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执行蒙特利尔议定书
多边基金执行委员会
第六十七次会议
2012年7月16日至20日，曼谷

截至 2011 年 12 月 31 日的世界银行进度报告

本文件包括：

- 基金秘书处的评论和建议
- 关于 2011 年世界银行执行的《蒙特利尔议定书》活动的年度进度报告（2011 年 1 月至 12 月）

基金秘书处的评论

导言

1. 本文件介绍了基金秘书处关于截至 2011 年 12 月 31 日世界银行开展活动的进度报告的评论和建议。进度报告附后。资料已录入综合进度报告数据库，可应要求提供。

问题简述

- 已经核准 6.3504 亿美元用于由世界银行执行的多年期协定，截至 2011 年 12 月 31 日，有 5,698 万美元余额。
- 2011 年为世界银行的执行工作核准了 4,496 万美元，而行政费用则达 509 万美元（占获核准项目的 11.3%）。
- 目前有 31 个多年期协定正在执行当中，4 个多年期协定（一年以前核准）已经支付了核准金额不到 10%。
- 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的编制工作平均拖延了 19 个月。
- 由于国家臭氧机构的工作人员不足及发生了严重水灾，泰国国家氟氯化碳淘汰计划的执行工作受到拖延。
- 5 项现行的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划活动获得了执行委员会的核准，但相关协定尚未签订。
- 一项项目编制活动可能被撤销。
- 一项氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的提交工作受到拖延。
- 有 2 个项目被归为执行拖延，须履行项目撤销程序。

执行情况

2. 报告所述期间（2011 年 1 月至 12 月），执行委员会核准了供世界银行执行的 5 个投资项目，价值约为 4,440 万美元，应导致淘汰 81.4 ODP 吨。2011 年，世界银行发放了约 911 万美元，比上一年减少 1,420 万美元。

3. 2011 年，世界银行完成了 10 个投资项目。到 2011 年底，核准由世界银行执行的 604 个投资项目中已累计完成了 96%（581 个项目）。它淘汰了 302,671 ODP 吨，包括 174,895 ODP 吨生产量，现正在执行几个项目，完成后将淘汰 298,732 ODP 吨，包括 174,826 ODP 吨生产量。到 2011 年底，世界银行已发放执行委员会为其核准的资源（9.7943 亿美元）的 93.2%（9.1302 亿美元），不包括机构支助费用。

4. 目前，世界银行正在执行 31 个注重绩效的多年期协定，截至 2011 年年底，为此核准的资金为 6.3504 亿美元。2011 年，世界银行没有延长任何体制建设活动。2011 年期间，该机构还完成了 1 项示范活动、9 项项目编制活动，以及 3 项技术援助方案。

5. 2011 年为世界银行所有项目核准总值为 4,496 万美元，另加行政费用 510 万美元（337 万美元机构费用和 172 万美元核心单位费用）。

2011 年国家一级的进度

6. 附件一提供了按国家分列的对世界银行 2011 年活动的评估。世界银行计划在 12 个国家付款，在 2 个国家实现了 85% 的付款率。根据世界银行依照第 53/38 号决定提交的订

正的预订完成日期和 2011 年进度报告介绍的成果，世界银行完成了 2011 年预订完成项目的 92%，达到了 100% 的淘汰目标。

注重绩效的多年期协定

7. 世界银行正执行的 31 个多年期协定中，有 31 次年度付款尚有余额未支付。这些多年期协定如表 1 所示。

表 1

多年期协定

协定	核准的供资加调整额 (美元)	已支付的资金 (美元)	余额 (美元)	承付资金 (美元)	2012 年估计付款 (美元)	2012 年后将支付的差额 (美元)	完成日期	预订完成日期
安提瓜和巴布达氟氯化碳淘汰计划	97,300	0	97,300	62,987	62,987	34,313	2011 年 12 月	
阿根廷氟氯化碳淘汰计划	500,000	11,250	488,750	488,750	93,400	395,350		2012 年 7 月
阿根廷氟氯化碳生产淘汰计划	10,600,000	10,600,000	0	0		0	2009 年 12 月	
巴哈马氟氯化碳淘汰计划	530,946	530,946	0	0		0	2009 年 1 月	
<i>中国氟氯烃淘汰计划</i>	<i>38,859,000</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>38,859,000</i>	<i>38,859,000</i>	<i>19,429,500</i>	<i>19,429,500</i>		<i>2016 年 12 月</i>
中国氟氯化碳生产淘汰计划	150,000,000	150,000,000	0	0	0	0	2010 年 12 月	
中国泡沫塑料行业淘汰计划	53,846,000	53,846,000	0	0	0	0	2010 年 12 月	
中国哈龙行业淘汰计划	62,000,000	62,000,000	0	0	0	0	2011 年 12 月	
中国加工剂行业淘汰计划 (第一阶段)	65,000,000	64,500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	0	2011 年 12 月	
中国加工剂行业淘汰计划 (第二阶段)	46,500,000	46,285,000	215,000	215,000	215,000	0	2010 年 7 月	
中国三氯乙烷生产淘汰计划	2,100,000	2,100,000	0	0		0	2010 年 11 月	
厄瓜多尔氟氯化碳淘汰计划	1,194,471	1,194,471	0	0		0	2009 年 9 月	
印度氟氯化碳生产加速淘汰计划	2,113,000	0	2,113,000	2,113,000	2,113,000	0		2012 年 7 月
印度氟氯化碳生产淘汰计划	82,000,000	82,000,000	0	0	0	0	2011 年 11 月	
印度四氯化碳淘汰计划	38,100,954	37,204,080	896,874	896,874	896,874	0		2012 年 12 月
<i>印度尼西亚氟氯烃淘汰计划</i>	<i>1,500,000</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1,500,000</i>	<i>1,500,000</i>	<i>15,000</i>	<i>1,485,000</i>		<i>2019 年 7 月</i>
印度尼西亚气雾剂淘汰计划	371,910	371,910	0	0		0	2010 年 6 月	
印度尼西亚泡沫塑料行业淘汰计划	2,957,564	2,957,564	0	0		0	2010 年 6 月	
印度尼西亚汽车空调行业淘汰计划	4,317,000	4,317,000	0	0		0	2010 年 3 月	
<i>约旦氟氯烃淘汰计划</i>	<i>1,070,100</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1,070,100</i>	<i>1,070,100</i>	<i>45,000</i>	<i>1,025,100</i>		<i>2017 年 11 月</i>
马来西亚消耗臭氧层物质淘汰计划	11,517,005	11,441,013	75,992	0	0	75,992	2010 年 12 月	
墨西哥氟氯化碳淘汰计划	500,000	500,000	0	0		0	2006 年 2 月	

