their collection, transport and disposal. At the portfolio level, these comprised 42 preparation projects across 42 countries in all four regions (23 in Africa, 8 in Latin America and the Caribbean, 6 in Asia and the Pacific and 5 in Europe). Eighteen of the projects were

approved in 2025, mostly at the 97th meeting in December 2025, adding to those approved in 2023 (15) and 2024 (9); four projects were completed during the reporting year.

The preparation projects follow a common sequence, a national survey of used or unwanted controlled substances, the compilation of a draft inventory, and the development of a national action or management plan for their collection, transport and disposal. Projects approved in earlier years progressed well through this sequence, with surveys completed, draft inventories submitted, international consultants recruited to review the inventories and guide action-plan development, and online training workshops on inventory and data collection delivered; most of these inventories and action plans are now close to completion. The projects approved at the 97th meeting were in start-up, with early milestones including sub-contracts with the national ozone units (NOUs), agreed work plans, the tendering and recruitment of consultancy firms to draft the inventories, and NOU endorsement of terms of reference. In several countries this start-up work advanced within weeks of approval, while in others it awaited formal NOU alignment and endorsement.

As part of developing the national management plans, several projects assessed options for the environmentally sound collection, transport and disposal of the identified ODS banks, including destruction through co-processing in cement kilns. With the support of international consultants, technical visits were conducted to national cement producers to identify and assess possible destruction mechanisms, and draft protocols for destruction testing were prepared. This element of the preparation work experienced significant delays, mainly because of the lengthy process required to reach agreement with the cement companies: negotiations took longer than expected, and aligning the technical, financial and operational conditions proved challenging.

Implementation of one national inventory project progressed during the year. Implementation in some cases was affected by military confrontation of June 2025, which disrupted travel, stakeholder consultations and field activities, and the schedule was adjusted to take account of the safety of project personnel and national counterparts.

Several cross-cutting issues shaped delivery. Identifying suitably qualified experts for this specialized field was difficult, and data collection took longer than expected owing to conflicts of interest and the time required to align the data gathered by experts with government endorsement. The negotiation of destruction arrangements with cement companies was a particular source of delay. A further pressure relates to timing: with most projects due for completion close to the 99th and 100th meeting when further discussions and decision on the lifecycle refrigerant management should take place, the schedules converge closely, placing considerable pressure on implementing agencies and countries to deliver on time the national inventories and action plans and to the required quality.

III. Project completion in the reporting year

During 2025, UNIDO completed 47 projects, including preparatory funding activities. The associated phase-out and the distribution across clusters are summarized in the table below. Completions were concentrated in the HFC individual and HCFC phase-out management plan clusters.

Cluster	Number of projects completed	Phase-out		
		ODP	MT*	CO_2-eq tonnes*
Kigali Implementation Plan Stage 1	2	0.0	25.1	49,810.8
HCFC phase-out management plan stage 1	3	15.0	0.0	0.0
HCFC phase-out	11	51.0	0.0	0.0

Cluster	Number of projects completed	Phase-out		
		ODP	MT*	CO_2-eq tonnes*
management plan stage 2				
HCFC phase-out management plan stage 3	2	11.6	0.0	0.0
HFC Individual	18	0.0	118.7	211,513.0
HCFC Individual	3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Energy Efficiency	2	0.0	0.0	0.0
CFC Individual	1	193.6	0.0	0.0
Other ODS Sector Plans	1	1,257.9	0.0	0.0
Government Support	3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Agency Programme	1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	47	1,529.1	143.8	261,323.8

*For HFC related projects only.

IV. Gender mainstreaming

During 2025, UNIDO continued to implement the Multilateral Fund Gender Policy across its Montreal Protocol portfolio, applying it to all projects approved from the 85th meeting. When preparing and submitting project proposals, UNIDO includes, to the extent possible, activities that address gender equality and women's empowerment, using the checklists and potential indicators contained in the project guides for that purpose. By the end of the reporting period, the Gender Policy was being applied in 86 countries as part of projects approved from the 85th meeting, an increase from 79 countries reported for 2024.

Following the strengthening of the policy, new stages and tranches of multi-year agreements submitted since the 94th meeting incorporate mandatory gender requirements and associated performance indicators. During the reporting period, new multi-year-agreement stages and tranches were submitted for some 30 countries, each presenting the mandatory requirements in a dedicated section on consideration of the Multilateral Fund gender policy.

UNIDO, as an organization, acknowledges the substantial positive impact of gender equality and women's empowerment on sustained economic growth and the promotion of sustainable industrial development, which are instrumental in driving poverty reduction and fostering social integration. Accordingly, it maintains its own policy and strategy for gender mainstreaming with the goal of achieving tangible outcomes. The integration of gender mainstreaming into project implementation encompasses several key facets:

- Project teams are composed to ensure a balanced representation of male and female members;
- the recruitment process is monitored to track the proportion of applications received from men and women;
- vacancy announcements include provisions that actively encourage women to apply;
- recruitment panels are constituted with a gender-balanced composition;
- participation rates of male and female beneficiaries in capacity-building and awareness-raising activities are monitored;
- all documents generated under the project, policies, strategies, training materials and knowledge products are made gender-responsive;
- online platforms, events, trainings, workshops, discussions, roundtables and side events are designed to be gender-responsive;

- capacity-building initiatives are structured to be sensitive to gender-related nuances;
- public awareness campaigns incorporate gender perspectives, aiming to increase female involvement in ozone protection; and
- monitoring and evaluation activities include dedicated reporting on gender-related issues.

In many countries the technical workforce in the refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) sector remains predominantly male. UNIDO is actively engaged in identifying potential female technicians and engineers who could pursue careers in the sector and in offering tailored training programmes, with success varying from country to country. While technical training and certification in the RAC sector continue to be male-dominated, there are notable examples of targeted interventions, inclusive meetings and gender-focused awareness activities across the portfolio.

