NATIONS UNIES **EP**

Programme des Nations Unies pour l'environnement

Distr.
GÉNÉRALE

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/99/18
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) vi) de l'ordre du jour provisoire[1]

RAPPORT PÉRIODIQUE DE LA BANQUE MONDIALE AU 31 DÉCEMBRE 2025

Introduction

1. Ce document présente le rapport périodique de la Banque mondiale au 31 décembre 2025.[2]

2. Le rapport périodique de la Banque mondiale rend compte de l'état d'avancement de chaque projet en cours. Le Secrétariat a examiné ces projets pays par pays, en tenant compte des retards pris par rapport aux dates d'achèvement prévues communiquées en 2025, des répercussions possibles de ces retards sur l'élimination des substances réglementées et du rythme des décaissements prévus. Les analyses présentées dans ce document reposent sur des quantités exprimées en tonnes PAO pour toutes les substances réglementées, à l'exception des HFC, pour lesquels les quantités sont exprimées en tonnes métriques (tm) et en tonnes d'équivalent CO_2.[3]

3. Le présent document fait le point sur la mise en œuvre des projets en 2025 et sur les progrès cumulés depuis 1991 pour toutes les substances réglementées par le Protocole de Montréal, y compris les substances de l'annexe F (HFC). Il couvre l'ensemble des projets approuvés au titre du financement ordinaire et des contributions volontaires supplémentaires.[4] Il examine également, pays par pays, l'état d'avancement de chaque projet en cours,[5] recense les retards de mise en œuvre et leurs répercussions possibles sur

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

[2] Le rapport périodique est joint au présent document. Les données ont été intégrées à la base de données du rapport périodique global, mise à disposition sous forme de tableur Microsoft Excel sur le portail de la 99e réunion qui fait partie du site internet du Fonds multilatéral.

[3] Conformément à la décision 84/12 a) iv), les quantités de HFC exprimées en tonnes d'équivalent CO_2 figurent dans les rapports périodiques présentés à la 99e réunion.

[4] Contributions versées par 17 Parties non visées à l'article 5 pour soutenir le démarrage rapide de la mise en œuvre de l'Amendement de Kigali.

[5] Les projets en cours englobent tous les projets dont la mise en œuvre n'était pas achevée au 31 décembre 2025. Les principaux indicateurs d'avancement sont les suivants : pourcentage des fonds décaissés et pourcentage des projets ayant donné lieu à un premier décaissement ; montant des décaissements attendus d'ici la fin de l'année en pourcentage des fonds approuvés ; durée moyenne des retards prévus dans la mise en œuvre ; et informations figurant dans la colonne « Remarques » de la base de données du rapport périodique.

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.

l'élimination des substances réglementées, et signale les questions en suspens soumises à l'examen du Comité exécutif. Tous les projets financés au titre des contributions volontaires supplémentaires étant désormais achevés et les soldes restants devant être restitués au Secrétariat, celui-ci cessera de leur consacrer une rubrique distincte dans ses rapports.

Avancement de la mise en œuvre des projets en 2025 et progrès cumulés depuis 1991

4. Au 31 décembre 2025, le Comité exécutif avait approuvé des financements d'un montant total de 1,37 milliard de $US pour des projets de la Banque mondiale, dont 1,24 milliard de $US pour des projets d'investissement et des projets ne portant pas sur des investissements, et 133,37 millions de $US au titre des coûts d'appui d'agence (à l'exclusion des projets annulés ou transférés). Le tableau 1 récapitule la mise en œuvre des projets depuis la création du Fonds multilatéral jusqu'à la fin 2025.

Tableau 1. Bilan des projets de la Banque mondiale depuis la création du Fonds multilatéral

Rubrique	Total cumulé depuis 1991*
Nombre de projets approuvés	1 165
Nombre de projets achevés	1 133
Montant total approuvé (coûts d'appui non compris) ($US)	1 237 103 129
Montant total décaissé (coûts d'appui non compris) ($US)	1 212 608 500
Élimination totale approuvée (tonnes PAO)**	319 215,8
Élimination totale réalisée (tonnes PAO)**	344 314,4
Élimination totale approuvée (tm)***	1 390,3
Élimination totale réalisée (tm)***	8,8
Élimination totale approuvée (tonnes d'éq-CO_2)***	2 375 388
Élimination totale réalisée (tonnes d'éq-CO_2)***	12 555

* Projets annulés ou transférés non compris.
** Consommation et production comprises.
*** Uniquement pour les projets concernant les HFC (consommation et production comprises).

5. En 2025, 11 nouveaux projets et activités ont été approuvés. Les financements accordés devraient permettre d'éliminer 319 216 tonnes PAO de consommation et de production de substances appauvrissant la couche d'ozone (SAO), ainsi que 1 390 tm (2 375 388 tonnes d'éq-CO_2) de consommation de HFC. L'annexe I présente l'état d'avancement des projets par pays en 2025.

6. Le tableau 2 présente l'état de mise en œuvre des projets, notamment les décaissements par catégorie de projet, au 31 décembre 2025. L'annexe II contient une analyse des données annuelles depuis 1991.

Tableau 2. État de la mise en œuvre des projets par catégorie au 31 décembre 2025*

Catégorie	Nombre de projets			Financement ($US)**			
	Approuvés	Achevés	% d'achèvement	Approuvé	Décaissé	Solde	% de décaissement
Programme d'agence	31	30	97	185 000	185 000	0	100
Projets concernant les CFC pris isolément	717	717	100	307 224 816	307 224 817	-1	100
Plans d'élimination des CFC	34	34	100	73 523 850	73 523 850	0	100
Plans d'élimination de la production de CFC	37	37	100	261 179 093	261 179 093	0	100
Élimination des déchets	4	4	100	400 000	400 000	0	100
Efficacité énergétique	8	1	12	1 430 689	135 099	1 295 590	9
Appui aux gouvernements	51	50	98	10 743 662	10 051 955	691 707	94

Catégorie	Nombre de projets			Financement ($US)**			
	Approuvés	Achevés	% d'achèvement	Approuvé	Décaissé	Solde	% de décaissement
Projets concernant les HCFC, pris isolément	46	44	96	7 987 990	7 838 881	149 109	98
PGEH – phase I	24	24	100	99 298 659	99 298 660	-1	100
PGEH – phase II	21	19	90	39 651 104	33 032 504	6 618 600	83
PGEH – phase III	2	0	0	3 227 127	0	3 227 127	0
Plan de gestion de l'élimination de la production de HCFC (PGEPH) – phase I	4	4	100	91 256 301	91 256 301	0	100
PGEPH – phase II	3	2	67	66 997 213	62 597 213	4 400 000	93
Projets concernant les HFC, pris isolément	20	15	75	2 672 594	2 281 209	391 385	85
KIP – phase I	11	0	0	7 721 113	0	7 721 113	0
Autres projets concernant les SAO, pris isolément	64	64	100	15 981 112	15 981 111	1	100
Autres projets de production concernant les SAO, pris isolément	1	1	100	951 653	951 653	0	100
Autres plans d'élimination de la production de SAO	15	15	100	37 499 577	37 499 578	-1	100
Autres plans sectoriels concernant les SAO	72	72	100	209 171 575	209 171 576	-1	100
Total	**1 165**	**1 133**	**97**	**1 237 103 129**	**1 212 608 500**	**24 494 629**	**98**

* Projets clos ou transférés non compris.
** Hors coûts d'appui d'agence.

7. Les progrès réalisés par la Banque mondiale dans la mise en œuvre des projets et activités en 2025, ainsi que les résultats cumulés de 1991 au 31 décembre 2025, sont récapitulés ci-après :

a) **Élimination**[6] **:** En 2025, 7 184,9 tonnes PAO de consommation et de production de SAO ont été éliminées,[7] et l'élimination de 330 tonnes PAO supplémentaires de consommation de SAO ainsi que de 615,8 tm (943 064 tonnes d'équivalent CO_2) de consommation de HFC a été approuvée. Depuis 1991, 150 371 tonnes PAO de consommation de SAO et 193 943 tonnes PAO de production de SAO ont été éliminées, pour un objectif prévu de 319 216 tonnes PAO de consommation et de production de SAO. S'agissant des HFC, 8,8 tm (12 555 tonnes d'éq-CO_2) ont été éliminées sur les 1 390 tm (2 375 388 tonnes d'éq-CO_2) prévues dans le cadre des projets approuvés (à l'exclusion des projets annulés ou transférés) ;

b) **Décaissements/approbations :** En 2025, 22,1 millions de $US ont été décaissés, soit 95 % des 23,15 millions de $US prévus dans le rapport périodique de 2024. Depuis 1991, les décaissements cumulés atteignent 1,21 milliard de $US sur 1,24 milliard de $US approuvés (hors coûts d'appui d'agence), soit un taux de décaissement de 98 %. En 2025, 9,47 millions de $US ont été approuvés pour la mise en œuvre de projets ;

[6] L'élimination des SAO est exprimée en tonnes PAO, celle des HFC en tonnes métriques (tm) et en tonnes d'éq-CO_2.
[7] Dont 49,9 tonnes PAO de consommation et 7 135 tonnes PAO de production de SAO. Aucune élimination n'a été réalisée en 2025 dans le cadre des projets concernant les HFC.