协定	核准的供资加调整额(美元)	已支付的资金(美元)	余额(美元)	承付资金(美元)	2012年估计付款(美元)	2012年后将支付的差额(美元)	完成日期	预订完成日期
菲律宾氟氯化碳淘汰计划	10,216,876	8,381,671	1,835,205	0	0	1,835,205	2011年12月	
泰国甲基溴淘汰计划	2,901,600	1,019,351	1,882,249	1,882,249	1,097,187	785,062		2013年12月
泰国消耗臭氧层物质淘汰计划	14,728,626	11,738,930	2,989,696	2,989,696	1,058,430	1,931,266		2012年12月
突尼斯消耗臭氧层物质淘汰计划	1,135,395	122,434	1,012,961	1,012,961	996,763	16,198		2012年12月
土耳其氟氯化碳淘汰计划	8,565,903	8,565,903	0	0	0	0	2008年4月	
委内瑞拉玻利瓦尔共和国氟氯化碳生产淘汰计划	16,500,000	16,500,000	0	0		0	2009年11月	
越南氟氯烃淘汰计划	3,054,423	0	3,054,423	3,054,423	1,610,000	1,444,423		2015年4月
越南甲基溴淘汰计划	1,000,000	609,341	390,659	390,659	330,659	60,000		2015年11月
越南消耗臭氧层物质淘汰计划	1,260,000	1,259,448	552	0	0	552	2010年12月	
共计	635,038,073	578,056,313	56,981,760	55,035,698	28,463,799	28,517,961		

注：以黑体表示的几项是一年多以前核准、但发放率不到10%的项目。以斜体表示的几项是不足一年之前核准、但发放率不到10%的项目。

8. 为多年期协定核准年度付款资金 635,038,073 美元，世界银行已支付 578,056,313 美元（91%），尚有 56,981,760 美元的余额。预计其中的 28,463,799 美元（50%）将在 2012 年支付。

多年期协定（不包括氟氯烃淘汰管理计划）

9. 截至 2011 年 12 月，世界银行完成了 20 项多年期协定。它计划在 2012 年完成 3 项氟氯化碳淘汰多年期协定。就印度而言，氟氯化碳生产加速淘汰和四氯化碳淘汰两个项目，将于 2012 年完成。余下的两个多年期协定（不包括氟氯烃淘汰管理计划）是淘汰甲基溴，泰国的计划在 2013 年完成，越南的计划在 2015 年完成。

10. 有 3 个国家（不包括氟氯烃淘汰管理计划）（表 1 中以黑体表示）报告说，核准的资金支付不到 10%：安提瓜和巴布达、阿根廷（氟氯化碳-冷风机项目）和印度（氟氯化碳生产加速淘汰项目）。

11. 在安提瓜和巴布达的氟氯化碳淘汰管理计划（ANT/PHA/44/INV/10 和 ANT/PHA/61/INV/13）下，世界银行表示，上述项目已于 2011 年 12 月 31 日完成。实现了各类氟氯化碳的全部淘汰，并正在进行财务结算工作（拟于 2012 年 5 月 31 日完成）。第一笔款项于 2012 年 3 月支付，定于总体赠款协议的财务结算工作后于 2012 年 4 月结束。准予将财务结算工作延长到一个月之后（2012 年 5 月）。

12. 在迄今核准的 500,000 美元中，只为阿根廷冷风机行业国家淘汰计划（ARG/PHA/47/INV/148）支付了 11,250 美元。世界银行表示，正根据 2011 年第 4 季度签署的两份单独的次级项目协定对四台冷风机进行替换。2012 年的拟议付款额低于 2011 年计划的数额，原因是允许企业付款的必要文件工作尚未完成。2012 年初，世界银行表示不反对向冷风机受益人支付款项。款项预计于 2012 年 4 月前支付。由于工业部相关组织出现了重大变动及新任一名项目主任，因此付款可能出现更多的一些拖延，加入其他冷

风机次级项目协定的工作也可能受到拖延。预计项目将于 2012 年 6 月之前恢复正常运转。

13. 世界银行没有为印度氟氯化碳生产加速淘汰计划（IND/PRO/59/INV/435）发放资金的记载。世界银行表示，环境和林业部于 2011 年 12 月与生产商签署了协定。2012 年 1 月向该国发放了资金。向执行委员会第六十七次会议提交了下一次即最后一次付款。