Gender mainstreaming was pursued through consultation and engagement with RAC associations, standardization and training institutions, academia and civil society throughout project planning and implementation. Stakeholder meetings and sectoral workshops were used to broaden the participation of women in national discussions on the sector's transition, and dedicated events raised the visibility of women professionals, for example, awareness activities explicitly framed around women in the RAC sector and women and climate action, and a World Refrigeration Day programme featuring a session on the role of female professionals in the RAC sector. Consultations on certification-system development brought together national ozone units, standardization institutes, vocational-training offices and RAC associations, with women's participation tracked and, in some cases, reaching around 30 per cent of participants.

From the implementing agency's perspective, gender considerations are embedded in the project cycle through the professional engagement of women and the systematic monitoring of participation. Female national consultants and experts were engaged in stakeholder consultations, data analysis and legislative work, ensuring female representation in decision-support roles and technical meetings, and the participation of women was tracked across training, certification and awareness activities. Targeted instruments were used to build a future female workforce, including scholarships for women in the RAC and mobile-air-conditioning (MAC) manufacturing sectors and introductory and train-the-trainer sessions designed to encourage women's entry into the profession. Provisions to encourage female applicants, gender-balanced recruitment panels and gender-responsive training materials further strengthened the capacity of both UNIDO and national counterparts to integrate the gender policy into implementation.

Concrete results were recorded across the portfolio, generally showing modest but growing female participation in a traditionally male sector. In one country's KIP, technician training targeted 100 RAC technicians including 20 women, and 50 of the customs officers trained were women. Elsewhere, national RAC trainers and technicians trained and certified to work with low-GWP refrigerants included women. Servicing-sector seminars and workshops on energy efficiency and good practices recorded female participation ranging from a handful of women to near parity in individual sessions, for example, workshops with 26, 56 and 121 participants each including a small number of women, and an end-user activity with balanced attendance. Awareness and training events specifically promoting women in the sector were held, including a "Women in Refrigeration and Air Conditioning" training with 40 participants (32 men and 8 women) and an introductory session for 10 women, alongside broader courses with female participation.

In the manufacturing and certification streams, a train-the-trainer programme reached 54 RAC trainers

and further certification activities certified 29 trainers, with women tracked as a share of participants, and gender was addressed explicitly at a World Refrigeration Day event. A pilot technician-certification scheme based on EU Regulation 2067/2015 trained and certified 95 RAC trainers including 16 women, and enforcement-officer training included five women. Gender activities centred on scholarships for women in the RAC/MAC manufacturing sector, with the first year of implementation completed and the second under preparation, complemented by conversion projects and upcoming training that create further openings for female engineers. Scholarships for women and awareness campaigns targeting women likewise featured in servicing-sector activity, with gender participation recorded in regional training events. Sectoral and awareness workshops recorded rising female presence in national discussions on the RAC transition.

UNIDO applied its guide for gender mainstreaming in Multilateral Fund-supported projects, using its checklists and potential indicators to identify gender-responsive activities at the design stage and to monitor them during implementation, including the sex-disaggregated reporting of participation in training and awareness activities. Experience during the year confirmed that there is immense potential for advancing gender mainstreaming within the Montreal Protocol portfolio: the combination of targeted scholarships, the recruitment of female consultants, female-focused sessions and deliberate inclusion in meetings reflects a growing commitment to gender mainstreaming in RAC-sector activities, and engaging girls and women in ozone and climate protection has the potential to double the human capacity available in each country for these efforts. At the same time, sustained investment is needed in several regions to increase the number of female technicians and engineers, and in low-volume-consuming countries budget constraints mean that gender mainstreaming competes with other priorities. Adequate funding for gender mainstreaming activities, beyond mere participant attendance monitoring, holds the promise of enduring results; the TEAP replenishment report[1] recognized that "without a requirement to earmark funding for those activities, not all countries will be able to properly respond to gender required actions and will not prioritise it." UNIDO stands ready to continue implementing the Multilateral Fund Gender Policy within existing budgetary constraints, while also being prepared to develop more comprehensive gender programmes within the stages of multi-year agreement projects, such as HCFC phase-out management plans and Kigali HFC implementation plans

V. Risk assessment

During the reporting period, the delays were concentrated in projects under implementation and were, in the large majority of cases, administrative, institutional and logistical rather than technical: across the ongoing portfolio the issues most frequently reflected in project reporting related to procurement, beneficiary engagement, institutional change and customs clearance. UNIDO manages these risks systematically through regular progress reporting, mission-based follow-up, and early and continuous engagement with national ozone units (NOUs) and government counterparts to anticipate and mitigate recurrence. The principal categories of delay, with root causes, actions taken and preventive measures, are set out below.

The most frequently reported cause of delay was the procurement and customs clearance of imported equipment, including tools, training equipment and refrigerant identifiers. The root causes are the lead

[1]TEAP report assessing the funding requirement for the replenishment of the Multilateral Fund for 2024–2026, which analysed the funding for gender mainstreaming of other global funds.

times of international procurement, the time required to complete tax-exemption and customs-clearance formalities, and, for equipment using flammable refrigerants, additional safety and handling requirements. UNIDO's actions included early preparation of tender documents, initiating procurement in parallel with other start-up steps, and close coordination with national authorities on tax-exemption and clearance procedures. To avoid recurrence, procurement is being front-loaded and realistic clearance timelines are built into project work plans from the outset.

A second major cause of delay was the difficulty of securing the participation of beneficiary enterprises, particularly for conversion and energy-efficiency activities. Root causes include the reluctance of enterprises to invest, especially where co-financing is required or where they can continue using HFCs; the protectiveness of companies towards their business and downstream-user data; and, in some cases, beneficiary processes that are not cooperative. In the foam sector, for example, consolidating information on downstream users proved difficult, and identifying end users willing to test higher-cost low-GWP options was challenging in others. UNIDO is addressing this by strengthening communication and outreach to industry, increasing its presence at relevant industry events, and conducting additional engagement to build confidence. The key preventive lesson is the importance of careful beneficiary selection and of early, sustained industry engagement, since the cooperativeness of the selected enterprises is decisive for timely delivery.