c) **Rapport coût-efficacité (exprimé en PAO)**[8] **:** Depuis 1991, le rapport coût-efficacité moyen des projets d'investissement approuvés entraînant une réduction permanente de la consommation s'établit à 5,50 $US/kg, contre 2,34 $US/kg dans le secteur de la production. Pour les projets d'investissement, il est en moyenne, par tonne PAO, de 3,32 $US/kg pour les projets achevés et de 5,35 $US/kg pour les projets en cours ;[9]

d) **Nombre de projets achevés :** Douze projets ont été achevés en 2025. Depuis 1991, 1 133 des 1 165 projets approuvés (projets clos ou transférés non compris) ont été achevés, soit un taux d'achèvement de 97 % ;

e) **Vitesse de réalisation – projets d'investissement :** Les projets achevés en 2025 l'ont été en moyenne 47 mois après leur approbation. Depuis 1991, le délai moyen d'achèvement des projets d'investissement est de 40 mois après leur approbation. Le premier décaissement intervient en moyenne 23 mois après l'approbation ;

f) **Vitesse de réalisation – projets ne portant pas sur des investissements :** Les projets achevés en 2025 l'ont été en moyenne 34 mois après leur approbation. Depuis 1991, le délai moyen d'achèvement de cette catégorie de projets est de 39 mois après l'approbation. Le premier décaissement intervient en moyenne 22 mois après l'approbation ;

g) **Préparation des projets :** Sur les 342 activités de préparation de projets approuvées jusqu'à la fin de 2025, 330 ont été achevées et 12 sont encore en cours. Une activité de préparation de projet a été achevée en 2025 ;

h) **Retards dans la mise en œuvre :** À la fin de 2025, 32 projets étaient en cours de mise en œuvre et accusaient un retard moyen de trois mois. Dix d'entre eux sont considérés comme des « projets accusant des retards dans la mise en œuvre » [10] et sont soumis aux procédures d'annulation des projets (contrairement aux projets de démonstration, aux activités de préparation de projets et au renforcement des institutions) ;

i) **Accords pluriannuels :** En 2025, deux accords pluriannuels concernant des PGEH, un accord concernant un plan de gestion de l'élimination de la production de HCFC (PGEPH) et trois accords concernant des plans de mise en œuvre de l'Amendement de Kigali relatif aux HFC (KIP) étaient en cours d'exécution. Depuis 1991, 44 accords pluriannuels ont été approuvés et 38 ont été menés à bien, soit un taux d'achèvement de 86 %.

8. Le tableau 3 récapitule les progrès réalisés par la Banque mondiale depuis 1991.

Tableau 3. Progrès réalisés par la Banque mondiale depuis 1991

Élimination réalisée		Décaissement ($US)	Rapport coût-efficacité moyen ($US/kg)		Nombre de projets		Délai d'achèvement (mois)		Retard moyen des projets (mois)	Nombre d'accords pluriannuels	
Tonnes PAO*	Tonnes d'éq. CO_2**		Consommation	Production	Approuvés	Achevés	Investissement	Hors investissement		Approuvés	Achevés
344 314	12 555	1 212 608 500	5,50	2,34	1 165	1 133	40	39	3	44	38

* Consommation et production de SAO.

** Projets concernant les HFC.

[8] Y compris 1 390 tm pour les projets concernant les HFC. Le rapport coût-efficacité en éq-CO_2 n'est pas indiqué en raison du faible nombre de projets approuvés.

[9] Le rapport coût-efficacité plus élevé des projets en cours s'explique essentiellement par les valeurs PAO plus faibles des HCFC, mais aussi par la méthode utilisée par les agences pour attribuer les quantités éliminées.

[10] Projets approuvés depuis plus de 18 mois dont le taux de décaissement est inférieur à 1 %, ou projets non achevés 12 mois après la date d'achèvement prévue indiquée dans le rapport périodique (décision 22/61).

Projets concernant les HFC

9. Au 31 décembre 2025, le Comité exécutif avait approuvé 31 projets concernant les HFC, dont un projet d'investissement, 12 activités de préparation de projets, sept projets d'assistance technique et 11 projets relevant de la première phase des plans de mise en œuvre de l'Amendement de Kigali relatif aux HFC (KIP), pour un montant total de 10 393 707 $US (hors coûts d'appui d'agence). Le tableau 4 récapitule l'état d'avancement de ces projets, dont les données figurent déjà aux paragraphes 4 à 8.

Tableau 4. Projets approuvés concernant les HFC*

Catégorie	Nombre de projets			Financement ($US)**			
	Approuvés	Achevés	% d'achèvement	Approuvé	Décaissé	Solde	% de décaissement
Projets individuels concernant les HFC – investissement	1	1	100	183 514	183 514	0	100
Projets individuels concernant les HFC – préparation de projets	12	7	58	1 395 000	1 003 615	391 385	72
Projets individuels concernant les HFC – assistance technique	7	7	100	1 094 080	1 094 080	0	100
KIP – phase I	11	0	0	7 721 113	0	7 721 113	0
Total	**31**	**15**	**48**	**10 393 707**	**2 281 209**	**8 112 498**	**22**

* Projets annulés ou transférés non compris.
** Coûts d'appui d'agence non compris.
Note : L'élimination de 1 390 tm (2 375 388 tonnes d'équivalent CO_2) de HFC a été approuvée.

10. À la fin 2025, 15 des 31 projets avaient été achevés, à savoir un projet d'investissement, sept activités de préparation de projets et sept projets d'assistance technique. Les 16 autres projets se trouvaient à différents stades de mise en œuvre.

11. Sur les 10 393 707 $US de financements approuvés cumulés (hors coûts d'appui d'agence), 2 281 209 $US ont été décaissés, soit un taux de décaissement de 22 %.

Projets relatifs à l'efficacité énergétique

12. Au 31 décembre 2025, le Comité exécutif avait approuvé huit projets relatifs à l'efficacité énergétique, comprenant une activité de préparation et un projet pilote d'assistance technique financés au titre de la décision 91/65 ; une activité de préparation et un projet d'investissement financés au titre de la décision 94/60 ; trois activités de préparation de projets de fonds renouvelables destinés à améliorer l'efficacité énergétique chez les utilisateurs finaux, conformément à la décision 95/87 ; et une activité de préparation d'un projet de reconversion au titre de la décision 87/50. Leur financement total s'élève à 1 430 689 $US (hors coûts d'appui d'agence). Le tableau 5 récapitule leur état de mise en œuvre ; les données correspondantes figurent aux paragraphes 4 à 8 ci-dessus.

Tableau 5. Projets approuvés relatifs à l'efficacité énergétique*

Type	Nombre de projets			Financement ($US)**			
	Approuvés	Achevés	% d'achèvement	Approuvé	Décaissé	Solde	% de décaissement
Projets pilotes (décision 91/65) – préparation de projets	1	1	100	30 000	30 000	0	100
Projets pilotes (décision 91/65) – assistance technique	1	0	0	500 000	0	500 000	0
Fabrication (décision 94/60) – préparation de projets	1	0	0	35 000	35 000	0	100

Type	Nombre de projets			Financement ($US)**			
	Approuvés	Achevés	% d'achèvement	Approuvé	Décaissé	Solde	% de décaissement
Fabrication (décision 94/60) – investissement	1	0	0	415 689	0	415 689	0
Projets de fonds renouvelables pour l'efficacité énergétique chez les utilisateurs finaux (décision 95/87) – préparation de projets	3	0	0	300 000	51 330	248 670	17
Autres – préparation de projets	1	0	0	150 000	18 769	131 231	13
Total	**8**	**1**	**13**	**1 430 689**	**135 099**	**1 295 590**	**9**

* Projets annulés non compris.
** Coûts d'appui d'agence non compris.

13. À la fin 2025, une activité de préparation de projet au titre de la décision 91/65 avait été achevée sur les huit projets approuvés. Les sept autres se trouvaient à différents stades de mise en œuvre.

14. Sur les 1 430 689 $US de financements approuvés cumulés (hors coûts d'appui d'agence), 135 099 $US ont été décaissés, soit un taux de décaissement de 9 %.

Questions relevées lors de la mise en œuvre des projets en 2025

15. Au terme de l'examen, plusieurs questions ont été débattues et réglées de manière satisfaisante. Restent toutefois en suspens les questions relatives à dix projets classés parmi les projets accusant des retards de mise en œuvre. Ces projets correspondent à des composantes d'accords pluriannuels soumises aux procédures d'annulation, conformément à la décision 84/45 c). L'annexe III présente ces projets ainsi que les recommandations du Secrétariat concernant la présentation de rapports à la 100e réunion.

16. Des informations détaillées sur l'avancement du projet lié au PGEH de la Chine (plan sectoriel des mousses de polyuréthane)[11] et un rapport soumis au titre d'exigences particulières de rendu de rapports[12] concernant un projet lié au KIP du Viet Nam ont été présentés à la 99e réunion. Les recommandations sur les questions en suspens concernant ce projet, y compris l'approbation des demandes de prorogation, le cas échéant, figurent dans les sections correspondantes au présent document. Les autres questions en suspens concernant les projets en cours qui ne figurent pas à l'annexe III, ainsi que les demandes de prorogation des dates d'achèvement, sont examinées ci-après.

17. Parmi les 19 projets en cours, à l'exclusion des activités de renforcement des institutions et de préparation de projets, cinq ont fait l'objet d'une révision de leur date d'achèvement prévue depuis le rapport périodique de 2024.

18. Conformément à la décision 82/11 b), [13] la Banque mondiale a demandé la prorogation de l'achèvement de deux projets relevant de la décision 91/66, comme indiqué au tableau 6.

[11] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/99/45
[12] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/99/19 ou UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/99/20
[13]Toute demande de prorogation doit être soumise au Comité exécutif pour approbation avant la date d'achèvement du projet. Aucun nouvel engagement ne peut être pris avant l'approbation de la prorogation.

Tableau 6. Projets relevant de la décision 91/66 pour lesquels une prorogation de la date d'achèvement a été demandée

Pays/code du projet	Décaissement (%)	Activités nécessitant un délai supplémentaire	Date d'achèvement initiale	Nouvelle date d'achèvement demandée
Préparation d'un inventaire national des banques de déchets de substances réglementées et élaboration d'un plan national de gestion de ces substances (décision 91/66)				
Thaïlande THA/HFCIND/190/WB/PRP/DES/95	41	Mise au point de la méthode et de l'approche applicables aux futures mises à jour de l'inventaire par l'Unité nationale de l'Ozone, à l'aide d'outils d'intelligence artificielle, puis achèvement et approbation du rapport final par le Gouvernement	Déc. 2026	Juin 2027
Viet Nam VNM/HFCIND/95/WB/PRP/DES/93	21	Rédaction finale du rapport à l'issue des consultations avec les parties prenantes, puis approbation par le Gouvernement	Déc. 2025*	Juin 2027

* La date d'achèvement avait déjà été reportée à décembre 2026 (décision 97/14 b)).