14. 关于泰国的国家淘汰计划（THA/PHA/60/INV/154），世界银行表示，由于国家臭氧机构的工作人员不足及 2011 年 9 月至 12 月期间该国遭受了严重水灾，2010-2012 年年度工作计划中拟议活动的执行和职业教育部的采购工作受到了拖延。国家臭氧机构定于在 2012 年 4 月与世界银行的采购专家开展协商，讨论针对所有剩余活动的采购过程，从而加快项目的执行。世界银行定于在 2012 年 6 月派出下一个特派团，评价执行进度。谨建议执行委员会要求就泰国的执行进度及国家臭氧机构有关国家淘汰计划的员额配置提交一份补充情况报告。

关于氟氯烃的多年期协定

15. 世界银行正在 4 个国家开展 5 项氟氯烃淘汰管理计划活动。除越南的项目外（VIE/PHA/63/INV/56 和 VIE/PHA/63/TAS/58），所有上述项目均在不足一年之前获得核准。尚未针对上述项目签署赠款协议，并且尚未发放资金。谨建议执行委员会要求向第六十八次会议提交一份补充情况报告，以监测越南就两项氟氯烃淘汰管理计划活动签署协定的情况。

体制建设、哈龙库存、示范项目和编制项目

16. 体制建设、示范、哈龙库存和项目编制活动不需由执行拖延报告监测，因此不受项目撤销程序约束。世界银行的所有哈龙库存项目都已完成。

体制建设

17. 秘书处审查了各机构提供的进度报告数据库的信息，以便确定所有体制建设单位是否都在运作，或者遇到困难。世界银行正执行体制建设项目，在下列 3 个国家建立了国家臭氧机构：约旦、泰国和突尼斯。世界银行报告，2011 年在约旦的体制建设项目（JOR/SEV/62/INS/88）下开展的活动包括：管理和协调氟氯烃调查和氟氯烃淘汰计划的编制工作，管制消耗臭氧层物质非法贸易活动，以及与管理及强制执行配额及许可证制度相关的问题。目前，正在开展与公共宣传、与企业协商，以及项目监督相关的活动。在泰国的体制建设项目（THA/SEV/58/INS/153）下，世界银行表示国家臭氧机构官员的能力已得到加强，以满足臭氧秘书处和多边基金的数据报告要求。就突尼斯的体制建设项目（TUN/SEV/61/INS/52）而言，实现了下述活动：对开展了转换活动的企业予以监督；就具体问题与海关和商务部进行协作；监督国家消耗臭氧层物质淘汰计划（包括采购）、氟氯烃淘汰管理计划和具体报告编制工作的执行情况；以及开展公共宣传活动。突尼斯的体制建设项目在第六十六次会议上获得延长，并应该国政府请求被移交给了工发组织。

示范项目

18. 世界银行在阿根廷有一个甲基溴示范项目（ARG/FUM/29/DEM/93）正在执行，为 1999 年 11 月核准。项目已拖延了十多年。预定的计划完成日期是 2012 年 6 月，51%的资

金已发放。世界银行表示，阿根廷国家农业技术研究所就应用冷/热处理做法的可行性开展了一项分析。为完成对必要设备的采购并开展所需测试，再需 18 个月时间，原因是柑橘类作物具有季节性。该时限被认为太长，并且冷/热技术未必能保证取得成功。因此，将结束该项目。阿根廷国家农业技术研究所正在确定拟返还的未用资金，之后将结束该项目。

19. 关于 2009 年 11 月获得核准的中国的泡沫塑料行业示范项目（CPR/FOA/59/DEM/491），世界银行表示，2011 年初进入了项目的第二阶段。配方厂家使工厂实现了防爆，并购买了预混合装置和存储罐，这些设备在 2011 年 6 月交付。工厂改造工作于 2011 年 8 月完成，着手开展了试点工作，并于 2011 年 9 月向中山美尼亚提供了环戊烷预混多元醇，之前，美尼亚的工厂在 2011 年 8 月前进行了转换。2011 年 7 月就项目执行开展签署工作后，其他两家预混多元醇公司开始设备招标。第六十五次会议之后，第四家企业（中山劲力）变革为了一家新的企业（广东万和）。执行工作将于 2012 年启动。2012 年 2 月，中山美尼亚完成了其转换和试生产。2011 年 7 月，佛山市欧奇环保热能科技有限公司和湛江奥威制冷设备有限公司与项目管理办公室签署了项目执行合同。执行委员会第六十五次会议同意了以广东万和替代中山劲力的提议（第 65/10(k)(ii)号决定）。2012 年 3 月支付了 383,671 美元的额外款项。

20. 世界银行正在执行全球冷风机示范项目（GLO/REF/47/DEM/268）。共 6,884,612 美元，仅支付了 887,898 美元。世界银行表示，就印度而言，项目在 2009 年 11 月生效，2010 年初签署了排放削减购买协定。印度工业发展银行积极开展了密集的营销活动，这促使 54 台冷风机注册登记，另外 24 台正在接受讨论。就菲律宾而言，自 2010 年 6 月起，开展了相关项目，2011 年 5 月启动了一个讲习班。菲律宾政府正在重新审查排放削减购买协定，并且正在等待批准。预计在 2012 年 5 月/6 月之前取得结果。就约旦而言，为其更换了 16 台冷风机，签署了 5 项次级赠款协议。维修方面的技术援助和业绩监测工作也已完成。冷风机相关材料的传播工作已于 2012 年 2 月完成。预计余下的 4 台冷风机将在新机场启用后于 2012 年 10 月被替换。就印度尼西亚而言，世界银行表示，已编写了冷风机库存报告，但全球环境机制/蒙特利尔议定书赠款的进度取决于当前赠款问题的解决情况。既然当前的赠款问题已得到解决，编制工作将继续进行。关于阿根廷，执行委员会第六十五次会议核准在全球冷风机项目中增加该国。谨建议执行委员会，根据迄今报告的付款较慢的事实，考虑要求就世界银行全球冷风机示范项目向第六十八次会议提交一份补充情况报告。