Delays also arose from initial difficulties in reaching agreement with NOUs and from gaps in communication. The root cause is typically limited counterpart availability or capacity and the time needed to align on work plans and terms of reference. UNIDO increased follow-up and direct engagement to re-establish work plans, and, depending on the situation, drew on a project management unit (PMU) in the country where one exists or undertook missions to meet the NOU and stakeholders directly. Continuous engagement from the earliest stage of implementation, and clear division of roles with the NOU, are applied to prevent such delays from recurring.

Political and administrative transitions were a recurrent source of delay, including cabinet reshuffles and elections that affected previously obtained authorizations, and institutional restructuring or the absence of a fully functioning NOU that slowed decision-making. The root cause is the dependence of implementation on government authorizations and on stable institutional arrangements. UNIDO's actions included seeking renewed government clearances, maintaining engagement with national counterparts while institutional arrangements were clarified, and proceeding with preparatory work where possible. Anticipating transitions, building relationships across the relevant institutions rather than with individuals alone, and incorporating authorization lead times into schedules are the measures used to limit recurrence.

In some cases, delays or limitations arose from regulatory and regional trade arrangements. The root cause is that certain policy instruments cannot be applied unilaterally within a trade bloc. UNIDO addressed this through regional dialogue, and the broader lesson is the need for regional and sub-regional cooperation to develop and implement compatible licensing, quota and standards measures. However, this can be challenging in trade blocks comprised of countries with different statuses under the Montreal Protocol (countries in transition and Article 5 countries).

A number of projects were affected by country-specific operating conditions beyond the agency's control. Security and conflict disrupted travel, stakeholder consultations and field activities, requiring the implementation schedule to be adjusted with the safety of project personnel and national counterparts as the priority, and international sanctions affected supply chains, which UNIDO mitigated

by engaging local system houses to source required inputs. In one especially difficult operating environment, guidance was requested from the UNIDO Legal department and the Multilateral Fund Secretariat on how to proceed, and a number of the affected projects were subsequently cancelled at the 98th meeting. In such settings UNIDO applies risk-adjusted scheduling and contingency sourcing and maintains engagement with counterparts and suppliers as conditions allow.

Taken together, these measures constitute UNIDO's systematic approach to identifying, monitoring and mitigating the risk of project delay: continuous progress monitoring and reporting, mission-based follow-up, early and sustained engagement with NOUs and government counterparts, the use of in-country PMUs where beneficial, careful beneficiary selection and early industry engagement, and realistic scheduling that anticipates procurement, authorization and institutional lead times. This approach is intended both to resolve delays as they arise and to reduce the likelihood of their recurrence across the portfolio.

VI. Performance indicators

The targets and achievements for the year 2025 performance indicators approved during the 95th Meeting of the ExCom are indicated below.

Planning – Approvals

Tranches approved: Number of tranches approved vs. those planned

In 2025, 42 tranches were approved in total against the updated target of 45. The original target was 63, however, the following projects were not approved, for reasons beyond UNIDO's control:

- UNIDO was ready for submission of the following tranches from HPMPs Stage I for Syria, HPMP Stage II: Bahamas, Grenada, Kuwait, Equatorial Guinea, Sao Tome and Principe; and KIP Stage I for Brazil, Burundi, Cote d'Ivoire, Gabon, Namibia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Zambia, but the lead agencies were not ready for submission;
- The tranche request for Algeria was not submitted since based on decision 95/40 the funding associated with the third and fourth tranches of the HPMP Stage I for Algeria were removed from the agreement;
- The tranche request under the HPMP Stage II for Qatar was prepared and submitted, but following MLFS review was advised to be withdrawn as the ExCom decision conditions for the cooperating IA component, were not fulfilled;
- The tranche request under the KIP Stage I for Mexico was prepared and submitted, but approval was deferred to the 98th meeting;
- The tranche request for Iraq could not be submitted due to Executive Committee decision related to other project in Iraq;
- The tranche request under HPMP Stage III for Bahrain was not submitted with UNIDO.

In addition to the approvals from the Business Plan, additional projects that were not part of the Business Plan for 2025, were prepared, submitted and approved by the Executive Committee. These are first tranches from 2 newly approved HPMPS for Cameroon and Egypt and second tranche under the KIP

Stage I for Turkmenistan. That brings the total number of additional tranches approved to 3, leading to total of 45 tranches approved compared to the updated target of 45 tranches.

Projects/activities approved: Number of projects/activities approved vs. those planned (including project preparation activities)

During 2025, 17 individual projects were approved against the originally agreed target of 46. However, the target should be updated to 19 taking into account the projects not approved for reasons beyond UNIDO's control:

- The Project preparation for KIP in the foam sector in North Macedonia could not be submitted as consumption in the foam sector could not be identified;
- UNEP submitted the preparatory funding for HPMP Stage III for Iraq and Kuwait, energy efficiency projects under decision 89/6 for Botswana, Chad, Eritrea, Ethiopia and Guinea-Bissau and ODS inventories projects for Ethiopia and Serbia for UNEP implementation only.
- UNDP submitted the preparatory funding for KIP Stage I for Bahrain for UNDP implementation only.
- Funding for preparation of Kigali HFC implementation plans (KIPs) for Algeria and Qatar could not be submitted due to the fact that the countries did not ratify the Kigali Amendment. UNIDO could have submitted these requests, but then they would have to be withdrawn due to the fact that ratification process was not completed in the respective countries;
- UNIDO was ready for requesting energy efficiency projects under decision 89/6 for Bahamas, Burundi, Equatorial Guinea, Sao Tome and Principe and Suriname, but lead agency was not;
- UNIDO was ready for requesting the preparatory funding for HPMP Stage II for Mauritania; for HPMP Stage III for Senegal, and for KIP Stage I for Equatorial Guinea, Iraq, Madagascar and South Sudan, but lead agency was not;
- Based on country decision, energy efficiency project was requested by UNIDO for Bosnia and Herzegovina, North Macedonia and Serbia under decision 91/65, instead of 89/6.