19. De même, conformément à la décision 82/11 b), la Banque mondiale a demandé la prorogation de six projets liés au PGEH et au KIP du Viet Nam, comme indiqué au tableau 7.

Tableau 7. Projets liés au PGEH et au KIP du Viet Nam pour lesquels une prorogation de la date d'achèvement a été demandée

Code du projet	Décaissement (%)	Activités nécessitant un délai supplémentaire	Date d'achèvement initiale	Nouvelle date d'achèvement demandée
PGEH (phase III, première tranche) (unité de gestion de projet) VNM/HPMP3/93/WB/TAS/PMU/93	0	Achèvement des activités prévues restantes, retardées par des contraintes rencontrées lors du démarrage des projets	Déc. 2026	Déc. 2027
PGEH (phase III, première tranche) (secteur de l'entretien) VNM/HPMP3/94/WB/INV/SRV/93				
KIP (phase I, première tranche) (unité de gestion de projet) VNM/KIP1/97/WB/TAS/PMU/93				
KIP (phase I, première tranche) (secteur de l'entretien) VNM/KIP1/96/WB/INV/SRV/93				
KIP (phase I, première tranche) (reconversion des systèmes de climatisation du matériel roulant ferroviaire) VNM/KIP1/92/WB/INV/AC/93				
KIP (phase I, première tranche) (secteur de la réfrigération industrielle) VNM/KIP1/91/WB/INV/AC/93*				

* Une demande de transfert à une autre agence a été présentée à la présente réunion.

Intégration des questions de genre[14]

20. La Banque mondiale continue d'appliquer la politique du Fonds multilatéral en matière d'intégration des questions de genre dans l'ensemble de ses projets, parallèlement à la Stratégie du Groupe de la Banque mondiale en matière de genre pour 2024-2030. Chaque projet fait l'objet d'un examen interne par un spécialiste. Les aspects pertinents sont intégrés aux cadres de résultats des projets, de même que des indicateurs permettant de suivre la participation des femmes aux formations techniques. Les entreprises participantes (notamment en Malaisie) se sont engagées à communiquer des données sur la proportion de femmes et d'hommes parmi leurs salariés. Les pays sont en outre encouragés à recruter des femmes dans les nouvelles unités de gestion de projet à partir de 2026. Les efforts visant à favoriser la participation des femmes à l'ensemble des activités se poursuivent, notamment par des actions régulières de sensibilisation des parties prenantes à l'application de cette politique.

Gestion des risques

21. La Banque mondiale suit de près les risques et les retards liés à la mise en œuvre des projets et prend des mesures pour en assurer l'exécution dans les délais. Certains risques découlent de modifications des politiques gouvernementales ou des exigences réglementaires sur lesquelles l'agence d'exécution n'a pas de prise. Dans ces situations, la Banque mondiale travaille en étroite collaboration avec les partenaires nationaux et les organismes publics concernés pour définir et appliquer des mesures appropriées d'atténuation des risques. Ainsi, l'évaluation préalable de la troisième phase du PGEH et de la première phase du KIP du Viet Nam a été reportée à août 2025 en raison des préoccupations du Gouvernement quant à la conformité des modalités de financement du secteur privé avec la législation sur le budget de l'État et les biens publics. Le problème a été résolu en supprimant les décaissements directs en faveur des sous-projets du projet d'ensemble. La Banque mondiale continue d'adapter les mesures d'atténuation des risques aux circonstances propres à chaque pays et de remédier ainsi aux retards de mise en œuvre.

Recommandation

22. Le Comité exécutif pourrait souhaiter :

a) Prendre note du rapport périodique de la Banque mondiale au 31 décembre 2025, présenté dans le document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/99/18 ;

b) Approuver la prorogation jusqu'à juin 2027 des dates d'achèvement des activités de préparation d'un inventaire national des banques de déchets de substances réglementées et d'élaboration d'un plan national de gestion de ces substances en Thaïlande (THA/HFCIND/190/WB/PRP/DES/95) et au Viet Nam (VNM/HFCIND/95/WB/PRP/DES/93) (décision 91/66), afin de permettre l'achèvement des activités restantes, comme indiqué dans le tableau 6 du document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/99/18 ;

c) Approuver également la prorogation jusqu'à décembre 2027 des dates d'achèvement des projets liés au plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (PGEH) et au plan de mise en œuvre de l'Amendement de Kigali relatif aux HFC (KIP) du Viet Nam énumérés ci-après, afin de permettre l'achèvement des activités restantes, comme indiqué dans le tableau 7 du document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/99/18 :

[14] À compter de 2023, le Comité exécutif a demandé aux agences bilatérales et d'exécution de présenter dans leurs rapports périodiques annuels, sur la base des informations disponibles, un bref compte rendu des principaux résultats obtenus en matière d'intégration des questions de genre (décision 90/48 d)).

i) PGEH (phase III, première tranche) (unité de gestion de projet) (VNM/HPMP3/93/WB/TAS/PMU/93) ;

ii) PGEH (phase III, première tranche) (secteur de l'entretien) (VNM/HPMP3/94/WB/INV/SRV/93) ;

iii) KIP (phase I, première tranche) (unité de gestion de projet) (VNM/KIP1/97/WB/TAS/PMU/93) ;

iv) KIP (phase I, première tranche) (secteur de l'entretien) (VNM/KIP1/96/WB/INV/SRV/93) ;

v) KIP (phase I, première tranche) (conversion des systèmes de climatisation embarqués sur du matériel roulant ferroviaire) (VNM/KIP1/92/WB/INV/AC/93) ;

vi) KIP (phase I, première tranche) (secteur de la réfrigération industrielle) (VNM/KIP1/91/WB/INV/AC/93) ; et

d) Approuver également les recommandations relatives aux projets en cours présentant des questions particulières, qui figurent à l'annexe III du présent document.

Annexe I

RÉCAPITULATIF DE L'ÉTAT DE LA MISE EN ŒUVRE DES PROJETS DE LA BANQUE MONDIALE PAR PAYS POUR 2025

1. Le tableau 1 de l'annexe I présente, pour chaque pays, l'état de la mise en œuvre des projets en 2025, en indiquant les quantités éliminées, les décaissements prévus et effectués et le taux d'achèvement des projets.

Tableau 1. État de la mise en œuvre des projets de la Banque mondiale en 2025

Pays	Élimination en 2025 (tonnes PAO)*	Élimination en 2025 (tonnes d'éq. CO_2)**	Fonds prévus en 2025 ($US)	Fonds décaissés en 2025 ($US)	Décaissements réalisés / prévisions (%)	Projets prévus achevés en 2025 (%)***
Chine	7 135,0	0	20 930 000	20 630 000	99	75
Grenade			0	43 872	Supérieur aux prévisions	
Indonésie	0,0	0	159 081	194 081	122	100
Malaisie			499 806	38 000	8	
Thaïlande	49,9	0	1 492 307	1 173 944	79	33
Viet Nam			64 000	16 300	25	0
Monde****						100
Total général	**7 184,9**	**0**	**23 145 194**	**22 096 197**	**95**	**60**

* Dont 49,9 tonnes PAO de consommation et 7 135 tonnes PAO de production de SAO.
** Aucune élimination n'a été réalisée en 2025 au titre des projets concernant les HFC.
*** Pour les projets dont l'achèvement était prévu en 2025.
**** Coûts de base (2025).

Annexe II

RÉCAPITULATIF DE L'ÉTAT DE LA MISE EN ŒUVRE DES PROJETS DE LA BANQUE MONDIALE PAR ANNÉE AU 31 DÉCEMBRE 2025

1. Le tableau 1 de l'annexe II récapitule l'état de mise en œuvre des projets par année.[1] Tous les projets et activités approuvés entre 1991 et 2022 sont désormais achevés.

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

Année	Nombre de projets			Financement ($US)**			
	Approuvés	Achevés	% d'achèvement	Approuvé	Décaissé	Solde	% de décaissement
1991	42	42	100	5 429 404	5 429 404	0	100
1992	76	76	100	28 027 284	28 027 284	0	100
1993	79	79	100	42 538 405	42 538 405	0	100
1994	91	91	100	40 023 192	40 023 192	0	100
1995	112	112	100	47 007 389	47 007 389	0	100
1996	55	55	100	29 252 692	29 252 692	0	100
1997	95	95	100	56 173 102	56 173 103	-1	100
1998	60	60	100	35 959 418	35 959 417	1	100
1999	74	74	100	64 173 138	64 173 138	0	100
2000	68	68	100	36 982 134	36 982 133	1	100
2001	31	31	100	55 212 853	55 212 854	-1	100
2002	33	33	100	64 357 778	64 357 778	0	100
2003	24	24	100	72 734 119	72 734 119	0	100
2004	29	29	100	77 111 770	77 111 770	0	100
2005	31	31	100	68 592 865	68 592 865	0	100
2006	23	23	100	64 473 260	64 473 261	-1	100
2007	26	26	100	66 005 270	66 005 270	0	100
2008	30	30	100	39 934 666	39 934 667	-1	100
2009	23	23	100	23 124 647	23 124 647	0	100
2010	16	16	100	1 148 623	1 148 623	0	100
2011	10	10	100	44 190 517	44 324 558	-134 041	100
2012	10	10	100	11 698 145	11 698 145	0	100
2013	7	7	100	43 736 999	43 602 958	134 041	100
2014	13	13	100	28 336 509	28 336 509	0	100
2015	13	13	100	62 990 648	62 990 648	0	100
2016	18	18	100	12 601 632	12 601 632	0	100
2017	6	6	100	2 178 705	2 178 705	0	100
2018	8	8	100	26 650 464	26 650 464	0	100
2019	3	3	100	2 579 179	2 579 179	0	100
2020	2	2	100	2 067 012	2 067 012	0	100
2021	7	7	100	9 608 235	9 608 235	0	100
2022	7	7	100	22 689 082	22 686 781	2 301	100
2023	23	9	39	15 764 363	6 438 419	9 325 944	41
2024	9	2	22	24 275 689	18 270 089	6 005 600	75
2025	11	0	0	9 473 941	313 155	9 160 786	3
Total	**1 165**	**1 133**	**97**	**1 237 103 129**	**1 212 608 500**	**24 494 629**	**98**

* Projets clos ou transférés non compris.
** Coûts d'appui d'agence non compris.