消耗臭氧层物质处置项目的编制

21. 世界银行正编制墨西哥（MEX/DES/58/PRP/143）、印度尼西亚（IDS/DES/57/PRP/187）和菲律宾（PHI/DES/57/PRP/85）的消耗臭氧层物质处置项目。

22. 就墨西哥的消耗臭氧层物质处置项目提案而言，世界银行表示，报告于 2012 年 1 月最终定稿，并于 2012 年 3 月获得墨西哥政府核准。随后，作为一份资料文件，向第六十六次会议提交了报告。

23. 关于在印度尼西亚和菲律宾的编制工作，世界银行 2011 年没有支付任何资金。世界银行表示，将与印度尼西亚和菲律宾的研究一并开展的研究的工作范围已获得最终确定，并接受了同行审查。确定负责指导研究的专家的工作出现了一些拖延，但目前正在进行。研究定于 2012 年第二季度末或第三季度初完成。如果这些项目没有提交第六十八次

会议，谨建议执行委员会要求向该次会议提交关于消耗臭氧层物质处置项目编制活动的补充情况报告。

氟氯烃淘汰管理计划和氟氯烃行业计划的编制

24. 世界银行正在编制氟氯烃淘汰管理计划和氟氯烃行业计划，并在 4 个国家有 8 个进行中的项目。

氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的编制

25. 正在下列国家开展 3 项氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的编制活动：中国（CPR/PHA/55/PRP/467）、菲律宾（PHI/PHA/55/PRP/84）和泰国（THA/PHA/55/PRP/151）。

26. 中国的项目编制工作（CPR/PHA/55/PRP/467）促使向第六十七次会议提交了中国的氟氯烃生产淘汰管理计划。菲律宾的项目编制工作（PHI/PHA/55/PRP/84）促使为菲律宾编制了氟氯烃淘汰管理计划，重新向第六十六次会议提交了该计划，但为了通过正在进行的消费量核查审计相互核对氟氯烃消费量数据，世界银行代表该国政府撤销了此计划。通过项目编制工作（THA/PHA/55/PRP/151）为泰国编制的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划已提交第六十六次会议，但执行委员会推迟至第六十七次会议予以审议。

氟氯烃行业计划的编制

27. 世界银行还在为下列国家制定 5 项氟氯烃行业计划编制项目：阿根廷（ARG/FOA/64/PRP/166 和 ARG/FOA/65/PRP/167）、菲律宾（PHI/REF/59/PRP/88）和泰国（THA/FOA/61/PRP/155 和 THA/REF/61/PRP/157）。

28. 阿根廷泡沫塑料行业氟氯烃淘汰投资活动的项目编制工作（ARG/FOA/64/PRP/166）在第六十四次会议上获得核准。在 ARG/FOA/65/PRP/167 号文件下为泡沫塑料行业的氟氯烃淘汰投资活动核准了更多资金。世界银行表示，根据秘书处的建议，暂停了泡沫塑料行业计划的编制和提交工作，以等到氟氯烃淘汰计划的第二阶段。应注意的是，已于 2012 年初发放了 11,439 美元，以支付差旅费用及迄今完成的工作。

29. 关于菲律宾与氟氯烃淘汰投资活动（家用空调行业）相关的项目编制（PHI/REF/59/PRP/88），世界银行报告，来自氟氯烃淘汰管理计划总体调查的数据表明，泡沫塑料行业计划涵盖的氟氯烃淘汰将足以使菲律宾实现冻结和 10% 的削减目标；因此，无需其他的行业计划。因此，世界银行根据目前的调查结果做出的不开展行业计划编制工作的决定在今后几年可能不适用，原因是消费模式将随着时间而改变。谨建议执行委员会考虑应撤销菲律宾的项目（PHI/REF/59/PRP/88），并将资金余额返还多边基金秘书处，还是将其转用于其他氟氯烃淘汰活动。

30. 关于泰国的氟氯烃泡沫塑料行业计划的项目编制活动（THA/FOA/61/PRP/155）和氟氯烃空调行业计划（THA/REF/61/PRP/157），向执行委员会第六十六次会议提交了氟氯烃淘汰管理计划，但执行委员会推迟至第六十七次会议予以审议。

其他个别项目

31. 本节讨论因执行拖延需要履行项目撤销程序的个别项目。

执行拖延

32. 在考虑到因执行委员会的相关决定而不再受监测的项目后，共有 2 个项目的执行出现拖延，如综合进度报告附件二附录所示（UNEP/OzL.Pro/Ex/Com/67/10）。这些项目还在 2010 年被认定为执行受到拖延。2011 年，世界银行认定为执行拖延的项目少于 2010 年，当时 4 个项目被认定拖延。谨建议执行委员会注意到，世界银行会就 2 个项目执行受到拖延向第六十八次会议提出报告。