In addition to the approvals from the Business Plan, additional 34 projects that were not part of the Business Plan for 2025, were prepared, submitted and approved by the Executive Committee. These are five project preparations for energy efficiency pilot projects, six pilot projects on energy efficiency (decision 91/65), two pilot projects on energy efficiency (decision 94/60), one HFC investment project for compressors, five verification reports, 13 projects for preparation of national inventory of banks of waste controlled substances and development of a national plan for management of these substances (decision 91/66), two institutional strengthening projects, one tranche under approved KIP Stage II and two tranches from new HPMPs Stage III. That brings the total number of additional projects/activities approved to 34, leading to total of 51 projects/activities approved; 32 more compared to the updated target of 19. This number is quite high mainly due to the newly opened funding windows.

Implementation

Funds disbursed: Based on estimated disbursement in Progress Report

During 2025 the funds disbursed as per IPSAS were US$ 33,575,288 against the estimated disbursements for year 2025 established in the Progress Report for year 2024 of US$ 18,778,557.

ODS phased-out: ODS phase-out for HCFC related projects

1,529 ODP tonnes can be recorded as achievements for all MYA projects reported as completed in 2025 against the target of 259 ODP tonnes.

HFC phased-down: HFC phase-down for HFC-related projects

261,324 CO2-eq tonnes can be recorded as achievements for all MYA projects reported as completed in 2025 against the target of 291,086 CO2-eq tonnes.

Project completion for activities: Project completion vs. planned in progress reports for all activities (excluding project preparation)

During 2025, UNIDO completed 27 projects against the target of 53.

Type of indicator	Short title	Calculation	Targets	Achievements	Additional achievements in 2025
Planning-Approval	Tranches approved	Number of tranches approved vs. those planned*	45[2]	42	3[3]
Planning-Approval	Individual projects/ activities approved	Number of projects/activities approved vs. those planned (including project preparation activities)	19[4]	17	34[5]
Implementation	Funds disbursed	Based on estimated disbursement in progress reports	US$ 18,778,557	US$ 33,575,288	
Implementation	ODS phase-out for	ODS phase-out for HCFC-related projects	259 ODP	1,529 ODP	

[2] The original target was 63, however, the below projects were not approved beyond UNIDO's control: (1) UNIDO was ready for submission of the following tranches from HPMPs Stage I for Syria, HPMP Stage II: Bahamas, Grenada, Kuwait, Equatorial Guinea, Sao Tome and Principe; and KIP Stage I for Brazil, Burundi, Cote d'Ivoire, Gabon, Namibia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Zambia, but the lead agencies were not ready for submission; (2) The tranche request for Algeria was not submitted since based on decision 95/40 the funding associated with the third and fourth tranches of the HPMP Stage I for Algeria were removed from the agreement; (3) The tranche request under the HPMP Stage II for Qatar was prepared and submitted, but following MLFS review was advised to be withdrawn as the ExCom decision conditions for the cooperating IA component, were not fulfilled; (4) The tranche request under the KIP Stage I for Mexico was prepared and submitted, but approval was deferred to the 98th meeting; (5) The tranche request for Iraq could not be submitted due to Executive Committee decision related to other project in Iraq; (5) The tranche request under HPMP Stage III for Bahrain was not submitted with UNIDO.

[3] In addition to the approvals from the Business Plan, additional project that were not part of the Business Plan for 2025, were prepared, submitted and approved by the Executive Committee. These are first tranches from 2 newly approved HPMPS for Cameroon and Egypt and second tranche under the KIP Stage I for Turkmenistan.

[4] During 2025, 17 individual projects were approved against the originally agreed target of 46. However the target should be updated to 19 taking into account the projects not approved for reasons beyond UNIDO's control: (1) The Project preparation for KIP in the foam sector in North Macedonia could not be submitted as consumption in the foam 2sector could not be identified; (2) UNEP submitted the preparatory funding for HPMP Stage III for Iraq and Kuwait, energy efficiency projects under decision 89/6 for Botswana, Chad, Eritrea, Ethiopia and Guinea-Bissau and ODS inventories projects for Ethiopia and Serbia for UNEP implementation only. (3) UNDP submitted the preparatory funding for KIP Stage I for Bahrain for UNDP implementation only. (4) Funding for preparation of Kigali HFC implementation plans (KIPs) for Algeria and Qatar could not be submitted due to the fact that the countries did not ratify the Kigali Amendment. UNIDO could have submitted these requests, but then they would have to be withdrawn due to the fact that ratification process was not completed in the respective countries; (5) UNIDO was ready for requesting energy efficiency projects under decision 89/6 for Bahamas, Burundi, Equatorial Guinea, Sao Tome and Principe and Suriname, but lead agency was not; (6) UNIDO was ready for requesting the preparatory funding for HPMP Stage II for Mauritania; for HPMP Stage III for Senegal, and for KIP Stage I for Equatorial Guinea, Iraq, Madagascar and South Sudan, but lead agency was not; (7) Based on country decision, energy efficiency project was requested by UNIDO for Bosnia and Herzegovina, North Macedonia and Serbia under decision 91/65, instead of 89/6.

[5] In addition to the approvals from the Business Plan, additional 34 projects that were not part of the Business Plan for 2025, were prepared, submitted and approved by the Executive Committee. These are five project preparations for energy efficiency pilot projects, six pilot projects on energy efficiency (decision 91/65), two pilot project on energy efficiency (decision 94/60), one HFC investment project for compressors, five verification reports, 13 projects for preparation of national inventory of banks of waste controlled substances and development of a national plan for management of these substances (decision 91/66), two institutional strengthening projects, one tranche under approved KIP Stage II and two tranches from new HPMPs Stage III.

Type of indicator	Short title	Calculation	Targets	Achievements	Additional achievements in 2025
	HCFC-related projects	in ODP tonnes vs. those planned per progress reports	tonnes	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	291,086 CO2-eq tonnes	261,324 CO2-eq tonnes	
Implementation	Project operational completion	Project operational completion vs. planned in progress reports for all activities (excluding project preparation)**	53	27	
Implementation	Gender mainstreaming	Operational policy on gender mainstreaming applied to all approved projects	10	10	
Administrative	Speed of financial completion	The extent to which projects are financially completed within 12 months after project operational completion	12 months after operational	12 months	
Administrative	Timely submission of project completion reports	Timely submission of project completion reports based on the progress report	On time	On time	
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 or as agreed	

* 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

The following country highlights illustrate significant performance in the implementation of projects, policies and other measures during the reporting year. The three countries selected are Tunisia, Mexico and Ecuador, however, the number of countries with significant progress is of course much higher.