[1]Les données sont classées selon l'année d'approbation des projets par le Comité exécutif. Toutes les approbations (projets d'investissement ou autres) sont comptabilisées de la même façon : un projet d'investissement ou une tranche d'un accord pluriannuel d'un million de $US compte pour un projet, tout comme la préparation d'un programme de pays d'un montant de 30 000 $US. Les principaux indicateurs du bilan annuel sont le pourcentage des projets achevés, les quantités éliminées en tonnes PAO ou en tonnes d'équivalent CO_2 et le pourcentage des fonds décaissés. On distingue trois types de décaissements : ceux effectués pendant la mise en œuvre, ceux effectués après l'achèvement et ceux concernant des projets financés rétroactivement.

Annexe III

PROJETS EN COURS PRÉSENTANT DES QUESTIONS EN SUSPENS DANS LE RAPPORT PÉRIODIQUE DE LA BANQUE MONDIALE

Pays	Code du projet	Intitulé du projet	Décaissement (%)	État/questions en suspens	Recommandation
Malaisie	MYS/KIP1/199/WB/INV/AC/93	KIP (phase I, première tranche) (climatisation automobile)	0	Retard de 18 mois	Demander à la Banque mondiale de présenter à la 100e réunion un rapport sur ce projet accusant un retard de mise en œuvre.
Malaisie	MYS/KIP1/202/WB/INV/REF/93	KIP (phase I, première tranche) (réfrigération commerciale)	0	Retard de 18 mois	Demander à la Banque mondiale de présenter à la 100e réunion un rapport sur ce projet accusant un retard de mise en œuvre.
Malaisie	MYS/KIP1/203/WB/INV/SRV/93	KIP (phase I, première tranche) (entretien et assistance technique)	0	Retard de 18 mois	Demander à la Banque mondiale de présenter à la 100e réunion un rapport sur ce projet accusant un retard de mise en œuvre.
Malaisie	MYS/KIP1/204/WB/TAS/PMU/93	KIP (phase I, première tranche) (unité de gestion de projet)	0	Retard de 18 mois	Demander à la Banque mondiale de présenter à la 100e réunion un rapport sur ce projet accusant un retard de mise en œuvre.
Viet Nam	VNM/HPMP3/93/WB/TAS/PMU/93	PGEH (phase III, première tranche) (unité de gestion de projet)	0	Retard de 18 mois	Demander à la Banque mondiale de présenter à la 100e réunion un rapport sur ce projet accusant un retard de mise en œuvre.
Viet Nam	VNM/HPMP3/94/WB/INV/SRV/93	PGEH (phase III, première tranche) (secteur de l'entretien)	0	Retard de 18 mois	Demander à la Banque mondiale de présenter à la 100e réunion un rapport sur ce projet accusant un retard de mise en œuvre.
Viet Nam	VNM/KIP1/91/WB/INV/AC/93*	KIP (phase I, première tranche) (secteur de la réfrigération industrielle)	0	Retard de 18 mois	Demander à la Banque mondiale de présenter à la 100e réunion un rapport sur ce projet accusant un retard de mise en œuvre.
Viet Nam	VNM/KIP1/92/WB/INV/AC/93	KIP (phase I, première tranche) (reconversion des systèmes de climatisation du matériel roulant ferroviaire)	0	Retard de 18 mois	Demander à la Banque mondiale de présenter à la 100e réunion un rapport sur ce projet accusant un retard de mise en œuvre.
Viet Nam	VNM/KIP1/96/WB/INV/SRV/93	KIP (phase I, première tranche) (secteur de l'entretien)	0	Retard de 18 mois	Demander à la Banque mondiale de présenter à la 100e réunion un rapport sur ce projet accusant un retard de mise en œuvre.
Viet Nam	VNM/KIP1/97/WB/TAS/PMU/93	KIP (phase I, première tranche) (unité de gestion de projet)	0	Retard de 18 mois	Demander à la Banque mondiale de présenter à la 100e réunion un rapport sur ce projet accusant un retard de mise en œuvre.

* Une demande de transfert à une autre agence a été présentée à la présente réunion.

WORLD BANK GROUP

ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

MONTREAL PROTOCOL OPERATIONS

January - December 2025

Official Use Only

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I. PROJECT SUMMARY SINCE THE INCEPTION OF THE MULTILATERAL FUND

I.1 Summary Data

1. Since 1991, the World Bank's implementation of Multilateral Fund (MLF) activities has continued to advance, supporting the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances (ODS) in countries around the world. By the end of calendar year 2025, a total of 1,165 project activities had been approved (excluding transfers and closed activities), of which 1,133 had been completed. Cumulative funding approved for the World Bank's MLF portfolio amounted to US$1.237 billion with disbursements of US$1.213 billion. Cumulative ODP consumption and production phase-out reached approximately 344,314 ODP tonnes, exceeding 100 percent of the total ODP targeted for phase-out under approved projects. For HFC-related projects, the total approved phase-out target was 1,390 metric tonnes (MT), equivalent to 2,375,388 tonnes of CO_2 equivalent (CO_2-eq), while actual phase-out achieved to date was 8.8 MT and 12,555 tonnes of CO_2-eq, respectively. Overall, these results demonstrate the significant progress made through the World Bank's MLF portfolio in supporting the global phase-out of ODS and advancing the objectives of the Montreal Protocol.

Table I.1. Summary Data since MLF Inception*

Items	Cumulative since 1991**
Number of Approvals	1,165
Number of completed	1,133
Total funds approved (US$)	1,237,103,129
Total funds disbursed (US$)	1,212,608,500
Total approved phase-out (ODP tonnes)***	319,215.8
Total actual phase-out (ODP tonnes)***	344,314.4
Total approved phase-out (metric tonnes)****	1,390.3
Total actual phase-out (metric tonnes)****	8.8
Total approved phase-out (CO2-eq tonnes)****	2,375,388
Total actual phase-out (CO2-eq tonnes)****	12,555

*Excluding cancelled and transferred projects.
**Data is AI generated by the new Multilateral Fund Secretariat (MFS) Knowledge Management System (KMS) and is to be further optimized as seen by some of the figures that under or over shoot actual figures.
***Including consumption and production.
****For HFC related projects only (including consumption and production).

I.2 Summary data by cluster

2. Since the MLF's inception in 1991 through 2025, the World Bank has approved 1,165 projects, of which 1,133 (97%) have been completed. Total approved funding is US$1,237,103,129, with US$1,212,608,500 (98%) disbursed. Since 2002, the World Bank has received approvals on behalf of some countries for multi-year agreements (MYAs), or national plans for the phaseout of MP controlled substances. Funds are released in tranches and in turn, these tranches are broken down into investment, TA or project management activities, denoted as "projects," for the purpose of program and project reporting and monitoring under the MLF. Currently, the World Bank is supporting ongoing HCFC and HFC MYAs (HCFC Phase-out Management Plans (HPMPs), HCFC Phase-out Production Management Plans (HPPMPs) and Kigali Implementation Plans (KIPs)). The World Bank received cumulative approvals of 47 HPMP, 7 HPPMP and 11 KIP activities, or "projects", with 49 projects now completed; approved funding totals US$305 million, of which US$286 million (93%) has been disbursed. Under the Kigali Implementation Plan (Stage I), 11 project activities representing the first tranche of the KIP for Malaysia, Viet Nam, and Indonesia respectively have been approved, totaling US$7.7 million. In addition, eight Energy Efficiency project activities, including five preparation activities, have been approved, totaling US$1.43 million.

Table I.2. Summary Data by Cluster

Clusters	Number of projects*			Funding (US$)*			
	Approved	completed	% completed	Approved	Disbursed	Balance	% disbursed
Kigali Implementation Plan Stage 1	11	0	0	7,721,113	0	7,721,113	0
Other ODS Individual Production	1	1	100	951,653	1,648,347	-696,694	173
HCFC phase-out management plan stage 1	24	24	100	99,298,659	99,298,660	-1	100
HCFC phase-out management plan stage 2	21	19	90	39,651,104	33,032,504	6,618,600	83
HCFC phase-out management plan stage 3	2	0	0	3,227,127	0	3,227,127	0
HCFC production phase-out management plan stage 1	4	4	100	91,256,301	91,256,301	0	100
HCFC production phase-out management plan stage 2	3	2	67	66,997,213	62,597,213	4,400,000	93
HFC Individual	20	15	75	2,672,594	2,281,209	391,385	85
HCFC Individual	46	44	96	7,987,990	7,838,881	149,109	98
Energy Efficiency	8	1	12	1,430,689	135,099	1,295,590	9
Disposal	4	4	100	400,000	400,000	0	100
CFC Individual	717	717	100	307,224,816	307,224,817	-1	100
CFC Phase-out Plans	34	34	100	73,523,850	73,523,850	0	100
Other ODS Sector Plans	72	72	100	209,171,575	209,171,576	-1	100
CFC Production Phase out Plans	37	37	100	261,179,093	261,179,093	0	100

Other ODS Production Phase out Plans	15	15	100	37,499,577	37,499,578	-1	100
Other ODS Individual	64	64	100	15,981,112	15,284,417	696,695	96
Government Support	51	50	98	10,743,662	10,051,955	691,707	94
Agency Programme	31	30	97	185,000	185,000	0	100
Total	**1,165**	**1,133**	**97**	**1,237,103,129**	**1,212,608,500**	**24,494,629**	**98**

*"Projects" are activities or sectors under approved funding tranches under MYA projects. The above excludes cancelled and transferred project activities.

II. PROJECT PROGRESS IN THE REPORTING YEAR

II.1 Activities related to HCFC Phase-out

3. In 2025, the portfolio continued to make solid progress on HCFC phase-out activities. Thailand's HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (Stage II) was successfully completed in June. China's Stage II HPMP – polyurethane (PU) foam and HCFC Production Phase-out Management Plan (HPPMP) reached a notable milestone in 2025, being the final year of HCFC-141b consumption and production before complete elimination. Viet Nam's HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (Stage III), approved at the 93rd Executive Committee (ExCom) Meeting, received approval from the Government and the World Bank by the end of the year. A summary of the 2025 achievements for each of these plans follows.