资源筹集项目

33. 世界银行正在执行一项资源筹集项目（GLO/SEV/63/TAS/309），该项目于 2011 年 4 月获得核准。世界银行表示，执行委员会在核准该提案时要求其提交最终的研究报告，供执行委员会第六十九次会议审议；因此，完成日期应为 2013 年。鉴于此项工作的诸多方面与碳市场相关及 2011 年 11 月联合国气候变化框架公约缔约国会议第十七届会议取得成果之前关于碳市场的未来尚有许多不确定性，将于 2012 年着手开展相关工作。会后，于 2011 年 12 月编制了一份订正构想说明草案，将使用该草案制定一份工作范围，以在 2012 年第二季度前雇用一名顾问。预计在 2012 年底前完成研究报告草案，并将向第六十九次会议提交最终的研究报告。

计量吸入器转换和制药项目

34. 世界银行正在阿根廷执行一项计量吸入器转换项目（ARG/ARS/56/INV/159），该项目于 2008 年 11 月获得核准。世界银行表示，在承诺更换计量吸入器制剂的实验室中，只有 Laboratorio Pablo Cassará 实验室继续此项工作。它正在商用批号中开展长期稳定性研究。交付了向试验工厂提供的充装设备。在国家药品、食品和医疗技术管理局就对制剂进行注册登记前，不支付额外款项，预计在 2012 年 11 月之前支付。拟进行转换的剩余工厂 Cassara 目前正在安装充装线，以对试运行批号进行生产测试。该项目计划于 2014 年 12 月前完成。

35. 世界银行还正在中国的药用气雾剂行业执行一项项目（CPR/ARS/51/INV/447），该项目于 2007 年 3 月获得核准。世界银行表示，已与制药公司签署所有合同，包括最大的公司云南白药，由于最初提议的替代品没有成功及需要另行确定时间，从而导致总项目出现拖延。拟议替代品一经确定，公司将与 FECO 订立淘汰合同（2011 年 3 月）。试运行期将持续到将该药品的新注册登记申请提交国家食品药品监督管理局。在 49 种不含氟氯碳的气雾剂产品中，国家食品药品监督管理局收到了 34 项申请，并将在 2012 年底收到另外 15 项申请，这意味着在该年年底前，将为 49 种气雾剂产品找到替代品。国家食品药品监督管理局花费了 2 年到 3 年的时间审查并核准重新登记注册的申请。在 14 项技术援助活动中，两项已经完成。另外 4 项技术援助活动（针对非计量吸入器行业确定 HFC-134a、HFC-227、二氧化碳、HC-600a 的质量标准）将于 2012 年底结束。另外 3 项技术援助活动的工作范围已获得世界银行核准。下一笔款项将于 2013 年支付，该项目计划于 2013 年 12 月完成。

泡沫塑料和制冷投资项目

36. 就 2009 年 11 月核准的中国的泡沫塑料行业转换项目而言（CPR/FOA/59/INV/493），世界银行表示，天硕于 2011 年 3 月签署了设备合同。预混合机器的安装工作于

2011年9月完成；试运行于2011年开始，预计在2012年2月完成。105,808美元的剩余资金（增支经营成本）于2012年3月支付。该项目计划于2012年3月完成。

37. 1995年11月核准的阿根廷的制冷转换项目（ARG/REF/18/INV/39）已拖延了15年。世界银行表示，用于处置的基准设备已准备就绪，然而负责监督处置工作的专家接受了医疗手术并且无法到达现场。一旦医生取消旅行限制，他将组织和监督处置工作。应注意的是，设备已经安装，而且自2011年7月以来公司一直使用环戊烷生产泡沫塑料。世界银行表示，没有使用各类氟氯化碳，该项目计划于2012年6月前完成。

建议

38. 谨建议执行委员会：

(a) 注意到：

- (一) UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/67/15号文件所载世界银行的进度报告；
- (二) 世界银行将就2个项目执行受到拖延向第六十八次会议提出报告，这2个项目在2010年也被认定受到拖延；

(b) 要求向第六十八次会议提交下列补充情况报告：

- (一) 以监测泰国的执行进度及国家臭氧机构有关国家淘汰计划的员额配置情况（2010-2012年年度进度计划）（THA/PHA/60/INV/154）；
- (二) 以监测越南就两项氟氯烃淘汰管理计划活动签署协定的情况（VIE/PHA/63/INV/56和VIE/PHA/63/TAS/58），这两项计划在一年多之前获得核准；
- (三) 根据迄今报告的付款较慢的事实，介绍全球冷风机示范项目（GLO/REF/47/DEM/268）；
- (四) 介绍印度尼西亚（IDS/DES/57/PRP/187）和菲律宾（PHI/DES/57/PRP/85）的消耗臭氧层物质处置项目编制活动，前提是这些项目没有提交第六十八次会议；以及

(c) 考虑应撤销菲律宾家用空调行业与氟氯烃淘汰管理投资活动相关的项目编制活动（PHI/REF/59/PRP/88），并将资金余额返还多边基金秘书处，还是将其转用于其他氟氯烃淘汰活动。