Tunisia is implementing a broad Montreal Protocol portfolio. During the reporting year the country demonstrated broad-based progress across the whole portfolio. Under HPMP stage II it completed the conversion of two polyurethane foam manufacturing enterprises, phasing out the HCFC-141b contained in pre-blended polyols, and continued its refrigeration servicing-sector activities. For HFC phase-down, it is implementing Kigali HFC implementation plan (KIP) stage I, which provides for the conversion of production lines for water dispensers (from HFC-134a) and air conditioners (from R-410A), enabling a planned ban on HFC-based equipment from 1 January 2027. Servicing-sector capacity was strengthened through a pilot technician-certification scheme based on EU Regulation 2067/2015, which trained and certified 95 RAC trainers, including 16 women, and the country is building nationwide recovery infrastructure through the establishment of two recovery, recycling and reclamation (RRR) centres. These results are underpinned by a proactive regulatory agenda, import licensing and quotas for HCFCs and HFCs and draft decrees on RAC technician certification, refrigerant life-cycle management including RRR, and end-of-life handling. On energy efficiency, Tunisia is advancing a residential air-conditioning manufacturing investment project under the operational framework (decision 94/60) and a pilot upgrading the CETIME testing laboratories under decision 91/65, sequencing these with its refrigerant-conversion activities at the same enterprises.

Mexico has one of UNIDO's largest and most mature Montreal Protocol portfolios. It is currently implementing HPMP stage III for the remaining HCFC phase-out and Kigali HFC implementation plan (KIP) stage I for HFC phase-down. Under the KIP, activities span the conversion of the polyurethane foam sector, the establishment of self-sustained recovery, recycling and reclamation (RRR) operations built around region-specific business models, the training and certification of technicians, and a demonstration project introducing ammonia (NH_3) in supermarket refrigeration, all operating within a robust HFC import licensing and quota system. The country has shown particular leadership in regulation: new minimum energy performance standards (MEPS) were developed for centralized commercial refrigeration systems and for chilled-water chillers, and the MEPS for self-contained commercial refrigeration now incorporate an ecological label promoting equipment with a GWP below 150. On energy efficiency, and building on this regulatory framework, the first co-financed demonstration project under decision 91/65 is supporting the installation of a propane (R-290) chiller in the food-processing cold chain (thermal demand 2,154,000 BTU), with local manufacturing expected to begin shortly, complemented by demonstrations of low-GWP refrigerants in cascade and secondary-loop supermarket systems, together showing how standards development and practical demonstration jointly catalyze HFC phase-down.

Ecuador is implementing a servicing-focused Montreal Protocol portfolio. It is now implementing Kigali HFC implementation plan (KIP) stage I for HFC phase-down and a preparatory project for the national inventory of banks of waste-controlled substances and the development of a national management plan (decision 91/66). During the reporting year the country delivered strong results across its servicing-sector programme: technician training and certification advanced, awareness activities were expanded, including dedicated training to promote the participation of women in the RAC sector and regulatory capacity was strengthened through guidance for importers and customs agents on conformity assessment, energy-efficiency labelling and MEPS. On energy efficiency, its flagship "Zero Leaks" programme under decision 89/6 provided technical assistance to seven large end users to identify and reduce refrigerant leaks and improve the efficiency of HCFC-22 systems, and identified two potential beneficiaries interested in replacing their HCFC-22-based equipment with hydrocarbon-based systems; a further pilot in a food-processing facility installed a parallel hydrocarbon sub-cooling system on an ice-making machine, raising ice-production capacity by about 20 per cent while reducing HFC demand. Ecuador's experience shows how servicing-sector and energy-efficiency support translate into measurable savings and an accelerated shift to low-GWP technologies at end-user level.

VIII. Administrative matters and other issues

VIII.1 Meetings attended

UNIDO attended/participated in the following meetings in 2025:

#	Meeting	Location	Dates
1.	Sub-Regional Technical workshop for GCC countries on the suitable long-term alternative technologies for the air conditioning sector and assessment of penetration of such technologies into the GCC markets	Manama, The Kingdom of Bahrain	16-17 February 2025
2.	Inter – agency coordination meeting	Montreal, Canada	4-5 March 2025
3.	Network Meeting for Southeast Asia National Ozone Officers – Options for Technically and Commercially Viable Low-GWP and Energy-Efficient Alternatives to HCFCs/HFCs	Penang, Malaysia	22 April 2025
4.	96th meeting of the Executive Committee	Montreal, Canada	26 - 30 May 2025
5.	Joint ECA-WA Meeting of Montreal Protocol Officers and Environmental Inspectors & CCAC Workshop on Life-cycle Refrigerant Management	Batumi, Georgia	17-20 June 2025
6.	Regional Network Meeting for National Ozone Officers of Latin America	San Jose, Costa Rica	17 June 2025
7.	Network Meeting of South Asia National Ozone Officers	Bangkok, Thailand	3 July 2025
8.	74th Implementation Committee Meeting	Bangkok, Thailand	5-6 July 2025
9.	47th Open-Ended Working Group Meeting	Bangkok, Thailand	7 – 11 July 2025
10.	Inter – agency coordination meeting	Montreal, Canada	9-11 September 2025
11.	Joint Network Meeting of 54 African National Ozone Officers, Back-to-Back with the Climate and Clean Air Coalition Workshop for African National Ozone	Dakar, Senegal	22 September 2025
12.	ECA network meeting of Montreal Protocol Officers	Yerevan, Armenia	7 October 2025
13.	75th Implementation Committee Meeting	Nairobi, Kenya	31 October – 1 November 2025
14.	37th Meeting of the Parties	Nairobi, Kenya	3-7 November 2025
15.	Thematic Network Meeting for Latin America National Ozone Officers	Quito, Ecuador	18 November 2025
16.	Thematic Meeting of South Asia National Ozone Officers on Inventory of ODS Banks	Khet Pranakorn, Bangkok, Thailand	18-20 November 2025
17.	97th meeting of the Executive Committee	Montreal, Canada	1 - 5 December 2025