4. For the Thailand Stage II HPMP that completed in the reporting year, the spray foam sector successfully transitioned to HFO-water alternative technology. This was made up TA to small companies and subprojects for five foam companies. The five enterprises collectively phased out more than 212 metric tons of HCFC-141b, accounting for over 70% of the total phase-out target identified during the project preparation survey. The enterprises converted to HFO-1336mzz-Z (in pre-blended polyol). For small companies, a subproject worth US$361,589 was implemented to provide technical and financial assistance. Support activities included: (i) rental of new spray-foam equipment from one foam system house; (ii) supply of reduced-HFO pre-blended polyol; and (iii) two technical workshops (on February 11 and June 11, 2025) focused on safe equipment operation and production demonstration. Ten pieces of spray foam equipment were procured for rental purposes. The training of A/C service technicians across all 12 training centers has been completed, reaching the target of 4,560 trained technicians. Five of the centers completed their financial arrangements by mid-2025. Thailand's HCFC consumption remains well below the project target and is significantly below the MP obligation. Thailand's Stage III HPMP was largely prepared in 2025 for submission in 2026 to the 98th ExCom.

5. Under China's Stage II HPMP for the PU foam sector, activities financed by the fourth tranche were completed, and the fifth tranche activities are ongoing and the conditions were met for release of the sixth tranche by September 2026, and the tranche was approved in December 2026. At the end of 2025, cumulative phase-out from the first two batches of subprojects (23 total) is 2,257 MT of HCFC-141b at an MLF cost of more than $12.9 million. The alternative technologies deployed included hydrocarbon (HC), HFOs and water blown technology. The system house project approach was launched in November 2023 for all three alternatives (HC, HFO and H_2O) but proposals were not prepared until 2024 when tranche funding became available to renew contracts with consultants that verify and provide technical advice on preparation. Fifteen (15) contracts with system houses and another 8 contracts for individual enterprise conversions were signed by April 2025, for 5,919.09 MT (651 ODP tonnes) and 389.31 MT (43 ODP tonnes) of HCFC-141b phaseout respectively. The sixth tranche of funds worth US$5 million newly approved in December 2025 will cover the remaining costs of these subprojects. On technical assistance, 11 TA contracts have been signed; the most recent was a contract signed in August 2025 with the foam association (CPPIA) on providing technical support and training to foam manufacturers, especially SMEs. Eight TA activities have been completed, including the impact assessment for banning use of HCFC-141b in the PU foam sector (January 2025) and the performance verification contract with

an accounting firm (July 2025) for the latest batch of enterprise completions. The Ministry of Ecology and Environment (MEE) issued the ban on HCFC-141b use in all PU foam applications as well as in solvent use in November 2025, which takes effect on 1 January 2026.

6. The Viet Nam HPMP Stage III, approved at the 93rd ExCom, was incorporated into one World Bank project. The project was prepared between 2024 and 2025 and completed the World Bank project appraisal in August 2025, followed by Grant Agreement (GA) negotiations from September to November. World Bank approval was received in mid-December 2025. During the second half of 2025, management and operational arrangements were prepared to support the start of implementation, including the overall project implementation manual/plan, terms of reference for key positions, and procurement and work plans. The President's decision authorizing the State Bank of Viet Nam to sign the GA with the World Bank was received in late December 2025. The HPMP Stage III is to begin disbursement under the new project in 2026. The key challenge that the HPMP is addressing is the continued high consumption of HCFCs in Viet Nam – although it met the 2025 mandated 67.5% reduction level from the baseline, consumption continues to be up against the maximum allowable consumption limits each year.

7. The China Stage II HPPMP continued implementation in 2025 with more focus on TA activities. As of December 2025, cumulative disbursements from the 2024 tranche for phase-out activities exceeded US$6 million. Completed TA activities include the 2024 investigation of HCFC feedstock applications. As of December 2025, total disbursements for TA activities across all three tranches exceeded US$1.87 million. Ongoing TA activities include capacity building for local ecology and environment bureaus (EEBs) in six provinces and consultancy services for monitoring and supervision of environmental safeguards management for the closure of HCFC production lines in 2025.

II.2 Activities related to HFC phase-down

8. As of 2025, two Stage I Kigali HFC Implementation Plans for Malaysia and Viet Nam were ongoing, while the first tranche of Indonesia's Stage I Kigali HFC Implementation Plan that the Bank helped the country to prepare, was approved at the 96th ExCom Meeting in May 2025. Preparation of Thailand's Kigali HFC Implementation Plan Stage I was also ongoing with plans to submit the full proposal at the 98th ExCom in June 2026.

9. The Malaysia Stage I KIP, approved at the 93rd ExCom Meeting, was incorporated into one World Bank project. The project completed the World Bank appraisal in the first half of 2025, followed by negotiations between the Government of Malaysia (GoM) and the World Bank in June 2025. Both parties made significant efforts to expedite the final project processing and Grant Agreement (GA) milestones. The World Bank approved the project in late August 2025, and the GoM and the World Bank signed the GA in October 2025. The project became effective on December 17, 2025. In 2025, management and operational arrangements were prepared to support the start of implementation, including the overall project implementation manual/plan, terms of reference for key positions, and procurement and work plans. Malaysia met its Kigali Amendment (KA) obligations for 2024 and 2025 in part with support from the KIP on quota allocations based on modeling against the KIP I strategic priorities.

10. The Viet Nam Stage I KIP was approved at the 93rd ExCom with the World Bank as the Lead Implementing Agency (IA) and UNEP as the Cooperating Agency. The Bank project prepared to house both the Stage I KIP and the Stage III HPMP, completed the World Bank project appraisal in August 2025, followed by Grant Agreement (GA) negotiations from September to November and World Bank approval in mid-December 2025. Delays in preparation were encountered due to the country's budget regulations that prohibit the transfer of public funds (such as MLF grants) to the private sector, requiring design changes in relation to the conversion and end-user demonstration in industrial refrigeration.

11. During the second half of 2025, management and operational arrangements were prepared to support the start of the overall Project's implementation, including the project implementation manual/plan, terms of reference for key positions, and procurement and work plans. The President's decision authorizing the State Bank of Viet Nam to sign the GA with the World Bank was received in late December 2025 paving the way for GA effectiveness in the first half of 2026. Throughout the period of overall project preparation, Viet Nam has effectively managed HFC consumption, introducing related policies/circulars and meeting its Kigali Amendment (KA) obligations for 2024 and 2025 (in part with support from the KIP on quota allocations based on modeling against the KIP I strategic priorities).

II.3 Activities related to Energy Efficiency

12. Malaysia received approval of an energy efficiency (EE) improvement pilot project for stand-alone commercial refrigeration in December 2024 which was financed by two of the ExCom's dedicated funding windows, under Decisions 91/65 and 94/60. The investment part of the project (improving EE at refrigeration manufacturers under Decision 94/60) and the policy part under Decision 91/65 (development and introduction of a stand-alone commercial refrigeration minimum energy performance standard (MEPS)) were consequently coded/split into two MLF projects.

13. In 2025, the World Bank and Department of Environment (DOE) advanced project preparation and implementation arrangements through several meetings with key stakeholders, including beneficiary enterprises, the Ministry of Environment's Energy Commission, and the Standards and Industrial Research Institute of Malaysia (SIRIM)-ETV (Environmental Technology Verification) and QAS (Quality Assurances Services). The discussions focused particularly on the Grant Agreement and the overarching Government of Malaysia and World Bank project. The overarching project and Grant Agreement became effective in December 2025. The Energy Commission, SIRIM-ETV, and QAS have drafted TORs for their respective energy efficiency activities, but it was agreed that implementation start of the policy EE project will be in late 2026 to align with the Energy Commission's budgeting cycle where it will request additional funding for testing non-MLF funded refrigeration models in the sector, towards MEPS development. As a key first step, the technical specifications for upgrading the EE testing chamber will be finalized, and the procurement method will be agreed upon in 2026. The Energy Commission will conduct a market study in early 2027, again to align with the government budgeting process and secure additional funding for expanded testing.

14. Thailand received approval for preparation of a project to enhance energy efficiency in the manufacturing of light commercial air-conditioning (AC) systems in 2024 December to complement planned conversions of Thai AC manufacturers under Thailand's Stage I KIP. Site visits to each of the interested large/commercial AC manufacturers started in the second half of 2025 to validate data collected and obtain additional details for applying the methodology under the MLF operational framework on energy efficiency. Preparation of the EE project was done in connection with the investment, conversion from R-410A subproject preparation. Meetings and consultations were also held and completed with the authorities' responsibilities for EE, including the Department of Alternative Energy Development and Efficiency (DEDE) and Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand (EGAT).

15. Indonesia received approval of preparation funds for a project to enhance energy efficiency in the context of HFC phase-down in domestic refrigeration manufacturing sector (Decision 94/60). The World Bank conducted an EE preparation mission in August 2025 to (i) inform the five participating manufacturers about available MLF financial support for improving energy efficiency in domestic refrigerators, freezers, and display cabinets, as part of HFC-134a phase-out under Indonesia's first KIP tranche; (ii) discuss technical requirements for accessing MLF funding; (iii) assess current EE baselines and targets; and, (iv) establish a strategy and timeline for developing an EE improvement plan to present to the 98th ExCom. The mission also met with Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (MEMR) to discuss its interest in and capacity needs for improving the current MEPS and HEPS of domestic refrigerators and bottle display showcases and incorporating freezers into the MEPS and HEPS system. The Bank conducted a second mission in November 2025 to finalize the proposal for consideration by the five manufacturers. The full project proposal was to be submitted at the 98th ExCom meeting.