Annex I

WORLD BANK PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION BY COUNTRY

Country	Phased Out in 2011	Percentage of Planned Phase-out Achieved in 2011	Estimated Funds Disbursed in 2011 (US\$)	Funds Disbursed in 2011 (US\$)	Percentage of Funds Disbursed over Estimation in 2011	Percentage of Planned Projects Completed in 2011
Algeria	0.0			0		
Antigua and Barbuda	0.0		97,300	0	0%	100%
Argentina	0.0		1,221,061	721,478	59%	0%
Bahamas (the)	0.0		0	0		
Bangladesh	0.0			0		
Brazil	0.0			0		
Chile	0.0			0		
China	249.8	100%	3,825,440	2,147,800	56%	100%
Colombia	0.0			0		
Ecuador	0.0		0	0		
Egypt	0.0			0		
Ghana	0.0			0		
Global	0.0		540,000	385,699	71%	100%
Guatemala	0.0			0		
India	0.0		5,833,000	3,370,000	58%	100%
Indonesia	0.0		60,000	10,000	17%	100%
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0.0			0		
Jordan	0.0		172,672	169,098	98%	100%
Kenya	0.0			0		
Malaysia	0.0		0	0		
Mexico	0.0		40,000	33,000	83%	0%
Nigeria	0.0			0		
Oman	0.0			0		
Pakistan	0.0			0		
Philippines (the)	0.0		2,880,701	865,025	30%	100%
Serbia	0.0			0		
Sri Lanka	0.0		0	0		
Thailand	0.0		3,412,412	655,720	19%	
Trinidad and Tobago	0.0			0		
Tunisia	0.0		1,153,755	271,474	24%	100%
Turkey	0.0		0	0		
Uruguay	0.0			0		
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	0.0		0	0		
Viet Nam	5.2		494,525	483,844	98%	100%
Zimbabwe	0.0			0		
Grand Total	255.0	100%	19,730,866	9,113,138	46%	92%

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ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

BANK-IMPLEMENTED
MONTREAL PROTOCOL OPERATIONS

January - December 2011

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I. PROJECT APPROVALS AND DISBURSEMENTS

A. Annual Summary Data

1. Implementation of World Bank Multilateral Fund activities has advanced in the calendar year 2011. Maintaining a cumulative ODP phaseout of over 302,000 metric tonnes (MT), over 100 percent of the total ODP to be phased out through World Bank conversion and closure projects has been achieved since 2010. Disbursement for the entire World Bank portfolio in the year 2011 is US\$913 million. Eleven new project approvals by the MLF have increased the number of active projects in the Bank's portfolio to a total of 1016. The cumulative number of ongoing multi-year projects in the Bank's portfolio, including newly approved multi-year HCFC phaseout projects, was 16 in 2011.

2. Implementing Agency performance is measured by a set of nine weighted performance indicators in accordance with Executive Committee Decision 41/93. In 2011, five annual programs associated to existing and new multi-year agreements were submitted and approved out of 8 planned in the approved table of World Bank 2011 performance targets, which is 63 percent of the target of this "approval" indicator. In regards to the ODP phaseout target which is covered in two of four "implementation" indicators that deal with multi-year projects on the one hand, and with individual projects on the other, the World Bank can claim phaseout of a total of 250 tonnes in ODP consumption and production for 2011. In the context of multi-year projects, the indicator of milestone activities was 100% completed. World Bank performance for all four implementation indicators is highlighted in Section IV of this annual report.

3. The World Bank had mixed performance relative to the three "administrative" indicators for 2011. The 2011 Progress Report was submitted on time. In its 2011 Business Plan, the Bank committed to submit to the Executive Committee 100 percent of PCRs for the number of projects completed in the 2011 PCR reporting period. In the PCR reporting period (July 2010-June 2011), 4 individual investment projects completed which required PCRs. Eleven PCRs were submitted in that period. If these are counted against the PCR target set with the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer then the Bank achieved this target by 85%. In terms of speed of financial completion, a third administrative indicator, the actual speed was double of the 2011 target of 33 months primarily because of the impact of tranches of multi-year agreement tranches. This is explained further in Section IV.

4. According to Decision 41/93, the MLF Secretariat was requested to continue to monitor traditional indicators of performance on the basis of trend analysis. These indicators include disbursement, value of projects approved, cost of project preparation, cost-effectiveness, distribution of projects among countries, speed of first disbursement, speed of completion and net emission due to delays. 2011 outcomes in relation to these traditional indicators are also provided in Section IV.