18.	Network Meeting of Southeast Asia National Ozone Officers (NOOs) and Twinning NOOs-Customs workshop on Strengthening Enforcement of Trade Control of Controlled Substances under the Montreal Protocol	Luang Prabang, Laos	16-19 December 2025

VIII.2 Implementing agency and other co-operation

Cooperation with UNDP and the World Bank:

Several ongoing HPMP activities in different countries and regions are being implemented or completed together with UNDP and/or the World Bank, among others the following Stage II HPMP in Egypt, Iran, Jordan and Nigeria, Stage III HPMP in Brazil, Chile and Nigeria and KIP Stage I in Türkiye and Uruguay.

Cooperation with UNEP: UNIDO shares most of the projects based on multi-year agreements with UNEP. In 2025, three new stages of HPMPs were approved for UNIDO with UNEP as lead or cooperating implementing agency in Antigua and Barbuda, Egypt and Iran. Furthermore, 9 new stages of KIPs were approved for UNIDO with UNEP as lead or cooperating implementing agency in Botswana, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mongolia, Somalia, Serbia and United Republic of Tanzania.

Participation in inter-agency meetings: During 2025, UNIDO attended the two inter-agency meetings that were organized in preparation for the 96th and for the 97th Executive Committee meetings. UNIDO also attended the two Executive Committee meetings.

Cooperation with Bilateral Agencies: During 2025, UNIDO continued implementation of the ongoing bilateral projects.

Those bilateral projects under UNIDO's implementation, which have been ongoing or have been completed in 2025 are listed in the below table. The list is sorted in alphabetical order of the bilateral agencies.

#	Bilateral Agency	Project Title	Country	Impact	Approved Funding (US$)	Status
1.	Austria	HCFC phase-out management plan (stage II, third tranche) (room air-conditioning manufacturing and heat pump water heaters sector plan)	China	27.3	350,000	ONG
2.	Austria	HCFC phase-out management plan (stage II, fourth tranche) (room air-conditioning manufacturing and heat pump water heaters sector plan)	China	15.6	700,000	ONG
3.	Italy	HCFC phase-out management plan (Stage II, first tranche)(RAC sector)	China	10.3	891,892	ONG

4.	Italy	HCFC phase-out management plan (stage II, first tranche) (foam sector)	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	7.1	403,203	ONG
5.	Italy	HCFC phase-out management plan (stage II, second tranche) (foam sector)	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	8.9	504,004	ONG
6.	Italy	HCFC phase-out management plan (stage II, first tranche) (refrigeration servicing sector)	Argentina	2.9	250,000	ONG

VIII.3 Other issues

The status of ongoing projects is described in Annex II. The success and timely implementation of these activities are crucial in the current compliance period. In order to ensure timely project completion of projects approved so far, and to facilitate compliance of the recipient countries with their MP obligations, in 2025, UNIDO has continued to practice the following initiatives, which supported successful project implementation:

- Regular follow up of the implementation process is being done by the staff of the ozone office together with UNIDO's national and international consultants and project managers. This ensures that effective actions on critical issues such as resolving bottlenecks in site preparation, customs clearance, installation, commissioning and safety certification, monitoring of HCFC-related equipment are taken.
- Following the approval of the cost-guidelines for preparation of HFC phase-down plans, UNIDO has intensified the work with countries related to the support and service that UNIDO can offer in implementation of the Kigali Amendment.
- Following the approval of the additional funding windows related to energy efficiency and preparation of ODS inventories, UNIDO has followed up with national ozone officers, identified potential projects and submitted them for approval to the Executive Committee;
- Communication and interaction between regional and country offices about the implementation process has ensured the smooth flow of project plans. As in previous years, directors of UNIDO regional and country offices are regularly briefed on ongoing and possible future activities. They are involved in the implementation process and are following up the progress of the programmes. In turn, the representatives brief headquarter staff working in a specific country on the regular activities in the field and problems faced, if any.
- Due to security and/or political issues, UNIDO experienced delays in project implementation during 2025 in several countries. Due to the global lack of identifiers, delivery of the tools was delayed. The lack of identifiers delayed the on time completion of project activities, closing of grants and submitting PCRs, which in return creates delays with the requests of new tranches under consecutive stages. However, in 2025, there has been improvement with the identifiers market availability.

UNIDO is regularly attending Regional Network Meetings and respective workshops, organized online and in-person during 2025, providing additional support to our counterpart countries.

UNIDO also provides, when requested, support such as policy assistance, putting in place relevant legislation etc.

At the 47th meeting of the Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG) of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol that took place in Bangkok, Thailand in July 2025, UNIDO organized three side events with the titles: “Sustainable Cooling Technologies and Future Opportunities for Cooling Transformation”, “Application of Natural Refrigerants and Alternative Technologies in Key Industrial Sectors: Case Studies in China”, and “Recovery, Recycling, and Reclamation of Refrigerants in Article 5 Countries: Achievements and Challenges”.

At the 37th Meeting of the Parties (MOP) to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer that took place in Nairobi, Kenya in November 2025, UNIDO organized three side events on the topics: “From Global Tools to Regional and National Action: Harmonizing Energy-Efficient Cooling Regulations in Africa and Beyond”, “Turning Waste into Opportunities: Preparing National Inventories and Management Plans for Banks of Controlled Substances”, “Holistic approach to enhancing energy efficiency of cooling equipment ”.

Annex I: Summary Tables

Annual summary data

The table below presents, by year of approval, the number of approvals and completions, the completion rate, and the approved funding, disbursement and balance (excluding cancelled and transferred projects). Completion and disbursement rates decline for the most recent approval years, reflecting projects still under implementation.