16. In May 2025, the World Bank received the ExCom's concurrence to proceed with the preparation of three project proposals out of four proposed by the Bank to create an energy-efficiency revolving fund (EERF) for end-users under the 2024 Decision 95/87 that created the US$40 million EERF window – one each for Thailand, Grenada, and Türkiye. The three project teams held consultations and engaged in active dialogue with relevant government stakeholders in each country to develop the proposed revolving financing mechanisms and layout the technical design of the projects. As this mechanism, where the full grant funds would be returned to the MLF by the countries through the IA, is a marked departure from traditional MLF projects (with one exception – the Thailand Chiller Replacement Project), consultations and vetting were particularly laborious. The teams continued to work with the respective countries on project design and preparation up through the end of 2025, with the full proposals scheduled for submission to the 98th Executive Committee meeting in June 2026.

II.4 Activities related to National Inventories of Banks of Waste-controlled Substances

17. Viet Nam received the US$100,000 grant for preparing its national inventory, plan for managing banked and unwanted controlled substances, and a business model for sustainable lifecycle refrigerant management in December 2023. The selected consulting firm for data collection, analysis and modeling in the refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) sectors was contracted by the first half of 2025 and commenced the work immediately. A technical mission was conducted in September 2025 to discuss the national inventory findings to date with the Government of Viet Nam and the consultant. By the end of 2025, the selected consulting firm had completed most of its data collection, analysis, and projections for controlled substances installed in the RAC sectors despite the challenges encountered for data collection in some subsectors. It began filling in data gaps in the inventory based on assumptions and analysis by the end of 2025 and modeled the expected streams of recovered controlled substances, with planned support from other specialized individual consultants. Regular consultation meetings were held to monitor progress and provide input on various iterations of the Excel database and reports, including the regulatory framework, analysis, and recommendations. A one-year extension to complete the inventory work and plan was approved in December 2025 through Decision 97/14(b).

18. Thailand applied through the Bank and received MLF funding for preparing an inventory and plan in December 2024. A terms of reference (TOR) was prepared for consultant support on data collection and compilation, and a consultant was selected in September 2025 to collect and compile inventory data. The consultant's work continued through the end of 2025, supported by regular stakeholder consultations. Data collection through desk reviews and stakeholder consultations were expected to be completed by mid-2026. Inventory data analysis and scenario development were underway at the end of 2025, to be followed by the preparation of several potential business models.

19. Malaysia applied for and received MLF funding for a national inventory of banked and unwanted controlled substances in December 2025. As the newly approved grant was paid by the Treasurer after 2025 with other 97th Meeting approvals, actions to initiate preparation of the inventory were planned for after mid-2026.

III. PROJECT COMPLETION IN THE REPORTING YEAR

20. In 2025, a total of 12 project activities were completed including five activities from two tranches under Thailand's now-completed Stage II HPMP, two tranches of China's HPPMP, one tranche of China's HPMP, a preparation and institutional strengthening project, and the core unit budget, resulting in the phase-out of 7,184.9 ODP tonnes of HCFC consumption and production. This phaseout stems from Thailand's Stage II HPMP, which achieved an HCFC reduction of 49.9 ODP tonnes, and China's Stage II HPPMP, which achieved a reduction of 7,135 ODP tonnes.

Table 3. Project Completion in the Reporting Year

Cluster	Number of projects completed	Phase-out (tonnes)		
		ODP	Metric	CO2-eq
HCFC phase-out management plan stage 2	6	49.9	0.0	0
HCFC production phase-out management plan stage 2	2	7,135.0	0.0	0
HFC Individual	1	0.0	0.0	0
HCFC Individual	1	0.0	0.0	0
Government Support	1	0.0	0.0	0
Agency Programme	1	0.0	0.0	0
Total	**12**	**7,184.9**	**0.0**	**0**

IV. GENDER MAINSTREAMING

21. Gender policy has been fully integrated into all relevant World Bank projects approved since the 85th Meeting of the ExCom. In 2025, all five World Bank client countries (China, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, and Viet Nam) reported progress in gender mainstreaming through project implementation or preparation, including HCFC Phase-out Management Plans and Kigali HFC Implementation Plans. These countries have actively promoted gender mainstreaming throughout the project cycle, from planning to implementation, including through consultations with relevant associations, networks, government institutions, and other key stakeholders. These efforts aim to ensure that gender considerations are incorporated into project design, stakeholder engagement, and implementation activities.

22. Gender mainstreaming was also fully integrated into the Bank's project preparation and implementation processes. The MLF's Gender Policy and the World Bank Gender Strategy 2024–2030 were taken into account, and all projects were internally reviewed by a gender specialist to ensure alignment with the Bank's strategy and promote gender mainstreaming throughout project activities. Gender indicators were also incorporated into new Bank-country MP projects as much as possible in respective project "Results Frameworks", with a target established to monitor and track the participation of women trained technicians in the servicing sector. During project preparation, gender mainstreaming and related issues were discussed with key stakeholders including participating enterprises to recommend equal access to positions across their organizations. These enterprises which have women working on the production lines (in the case of Malaysia) agreed to continue reporting on number of females to male employees and any mainstreaming efforts made throughout project implementation. Lastly, countries were encouraged to actively invite women to apply for positions in the project management units (PMUs) for the new HPMPs and KIPs once recruiting began in 2026.

V. RISK ASSESSMENT

23. As mentioned above, overall World Bank-Viet Nam Project and GA delivery was delayed, resulting in delay in starting the Stage III Viet Nam HPMP and Stage I KIP due to internal government concerns on the consistency of the proposed private sector financing arrangements with the Law on State Budget and the Law on Management and Use of Public Property. These concerns delayed the start of the World Bank's project appraisal until August 2025, when they were addressed through adjustments to the country and Bank project documentation that removed direct disbursement plans for subprojects. The GA was to be signed on January 6, 2026 and ratified through the necessary government procedures by April 2026 at which time the GA would become effective enabling disbursement to start. Per Article 7, the World Bank closely supported Viet Nam's efforts to comply with the 2024 and 2025 HFC maximum allowable consumption limits during the long lead time to GA effectiveness. Viet Nam has confirmed based on the data received to date (independent verification pending) that Viet Nam remains in compliance.

24. Thailand HPMP Stage II, the PMU and investment activities completed physical implementation by the end of June 2025, and the PCR is expected to be submitted by April 27, 2026. This shows the actions taken by the country, with Bank support to address previous delays. As reported in the past in the context of MLF reporting on delayed tranches and projects, these delays were mainly COVID-19-related, with minor additional delays due to design adjustments needed to reach SMEs in the spray foam sector and staffing changes in early 2024, and in some delays in sourcing the HFO for blending in Thailand and hence completing the spray foam sector conversions.

VI. PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

25. In 2025, under the **"Planning-Approval"** indicator category, **"Tranches Approved"** the World Bank achieved 2 of the 6 targeted tranches approved. The two approved tranches included one tranche under China's HCFC HPMP Stage II (Sixth Tranche, PU Foam sector) and one tranche under Indonesia's KIP Stage I (Tranche 1) for the refrigeration, servicing, and project management unit (PMU). For **"Individual projects/activities approved,"** the World Bank exceeded its target of five, with six projects/activities approved, including:

- Preparation of projects to create an energy-efficiency revolving fund for end users (Decision 95/87) in Grenada, Türkiye, and Thailand
- Preparation of a project to enhance energy efficiency in the context of HFC phase-down in the domestic refrigeration manufacturing sector in Indonesia (Decision 94/60);
- Preparation of a national inventory of banks of waste controlled substances and development of a national plan for management of these substances in Malaysia (Decision 91/66);
- Extension of Thailand's Institutional Strengthening Project (Phase XI: July 2025–June 2028).

26. There are five "**Implementation**" indicators. The first, **"Funds Disbursed,"** measures disbursement performance against the amount planned in the previous year's progress report. Based on the estimates in the approved 2025 Business Plan, the World Bank targeted disbursements of US$17,987,381, while actual disbursements reached US$23,029,206, representing 128 percent of the target. The second indicator, **"ODS Phased Out for HCFC-related Projects,"** had a 2025 target of 5,996.9 ODP tonnes, while the actual phase-out achieved was 7,184.9 ODP tonnes, including consumption and production phase-out from the completed Thailand HCFC HPMP Stage II and China HCFC Production Phase-out Management Plan Stage II, as shown in Table III. For the **"HFC Phase-down for HFC-related Projects"** indicator, both the target and achievement were zero CO_2-eq, as implementation of the approved KIP projects had not yet started. The fourth indicator, **"Project Operational Completion,"** had a target of eight projects, which was fully achieved as planned, as shown in Table III. The final indicator, **"Gender Mainstreaming,"** also achieved 100 percent of the target across all approved projects.

27. The **"Administrative"** category has three indicators. The **"Speed of Financial Completion"** indicator achieved 100 percent, with all six completed projects reaching financial completion in 9.13months. For **"Timely Submission of Project Completion Reports,"** both the target and achievement were zero, as no projects were expected to close during the reporting period. The **"Timely Submission of Progress Reports and Business Plans"** indicator also achieved 100 percent, with all progress reports and business plans submitted on time and responses provided as required.

Table 4. Performance Indicators

Type of indicator	Short title	Calculation	Targets	Achievements
Planning-Approval	Tranches approved	Number of tranches approved vs. those planned*	6	2
Planning-Approval	Individual projects/ activities approved	Number of projects/activities approved vs. those planned (including project preparation activities)	5	7
Implementation	Funds disbursed	Based on estimated disbursement in progress reports	$17,987,381	$23,029,206
Implementation	ODS phase-out for HCFC-related projects	ODS phase-out for HCFC-related projects in ODP tonnes vs. those planned per progress reports	5,996.9 ODP tonnes	7,184.9 ODP tonnes
Implementation	HFC phase-down for HFC-related projects	HFC phase-down for HFC-related projects in CO_2-eq tonnes vs. those planned per progress reports	zero CO2-eq tonne	zero CO2-eq tonne
Implementation	Project operational completion	Project operational completion vs. planned in progress reports for all activities (excluding project preparation)**	8	11
Implementation	Gender mainstreaming	Operational policy on gender mainstreaming applied to all approved projects	100%	100%
Administrative	Speed of financial completion	The extent to which projects are financially completed within 12 months after project operational completion	12 months after operational completion	9.13 months
Administrative	Timely submission of project completion reports	Timely submission of project completion reports based on the progress report	0	0
Administrative	Timely submission of progress reports and business plans	Timely submission of progress reports and business plans and responses unless otherwise agreed	On-time	Extended by 1-week

* 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

28. **Thailand:** In 2025, Thailand made significant progress in implementing and completing HPMP Stage II. All five participating spray-foam companies completed their subprojects, achieving a total HCFC phase-out of 49.9 ODP tonnes as planned. Collectively, these enterprises phased out more than 212 metric tonnes of HCFC-141b, accounting for over 70 percent of the total phase-out target identified during the project preparation survey and converted to HFO-1336mzz-Z in pre-blended polyol. Technical and financial assistance was also provided to small companies, including (i) the rental of new spray-foam equipment from a foam system house, (ii) the supply of reduced-HFO pre-blended polyol, and (iii) two technical workshops held on February 11 and June 11, 2025, focusing on safe equipment operation and production demonstrations. Ten spray-foam equipment units were procured for rental purposes. In the servicing sector, training of A/C service technicians across all 12 training centers was completed on time, reaching the target of 4,500 trained technicians. Thailand's HCFC consumption remained well below the project target and significantly below its Montreal Protocol obligation. Moreover, Thailand received approval for the preparation of an Energy Efficiency Revolving Fund for end-users (Decision 95/86) to develop an innovative financing mechanism.