Table I-1: Annual Summary

Yr. Apprvd./ Impl. Char.	No. of Approvals*	No. Completed	% Completed	Consumption ODP to be Phased Out*	Consumption ODP Phased Out	% of Consumption ODP Phased Out	Production ODP to be Phased Out*	Production ODP Phased Out	% of Production ODP Phased Out	Approved Funding plus Adjustment (US \$)	Funds Disbursed (US \$)	% of Funds Disbursed	Balance (US \$)	Estimated Disbursement in Current Year (US \$)	Support Costs Approved (US \$)	Support Cost Adjustments (US \$)
1991	42	42	100%	536	600	112%	0	0	0%	5,429,404	5,429,404	100%	0	0	820,000	-534,564
1992	76	76	100%	18,441	18,276	99%	0	0	0%	28,047,705	28,047,705	100%	-1	0	1,347,550	-396,573
1993	79	79	100%	2,468	3,054	124%	0	0	0%	42,538,405	42,538,405	100%	0	0	1,179,000	-276,805
1994	91	91	100%	8,894	9,178	103%	1,200	1,200	100%	41,081,267	41,081,267	100%	0	0	1,418,963	113,858
1995	112	111	99%	3,648	3,565	98%	0	0	0%	47,224,186	47,224,186	100%	0	0	5,478,734	-764,883
1996	55	55	100%	3,610	3,312	92%	0	0	0%	29,319,479	29,319,479	100%	0	0	4,465,744	-621,460
1997	95	95	100%	17,308	17,257	100%	11,739	11,739	100%	56,173,103	56,173,103	100%	0	0	8,100,603	-1,156,010
1998	59	59	100%	8,837	8,783	99%	5,826	5,826	100%	36,072,212	35,959,418	100%	112,795	0	4,804,453	-486,965
1999	73	72	99%	8,016	7,992	100%	5,970	5,970	100%	64,235,810	64,053,138	100%	182,672	0	6,207,035	333,465
2000	67	67	100%	2,978	3,260	109%	8,793	8,793	100%	36,982,135	36,982,135	100%	0	0	3,744,868	-182,406
2001	29	29	100%	6,067	6,067	100%	8,384	8,384	100%	55,212,853	55,212,854	100%	0	0	4,482,838	564,673
2002	32	32	100%	6,495	6,699	103%	7,443	7,443	100%	64,357,778	64,357,778	100%	0	0	7,174,301	-69,512
2003	24	24	100%	3,966	3,978	100%	7,421	7,421	100%	72,757,614	72,734,119	100%	23,495	0	7,029,910	255,005
2004	29	28	97%	4,451	4,468	100%	16,065	16,065	100%	77,140,343	76,641,613	99%	498,730	492,317	7,369,146	86,364
2005	28	25	89%	19,359	23,047	119%	46,273	46,342	100%	75,409,341	66,860,263	89%	8,549,078	1,473,400	7,381,049	-65,689
2006	22	19	86%	1,260	1,260	100%	18,444	18,444	100%	65,844,584	63,478,648	96%	2,365,936	1,467,649	6,490,404	-34,306
2007	25	22	88%	2,989	2,749	92%	17,115	17,115	100%	66,573,366	65,555,270	98%	1,018,096	100,000	6,860,290	-380,902
2008	28	23	82%	2,460	2,348	95%	19,463	19,463	100%	40,950,215	39,411,562	96%	1,538,653	657,180	4,834,395	-217,488
2009	23	14	61%	711	629	88%	690	690	100%	27,213,182	21,132,055	78%	6,081,127	5,355,896	3,564,606	-395,206
2010	16	10	63%	674	674	100%	0	0	0%	1,906,918	767,277	40%	1,139,641	776,741	1,868,548	-4,835
2011	11	1	9%	81	0	0%	0	0	0%	44,963,523	57,000	0%	44,906,523	21,332,500	5,099,184	0
Total	1,017	974	96%	123,168	127,195	103%	174,826	174,895	100%	979,433,424	913,016,681	93%	66,416,742	31,655,683	99,721,621	-4,234,237

* Excludes 93 Closed and 10 Transferred Projects.
Includes Project Preparation.

B. Summary of Data by Project Type (CPG, DEM, INS, INV, PRP, TAS, TRA)

5. Table I-2 summarizes the entire portfolio of World Bank project approvals, adjustments and disbursements by type of project or activity. As can be seen from the table, the major proportion of the Bank's approved funding to date has gone for investment projects, US \$946,274,248. The amounts allocated for institutional strengthening and country program development are US \$7,908,667 and US \$2,383,906 respectively.

Table I-2: Summary of Data by Project Type

Type	No. of Approvals*	No. Completed	% Completed	Approved Funding (US\$)	Adjustment (US\$)	Funds Disbursed (US\$)	% of Funds Disbursed	Balance (US\$)	Est. Disbursement in Cur. Year (US\$)
Country Programme Preparation	29	29	100%	2,383,906	-756,174	1,627,732	100%	0	0
Demonstration Projects	6	3	50%	10,290,814	-181,624	3,202,713	32%	6,906,478	1,727,092
Institutional Strengthening Projects	43	40	93%	7,908,667	-244,662	7,327,202	96%	336,803	336,804
Investment Projects	604	581	96%	946,274,248	-22,084,662	866,518,304	94%	57,671,282	28,509,607
Project Preparation	276	265	96%	32,691,462	-7,836,026	23,867,956	96%	987,480	822,180
Technical Assistance Projects	55	52	95%	13,602,907	-2,921,199	10,167,008	95%	514,700	260,000
Training Projects	4	4	100%	686,000	-380,234	305,766	100%	0	0
Total	1,017	974	96%	1,013,838,004	-34,404,580	913,016,681	93%	66,416,742	31,655,683

* Excludes Closed and Transferred Projects.

C. Multi-year Agreements

6. The World Bank has received approval for a total of 29 multi-year projects as of the end of 2011 with one of these having been cancelled before implementation start in 2006. In addition, the Bank was chosen as a Cooperating Agency for chiller replacements under two multi-year agreements with UNIDO as the Lead Agency (in Argentina and Mexico). The Bank was also a Cooperating Agency for a now completed aerosol sector strategy that was approved with one-time funding but fell under Indonesia's National ODS Phaseout Plan where UNDP is the Lead Agency. Under the 32 multi-year projects, 5 annual programs (or plans) were approved in 2011, for one ongoing national methyl bromide phaseout plans in Vietnam and for four new HCFC phaseout sector and national plans in China, Indonesia, Jordan and Vietnam – all tranches worth a total of US \$44.6 million.

7. As of 2011, there are 25 multi-year projects where full funding has been released by the Executive Committee. Nevertheless a number of these projects will continue to be active in different ways. Decision 56/13 requires that sector plans in the foam, halon and CFC production sectors in China be tracked until the full utilization of the remaining balances. The World Bank continues to cooperate closely with China on monitoring the ongoing implementation of sector plan activities and has consequently extended the grant agreement (ODS IV) under which these sector plans fall from the planned closure in 2011 to 2013.