Year approved	Number of approvals	Number completed	% completed	Approved funding plus adjustment (US$)	Funds disbursed (US$)	Balance (US$)	% of funds disbursed
1993	22	22	100.0	11,815,540	11,815,540	0	100.0
1994	52	52	100.0	30,645,899	30,645,899	0	100.0
1995	59	59	100.0	24,813,052	24,813,052	-1	100.0
1996	46	46	100.0	19,290,681	19,290,681	0	100.0
1997	130	130	100.0	41,563,710	41,563,711	-1	100.0
1998	88	88	100.0	22,721,130	22,721,130	0	100.0
1999	123	123	100.0	33,648,962	33,648,962	0	100.0
2000	96	96	100.0	30,072,456	30,072,456	0	100.0
2001	119	119	100.0	24,691,911	24,691,912	-1	100.0
2002	76	76	100.0	35,981,235	35,981,235	0	100.0
2003	49	49	100.0	29,985,308	29,985,308	0	100.0
2004	44	44	100.0	33,105,459	33,105,460	-1	100.0
2005	74	74	100.0	52,000,040	52,000,038	2	100.0
2006	45	45	100.0	19,740,544	19,740,544	0	100.0
2007	42	42	100.0	24,186,740	24,186,740	0	100.0
2008	77	77	100.0	32,280,826	32,280,829	-3	100.0
2009	70	70	100.0	15,343,761	15,081,588	262,173	98.3
2010	69	69	100.0	45,012,452	45,012,451	1	100.0
2011	71	71	100.0	76,523,376	76,523,379	-2	100.0
2012	52	52	100.0	32,492,767	32,418,247	74,520	99.8
2013	37	37	100.0	31,089,943	31,089,943	0	100.0
2014	55	54	98.2	27,133,459	27,089,736	43,723	99.8
2015	83	80	96.4	34,672,752	32,463,003	2,209,749	93.6
2016	58	56	96.6	34,934,826	34,716,653	218,173	99.4
2017	49	47	95.9	18,491,629	18,058,499	433,130	97.7
2018	75	73	97.3	32,032,573	29,772,051	2,260,522	92.9
2019	67	59	88.1	19,073,008	15,879,287	3,193,721	83.3
2020	58	50	86.2	15,225,774	14,628,960	596,814	96.1
2021	73	53	72.6	22,900,535	20,205,232	2,695,303	88.2
2022	66	33	50.0	20,314,505	14,708,257	5,606,248	72.4
2023	101	20	19.8	30,655,606	11,789,483	18,866,123	38.5

Year approved	Number of approvals	Number completed	% completed	Approved funding plus adjustment (US$)	Funds disbursed (US$)	Balance (US$)	% of funds disbursed
2024	93	4	4.3	45,908,747	8,710,013	37,198,734	19.0
2025	117	0	0.0	68,481,310	572,150	67,909,160	0.8
Total	**2,336**	**1,970**	**84.3**	**1,036,830,515**	**895,262,429**	**141,568,086**	**86.3**

Cumulative completed investment projects

Item	Number of projects	Approved funds plus adjustment (US$)	Per cent of funds disbursed (%)	Consumption phased out (ODP)	Production phased out (ODP)	Consumption phased out (MT)*	Production phased out (MT)*	Consumption phased out (CO2-eq)*	Production phased out (CO2-eq)*	Avg months approval to first disbursement	Avg months approval to completion	Overall cost-effectiveness (US$/kg)**
Total (all regions & sectors)	**948**	**724,632,430**	**99.7**	**61,834.3**	**17,728.0**	**440.2**	**0.0**	**784,811.0**	**0.0**	**9.2**	**41.6**	**9.06**
Region												
Africa	271	107,969,790	99.6	8,538.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.3	44.6	12.65
Asia and Pacific	377	435,203,141	99.8	39,551.7	5,198.0	231.2	0.0	457,373.0	0.0	9.4	41.7	9.68
Europe	117	43,443,806	99.8	4,339.9	175.0	11.4	0.0	21,313.0	0.0	8.4	37.2	9.60
Latin America and the Caribbean	183	138,015,693	99.4	9,404.4	12,355.0	197.6	0.0	306,125.0	0.0	7.7	39.6	6.29
Global	0	0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Sector												
Aerosol	49	35,656,558	100.0	4,273.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	35.1	8.34
Air-Conditioning	18	90,684,707	99.8	383.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.4	76.0	236.34
Emissions	1	387,561	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	12.0	0.00
Firefighting	1	496,000	100.0	1,480.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	24.0	0.34
Foam	184	201,259,484	99.7	16,625.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	42.4	12.11
Fumigant	73	66,333,168	100.0	5,384.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	48.6	12.32
National Ozone Unit	1	26,000	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	8.0	0.00
Process agent	13	5,135,388	100.0	907.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.5	33.9	5.66
Production	16	50,932,486	100.0	0.0	17,381.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	32.6	2.93
Refrigeration	212	151,981,500	99.8	13,773.9	0.0	415.1	0.0	735,000.0	0.0	8.6	37.1	10.71
Servicing	298	73,281,124	98.8	12,603.7	0.0	25.1	0.0	49,811.0	0.0	9.7	45.0	5.80
Solvent	76	37,458,454	100.0	5,231.9	347.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.8	34.2	6.71
Tobacco Fluffing	6	11,000,000	100.0	1,170.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	13.5	9.40

Table excludes cancelled projects.
*For HFC related projects only.