29. **Malaysia**: Following the 93rd ExCom Meeting, the World Bank completed the KIP Stage I Bank-Malaysia project appraisal in February 2025, followed by negotiations between the Government of Malaysia (GoM) and the World Bank in June 2025. Both parties made significant efforts to expedite the project processing and finalize the GA. The World Bank approved the project in late August 2025, and the GoM and the World Bank signed the GA in October 2025. The project became effective on December 17, 2025, with implementation scheduled to commence in 2026. In addition, Malaysia successfully co-hosted the World Bank's 17th East Asia and Pacific Regional Workshop in Kota Kinabalu in February 2025. The workshop brought together participants from World Bank client countries across the East Asia and Pacific region, as well as beneficiary enterprises, providing an important platform for knowledge exchange and regional collaboration on Montreal Protocol-related activities.

30. **China:** China made a lot of efforts at the policy, producer and manufacturing level to phaseout HCFC-141b. There was limited consumption and production and China successfully introduced comprehensive MP controlled substances regulation in late 2025 that effectively eliminates HCFC-141b for China and the world. HCFC-141b use is now banned in China as of Jan. 1, 2026, with a 6-month exception for system houses and foam manufacturers to use any stocks for spray foam by Jun. 30, 2026.

31. **Indonesia**: Indonesia was approved of funding for its Kigali HFC Implementation Plan (KIP) Stage I at the 96th ExCom Meeting in May 2025. The Government of Indonesia committed to maintaining maximum allowable HFC consumption levels of 21,033,649 CO_2-eq tonnes in both 2025 and 2026, and 19,397,698 CO_2-eq tonnes in 2027, supporting the country's phasedown commitments under the Kigali Amendment.

32. Despite the very high baselines created by a few "rogue" importers that deliberately tried to manipulate the system, these countries used BAU projections on consumption to shape their quota systems in addition to built-in incentives to importers to cease imports of high-GWP HFCs.

VIII. ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS AND OTHER ISSUES

VIII.1 Meetings Attended

33. Table VIII.1 lists meetings attended by World Bank staff on Montreal Protocol-related work from January to December 2025.

Table 5. Meetings Attended

Dates	Location	Meetings Attended
February 16-17, 2025	Manama, Bahrain	A Regional Workshop on Availability of Air Conditioning Technologies in High Ambient Temperature Countries
February 25-27, 2025	Kota Kinabalu, Malaysia	17th Annual East Asia and Pacific (EAP) and Montreal Protocol (MP) Joint Regional Workshop on MP Implementation
March 3-4, 2025	Montreal, Canada	Inter-agency Coordination Meeting (IACM)
April 22-25, 2025	Virtual Attendance	UNEP Network Meeting of the Southeast Asia National Ozone Officers
May 26-30, 2025	Montreal, Canada	96th ExCom Meeting
June 16-18, 2025	St. George's, Grenada	UNEP Caribbean Thematic Network Meeting
July 5-6, 2025	Bangkok, Thailand	74th Implementation Committee Meeting
July 7-11, 2025	Montreal, Canada	47th meeting of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties (OEWG)
September 9-11, 2025	Montreal, Canada	Inter-agency Coordination Meeting (IACM) II
September 18-20	Shanghai, China	International Workshop on HFC-23 Emissions Control
October 31-November 1, 2025	Nairobi, Kenya	75th Implementation Committee Meeting
November 2-7, 2025	Nairobi, Kenya	Informal meeting on facilitating implementation of the Montreal Protocol 37th Meeting of the Parties
December 1-5, 2025	Montreal, Canada	97th ExCom Meeting
December 16-17, 2025	Virtual Attendance	UNEP Network Meeting of the Southeast Asia National Ozone Officers

VIII.2 Implementing Agency and other Co-operation

34. Cooperation and coordination between the World Bank and other Implementing and Bilateral Agencies continued throughout 2025 through joint efforts in implementing overall HCFC phase-out in China. In addition in 2025, the Bank worked closely with UNEP on preparing respective, complementary legal and implementation arrangements for the Viet Nam Stage I KIP as explained below. Cooperation was ongoing with all IAs, as well through participation in MP-related meetings and workshops held throughout the year. The World Bank, together with UNIDO, co-moderated the breakout session of the workshop on Lifecycle Refrigerant Management (LRM): Progress on Fluorocarbon Banks Inventories and National Action Plans at the 47th Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG47).

35. The World Bank also worked with bilateral agencies in the past, namely Japan. The Government of Japan was a partner in the implementation of Thailand's Stage I HCFC Phaseout Management Plan that completed in December 2018 and Viet Nam HPMP Stage II that completed in 2023. The projects successfully delivered technical assistance to address technical and regulatory barriers to the introduction of HFC-32 technology in residential air-conditioner manufacturing. They included guidance for the conversions to ensure safe storage and use of HFC-32 in manufacturing of HFC-32 AC, technical assistance, and training on proper installation, and training for service technicians. Twelve enterprises in total benefitted from this support (including one from Viet Nam) and have been employing HFC-32 in AC manufacturing without problems since 2017 and 2023 respectively.

36. The World Bank and UNEP have maintained close collaboration in Viet Nam under the KIP Stage I, with the World Bank as the Lead Agency and UNEP as the Cooperating Agency. The project was approved at the 93rd Executive Committee Meeting in December 2023. Throughout project design, preparation, and approval, the World Bank and UNEP have kept close communication and coordination to ensure consistency in project activities and effective implementation arrangements. To further support and expedite implementation, the World Bank and UNEP plan to undertake a joint mission once the project begins disbursing..

37. With the concentration of efforts in delivering HPMPs and KIPs for Article 5 countries around the world, cooperation and coordination continues to be a necessity among the Implementing Agencies.

VIII.3 Other Issues

38. There are no additional issues to raise for the 2025 reporting other than those captured in the previous pages.

Annex I: Summary Tables

(a) Annual Summary Data

1. As of 2025, the World Bank has been approved 1,165 projects, of which 1,133 (97%) have been completed. Total approved funding amounts to US$1,237,103,129, of which US$1,212,608,500 (98%) has been disbursed. In 2025, elevent projects were newly approved, with total funding of US$9,473,941.

Table Annex I.(a). Annual Summary Data

Year approval	Number of Approvals	Number of completed	Per cent completed (%)	Approved funding plus adjustments (US$)	Funds disbursed (US$)	Balance (US$)	Per cent of funds disbursed (%)
1991	42	42	100%	5,429,404	5,429,404	0	100
1992	76	76	100%	28,027,284	28,027,284	0	100
1993	79	79	100%	42,538,405	42,538,405	0	100
1994	91	91	100%	40,047,164	40,023,192	23,972	100
1995	112	112	100%	47,007,389	47,007,389	0	100
1996	55	55	100%	29,252,692	29,252,692	0	100
1997	95	95	100%	56,173,102	56,173,103	-1	100
1998	60	60	100%	35,959,418	35,959,417	1	100
1999	74	74	100%	64,173,138	64,173,138	0	100
2000	68	68	100%	36,982,134	36,982,133	1	100
2001	31	31	100%	55,212,853	55,212,854	-1	100
2002	33	33	100%	64,357,778	64,357,778	0	100
2003	24	24	100%	72,734,119	72,734,119	0	100
2004	29	29	100%	77,111,770	77,111,770	0	100
2005	31	31	100%	68,592,865	68,592,865	0	100
2006	23	23	100%	64,473,260	64,473,261	-1	100
2007	26	26	100%	66,005,270	66,005,270	0	100
2008	30	30	100%	39,934,666	39,934,667	-1	100
2009	23	23	100%	23,124,647	23,124,647	0	100
2010	16	16	100%	1,148,623	1,148,623	0	100
2011	10	10	100%	44,190,517	44,324,558	-134,041	100
2012	10	10	100%	11,698,145	11,698,145	0	100
2013	7	7	100%	43,736,999	43,602,958	134,041	100
2014	13	13	100%	28,336,509	28,336,509	0	100
2015	13	13	100%	62,990,648	62,990,648	0	100
2016	18	18	100%	12,601,632	12,601,632	0	100
2017	6	6	100%	2,178,705	2,178,705	0	100
2018	8	8	100%	26,650,464	26,650,464	0	100
2019	3	3	100%	2,579,179	2,579,179	0	100

2020	2	2	100%	2,067,012	2,067,012	0	100
2021	7	7	100%	9,608,235	9,608,235	0	100
2022	7	7	100%	22,689,082	22,686,781	2,301	100
2023	23	9	39%	15,764,363	6,438,419	9,325,944	41
2024	9	2	22%	24,275,689	18,270,089	6,005,600	75
2025	11	0	0%	9,473,941	313,155	9,160,786	3
Total	**1165**	**1133**	**97%**	**1,237,103,129**	**1,212,608,500**	**24,494,629**	**98**

(b) Cumulative Completed Investment Projects

2. As of 2025, the World Bank's cumulative total of completed investment projects is at 656, resulting in the reduction in consumption of 147,576.6 ODP tonnes and in production of 193,943 ODP tonnes. Out of a total of US$1,134,805,549 of approved MLF financing for completed projects, 100 percent of funds has been disbursed. The average number of months from approval to first disbursement has been 23, the average number of months from approval to completion has been 40, at an average cost-effectiveness of US$3.32/kg. Asia and the Pacific received the largest share of funding, with 494 completed projects totaling US$1,025,339,268. By sector, the foam sector had the highest number of completed projects, with 248 projects totaling US$251,701,782, while the production sector received the largest amount of funding, totaling US$399,639,727 across 46 completed projects.

Table Annex I.(b). Cumulative Completed Investment Projects

Item	Number of completed	Approved funding plus adjustments (US$)	Per cent of funds disbursed (%)	Consumption Phased Out (ODP tonnes)	Production Phased Out (ODP tonnes)	Consumption Phased Out (metric tonnes)	Production Phased Out (metric tonnes)	Consumption Phased Out (Co2-eq tonnes)	Production Phased Out (CO2-eq tonnes)	Average number of months from approval to first disbursement	Average number of months from approval to completion	Cost effectiveness to fund (US$/kg.)
Total	**656**	**1,134,805,549**	**100**	**147,576.6**	**193,943.0**	**8.8**	**0.0**	**12,555**	**0**	**23**	**40**	**3.32**
Region												
Africa	18	4,874,765	100	776.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	25	49	6.27
Asia and the Pacific	494	1,025,339,268	100	139,520.8	186,523.0	8.8	0.0	12,555	0	23	40	3.14
Europe	36	25,729,361	100	3,497.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	12	20	7.36
Latin America and the Caribbean	108	78,862,154	100	3,781.1	7,420.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	29	44	7.04
Sector												
Aerosol	35	31,316,242	100	20,740.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	26	45	1.51
Air-Conditioning	24	44,501,768	98	118.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	21	46	376.50
Firefighting	29	69,109,232	100	38,662.3	41,958.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	18	29	0.86
Foam	248	251,701,782	99	35,540.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	24	43	7.08
Fumigant	11	4,208,461	100	444.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	18	49	9.47
Process agent	17	113,830,316	100	18,662.8	52,162.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	8	18	1.61
Production	46	399,639,727	100	0.0	88,835.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	10	17	4.50
Refrigeration	164	138,472,983	100	13,853.1	0.0	8.8	0.0	12,555	0	27	48	10.00
Servicing	38	24,773,819	98	7,121.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	23	33	3.48
Solvent	40	51,530,631	100	11,988.4	10,988.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	25	23	2.24

Sterilant	2	661,227	100	40.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	16	27	16.29
Tobacco Fluffing	2	5,059,360	100	404.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	28	41	12.52

(c) Cumulative Completed Non-investment Projects

3. As of 2025, the World Bank's cumulative total of completed non-investment projects was 147, as shown in Table Annex I.(c). Of the total US$30,905,927 in approved MLF financing, 107 percent has been disbursed. The average time from approval to first disbursement was 22 months, while the average time from approval to the expected completion date was 39 months. Asia and the Pacific had the largest number of projects, with 69 projects and US$19,858,385 in approved funding, and the shortest average time from approval to first disbursement, at 18 months.

Table Annex I.(c). Cumulative Completed Non-investment Projects

Item	Number of projects	Approved funding plus adjustments (US$)	Per cent of funds disbursed (%)	Average number of months from approval to first disbursement	Average number of months from approval to completion
Total	**147**	**30,905,927**	**107**	**22**	**39**
Region					
Africa	8	2,193,984	100	26	48
Asia and the Pacific	69	19,858,385	110	18	42
Europe	6	1,513,939	100	35	59
Global	35	2,898,628	100	19	17
Latin America and the Caribbean	29	4,440,991	100	30	52
Sector					
Aerosol	4	581,454	100	25	43
Air-Conditioning	3	2,153,824	146	19	38
Core Unit	23	0	0	0	12
Disposal	1	250,000	100	17	22
Enabling activities	3	744,080	100	6	38
Firefighting	5	1,519,717	100	50	105
Foam	5	3,947,421	100	20	53
Fumigant	5	1,294,425	100	35	102
National Ozone Unit	50	9,825,130	100	14	35
Project monitoring and coordination	4	683,207	255	30	61
Refrigeration	16	7,188,757	100	42	62
Servicing	10	1,839,912	100	30	53
Solvent	1	100,000	100	12	11
Survey	5	373,000	100	13	22
Technical Assistance	7	185,000	100	3	14
Verification	5	220,000	100	7	9

(d) Cumulative Completed Project Preparation Activities

4. As of 2025, the World Bank's cumulative total of completed project preparation activities was 330, as shown in Table Annex I.(d). Of the total US$29,354,192 in approved MLF financing, 100 percent has been disbursed. The average time from approval to first disbursement was 5 months, while the average time from approval to the expected completion date was 15 months. Asia and the Pacific had the largest number of projects, with 177 projects and US$20,004,185 in approved funding. The refrigeration sector had the largest number of projects, with 202 projects totaling US$18,673,380 in approved funding.

Table Annex I.(d). Cumulative Completed Project Preparation Activities

Region	Number of projects	Approved funding plus adjustments (US$)	Per cent of funds disbursed (%)	Average number of months from approval to first disbursement	Average number of months from approval to completion
Total	**330**	**29,354,192**	**100**	**5**	**15**
Region					
Africa	25	1,293,076	100	1	12
Asia and the Pacific	177	20,004,185	100	6	17
Europe	24	1,701,472	100	2	13
Global	6	838,754	100	9	18
Latin America and the Caribbean	98	5,516,705	100	4	12
Sector					
Aerosol	6	253,500	100	13	24
Air-Conditioning	2	90,000	100	11	18
Disposal	3	150,000	100	43	52
Firefighting	7	356,000	100	4	12
Foam	32	3,107,576	100	7	16
Fumigant	10	335,000	100	13	16
Process agent	5	512,181	100	11	16
Production	9	1,687,069	100	8	22
Refrigeration	202	18,673,380	100	3	12
Servicing	14	1,785,000	100	12	27
Solvent	10	576,754	100	6	18
Technical Assistance	30	1,827,732	100	3	15

(e) Cumulative Ongoing Investment Projects

5. As of 2025, the World Bank had 13 cumulative ongoing investment projects. Of the total US$38,403,670 in approved MLF financing, US$18,100,000 (47 percent) had been disbursed. The average time from approval to first disbursement was 4 months, while the average time from approval to the expected completion date was 36 months, with an average cost-effectiveness of US$5.35/kg. Table Annex I. (e) below summarizes ongoing investment projects by region and sector.

Table Annex I.(e). Cumulative Ongoing Investment Projects

Item	Number of Projects	Approved funding plus adjustments (US$)	Funds Disbursed (US$)	Per cent of funds disbursed (%)	Number of projects disbursing	Per cent of projects disbursing (%)	Average of months from approval to first disbursement	Average number of months from approval to planned completion	Average length of delay in project planned completion	Overall cost-effectiveness to the Fund (US$/kg)
Total	**13**	**38,403,670**	**18,100,000**	**47**	**2**	**15%**	**4**	**36**	**4**	**5.35**
Region										
Asia and the Pacific	13	38,403,670	18,100,000	47	2	15%	4	36	4	5.35
Sector										
Air-Conditioning	3	599,806	0	0	0	0%	0	40	4	12.82
Foam	2	6,000,000	500,000	8	1	50%	4	24	6	5.56
Production	1	22,000,000	17,600,000	80	1	100%	3	24	0	4.69
Refrigeration	3	1,627,948	0	0	0	0%	0	42	6	5.99
Servicing	4	8,175,916	0	0	0	0%	0	40	4	7.46

(f) Cumulative Ongoing Non-investment Projects

6. As of 2025, the World Bank had 7 cumulative ongoing non-investment projects. Of the total US$2,378,791 in approved MLF financing, US$226,825 (10 percent) had been disbursed. The average time from approval to first disbursement was 2 months, while the average time from approval to completion was 34 months.

Table Annex I.(f). Cumulative Ongoing Non-investment Projects

Region	Number of Projects	Approved funding plus adjustments (US$)	Funds Disbursed (US$)	Per cent of funds disbursed (%)	Number of projects disbursing	Per cent of projects disbursing (%)	Average number of months from approval to first disbursement	Average number of months from approval to planned completion	Average length of delay in project planned completion
Total	**7**	**2,378,791**	**226,825**	**10**	**1**	**14%**	**2**	**34**	**2**
Region									
Asia and the Pacific	6	2,378,791	226,825	10	1	17%	2	39	2
Global	1	0	0	0	0	0%	0	12	0
Sector									
Core Unit	1	0	0	0	0	0%	0	12	0
National Ozone Unit	1	918,532	226,825	25	1	100%	2	37	0
Project monitoring and coordination	4	960,259	0	0	0	0%	0	40	4
Refrigeration	1	500,000	0	0	0	0%	0	36	0

(g) Cumulative Ongoing Project Preparation Activities

7. As of 2025, the World Bank had 12 ongoing project preparation activities. Of the total US$1,255,000 in approved MLF financing, 27 percent had been disbursed. The average time from approval to first disbursement was 10 months, while the average time from approval to completion was 22 months.

Table Annex I.(g). Cumulative Ongoing Project Preparation Activities

Item	Number of projects	Approved funding plus adjustments (US$)	Funds Disbursed (US$)	Per cent of funds disbursed (%)	Average number of months from approval to first disbursement	Average of months from approval to planned completion	Average length of delay in project planned completion
Total	**12**	**1,255,000**	**334,605**	**27**	**10**	**22**	**3**
Region							
Asia and the Pacific	10	1,055,000	290,733	28	11	24	3
Europe	1	100,000	0	0	5	13	0
Latin America and the Caribbean	1	100,000	43,872	44	2	13	0
Sector							
Air-Conditioning	1	150,000	18,769	13	11	18	-6
Disposal	3	300,000	62,097	21	9	28	4
Refrigeration	3	195,000	125,500	64	8	20	2
Servicing	5	610,000	128,239	21	11	21	4