Cumulative completed non-investment projects

Item	Number of projects	Approved funds plus adjustment (US$)	Per cent of funds disbursed (%)	Avg months approval to first disbursement	Avg months approval to completion
Total (all regions & sectors)	**406**	**67,415,008**	**99.3**	**9.0**	**37.0**
Region					
Africa	99	17,533,934	100.0	9.4	40.8
Asia and Pacific	92	22,046,588	98.7	11.7	44.2
Europe	108	13,467,226	99.8	8.0	35.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	79	12,643,736	99.0	6.7	32.3
Global	28	1,723,524	100.0	9.0	18.1
Sector					
Air-Conditioning	6	6,160,067	100.0	6.7	52.0
Core Unit	23	0			12.6
Disposal	6	3,341,506	100.0	11.2	66.5
Enabling activities	31	4,213,772	98.0	5.3	39.2
Firefighting	10	1,131,265	100.0	7.7	41.0
Foam	5	1,536,861	100.0	9.8	37.6
Fumigant	47	9,756,356	100.0	7.9	38.4
National Ozone Unit	99	16,561,324	99.7	8.8	40.0
Project monitoring and coordination	6	675,139	94.7	19.2	68.5
Refrigeration	64	14,306,039	100.0	11.2	40.2
SERVCEE-89/6	1	49,000	52.2	2.0	31.0
Servicing	39	6,421,613	96.2	8.4	45.5
Solvent	11	413,581	100.0	9.9	24.6
Survey	26	1,946,753	100.0	11.1	25.3
Tobacco Fluffing	1	76,499	100.0	7.0	38.0
Verification	31	825,235	100.0	7.7	21.1

Table excludes cancelled projects.

Cumulative completed project preparation activities

Item	Number of projects	Approved funds plus adjustment (US$)	Per cent of funds disbursed (%)	Average number of months from approval to first disbursement	Average number of months from approval to completion
Total	**616**	**28,049,738**	**99.3**	**7.1**	**27.3**
Region					
Africa	195	8,305,865	98.8	8.7	30.6
Asia and the Pacific	200	9,375,768	99.8	7.0	28.6
Europe	92	4,020,419	98.8	6.6	24.7
Global	9	430,985	100.0	4.4	17.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	120	5,916,700	99.5	5.5	22.7
Sector					
Aerosol	19	493,813	100.0	6.2	18.3
Air-Conditioning	14	1,127,008	97.6	10.0	32.7
Disposal	11	727,633	98.0	5.9	34.1
Emissions	2	129,510	100.0	2.0	14.5
Firefighting	6	122,939	100.0	5.5	15.3
Foam	101	4,194,666	99.7	6.8	27.2
Fumigant	79	2,010,066	100.0	4.6	18.4
Process agent	4	182,203	100.0	4.0	23.0
Production	2	58,866	100.0	4.5	7.5
Refrigeration	158	6,339,344	100.0	6.9	25.6
Servicing	176	10,765,274	98.6	9.1	34.3
Solvent	30	863,156	100.0	5.7	28.4
Technical Assistance	12	794,514	100.0	6.1	19.3
Tobacco Fluffing	2	240,747	100.0	11.0	34.5

Table excludes cancelled projects.

Cumulative ongoing investment projects

Item	Number of projects	Approved funds plus adjustment (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	Overall cost-effectiveness to the Fund (US$/kg)
Total	**198**	**192,672,965**	**71,028,007**	**36.9**	**142**	**0.7**	**8.0**	**48.7**	**14.2**	**17.61**
Region										
Africa	97	73,378,516	17,809,131	24.3	62	0.6	7.7	45.5	10.6	21.95
Asia and the Pacific	42	77,871,773	40,640,898	52.2	36	0.9	9.1	59.5	24.8	19.18
Europe	23	9,570,714	4,183,217	43.7	16	0.7	7.6	50.0	18.0	12.50
Latin America and the Caribbean	36	31,851,962	8,394,761	26.4	28	0.8	7.6	44.4	9.9	11.50
Sector										
Air-Conditioning	15	68,471,507	40,477,257	59.1	9	0.6	9.2	51.3	16.1	15.41
Emissions	4	2,212,176	1,819,962	82.3	3	0.8	7.3	42.3	5.5	0.00
Firefighting	1	141,000	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	36.0	0.0	238.98
Foam	17	23,449,586	10,838,413	46.2	15	0.9	8.9	72.3	38.0	14.68
Refrigeration	13	27,927,784	1,497,323	5.4	6	0.5	7.0	41.8	7.4	51.52
Servicing	148	70,470,912	16,395,052	23.3	109	0.7	7.9	46.9	12.6	16.18

Cumulative ongoing non-investment projects

Item	Number of projects	Approved funds plus adjustment (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 projec planned completion
Total	**92**	**18,367,374**	**5,098,116**	**27.8**	**56**	**0.6**	**6.3**	**39.4**	**5.7**
Region									
Africa	27	5,767,147	1,017,670	17.6	15	0.6	7.7	39.7	5.6
Asia and the Pacific	12	1,965,030	656,357	33.4	8	0.7	5.6	43.3	9.2
Europe	25	4,374,478	1,255,108	28.7	14	0.6	5.0	34.6	2.2
Global	1	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	12.0	0.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	27	6,260,719	2,168,981	34.6	19	0.7	6.5	42.8	7.8
Sector									
Core Unit	1	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	12.0	0.0
National Ozone Unit	21	7,421,922	2,354,341	31.7	17	0.8	6.0	39.8	4.6
Project monitoring and coordination	26	3,669,386	953,999	26.0	15	0.6	7.0	42.5	8.4
SERVCEE-89/6	11	865,000	193,246	22.3	6	0.5	4.0	42.6	6.5
Servicing	25	6,186,066	1,514,082	24.5	14	0.6	6.5	40.2	5.8
Verification	8	225,000	82,448	36.6	4	0.5	8.3	24.8	-0.5

Cumulative ongoing project preparation activities

Item	Number of projects	Approved funds plus adjustment (US$)	Funds disbursed (US$)	Per cent of funds disbursed (%)	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	**76**	**5,693,000**	**1,749,917**	**30.7**	**6.3**	30.0	5.8
Region							
Africa	42	3,169,000	900,499	28.4	6.4	30.6	6.4
Asia and the Pacific	11	808,000	36,184	4.5	7.0	26.1	1.9
Europe	9	580,000	132,696	22.9	6.0	25.6	1.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	14	1,136,000	680,538	59.9	6.1	34.0	9.9
Sector							
Air-Conditioning	5	450,000	42,705	9.5	7.3	24.2	0.0
Disposal	38	3,288,000	549,672	16.7	5.7	27.8	3.6
Refrigeration	2	130,000	91,275	70.2	2.0	21.0	-3.0
Servicing	31	1,825,000	1,066,265	58.4	7.0	34.1	9.9