8. For a number of National CFC Phaseout Plans (NCPPs) or components of NCPPs that have received full MLF funding as per multi-year agreements (MYAs), project implementation will continue into 2012 until all activities focusing on sustainable phaseout and strengthening the institutional framework are completed. This is the case for the NCPPs for Argentina, the Philippines, Thailand, and Tunisia where overarching obligations to the agreement with the Executive Committee (i.e. zero CFC and halon consumption) have been met. However, because of the closing grant agreements in the Philippines (June 2011) further implementation using the savings of the NCPP tranches will be undertaken under UNEP.

9. Two multi-year projects were physically and financially completed in 2011, the India CFC Production Sector Gradual Phase-out Project and the Vietnam National CFC and Halon Phase-out Plan. Eight previously approved multi-year projects were ongoing by the end of 2011. The Vietnam National Methyl Bromide Phaseout Plan received approval of its final funding tranche in November 2011. Only one previously approved MYA awaits approval of its final tranche of funding, the India accelerated CFC production closure project which is expected in 2012.

10. Finally, 2011 marked the first year that HCFC Phaseout Management Plans and HCFC Sector Plans were approved by the Executive Committee for implementation under the World Bank. Three new MYAs will be implemented through the Bank for HCFC phase-out in the PU foam sector in China, Indonesia and Vietnam. In addition, Jordan received approval for its HPMP, including an air-conditioning sector plan with support from the Bank. These four sector plans and HPMP (in the case of Vietnam) are aimed at the countries' Stage I HPMP phaseout targets and are valued in total at US\$87.8 million.

11. All World Bank partner countries currently implementing multi-year projects, have met their annual consumption and production targets for the 2010 calendar year and have maintained the total phaseout in 2011 according to preliminary information. Verification audits for each plan will provide third-party confirmation. Table I-3 presents a summary of multi-year agreements for projects under World Bank implementation. Additional country information is also found in Annex I of this report.

Table I-3: Multi-Year Projects

Country	Sector Plan/National ODS Phase-Out Plan	Date Apprvd.	Planned Date of Completion (inc. revised)	Actual Date of Completion	Funds Committed by ExCom (US\$)	Funds Released including Present Year by ExCom (US\$)	Funds Disbursed to the Country (US\$)	Total ODP Consumption to be Phased-out for the Plan	ODP Consumption Allowed for the Reporting Year*	Actual ODP Consumption for Reporting Year*	Total ODP Production to be Phased out for the Plan	ODP Production Allowed for the Reporting Year*	Actual ODP Production for Reporting Year*
Antigua Barbuda	CFC phase-out management plan	Dec-04	Dec-11	Dec-11	97,300	97,300	-	1.8	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
Argentina	CFC production closure plan	Nov-02	Nov-09	Dec-09	10,600,000	10,600,000	10,600,000	0	0	0	3,020	0	0
Argentina	National CFC phase-out plan	Nov-05	Jul-12		500,000	500,000	11,250	2	0	0	0	0	0
Bahamas	Terminal CFC Phaseout Plan for The Bahamas	Dec-01	Dec-09	Jan-09	560,000	560,000	530,946	66	0	0	0	0	0
Chile	Phase-out of all the remaining uses of methyl bromide in soil application pest control	Apr-05	NA		2,547,156	691,703	0	136	0		0	0	0
China	Halon Sector	Nov-97	Dec-11	Dec-11	62,000,000	62,000,000	62,000,000	24,480	0	0	30,060	0	0
China	CFC Production Sector	Mar-99	Dec-10	Dec-10	150,000,000	150,000,000	150,000,000	0	0	0	44,931	0	0
China	Foam Sector	Dec-01	Dec-10	Dec-10	53,846,000	53,846,000	53,846,000	14,143	0	0	0	0	0
China	TCA Sector	Jul-04	Nov-10	Nov-10	2,100,000	2,100,000	2,100,000	0	0	0	113	0	0
China	CTC/PA Sector Phase I	Nov-02	Dec-11	Dec-11	65,000,000	65,000,000	64,500,000	11,160	220	tbd	52,162	4,471	0
China	CTC/PA Sector Phase II	Nov-05	Dec-09	Jul-10	46,500,000	46,500,000	46,285,000	6,945	6,945	4,620	0	0	0
China	HCFC Phaseout Foam	Jul-11	Dec-16		73,000,000	38,859,000		916	unlimited	??	0	0	0
Ecuador	National CFC phase-out plan	Dec-03	Nov-09	Sep-09	1,689,800	1,689,800	1,194,471	246	0	0	0	0	0
India	CFC production sector gradual phase-out project	Nov-99	Dec-11	Nov-11	82,000,000	82,000,000	82,000,000	0	0	0	22,588	0	0
India	Accelerated CFC Production Phase-out	4/1/2008 (in principle)	Jul-12		3,170,000	2,113,000	2,113,000	0	0	0	690	0	0

India	CTC phase-out plan for the consumption and production sectors	Jul-03	Dec-12		38,100,954	38,100,954	37,204,080	11,505	0	0	11,553	0	0
Indonesia	Phase-out of residual CFCs in the foam sector	Apr-04	Jun-10	Jun-10	2,957,564	2,957,564	2,957,564	352	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	Refrigeration sector phase-out plan: MAC servicing sector	Nov-02	Mar-10	Mar-10	4,317,000	4,317,000	4,317,000	915	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	National strategy for phasing out the use of CFC in the aerosol sector	Dec-04	Jun-10	Jun-10	371,910	371,910	371,910	70	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	HCFC Phase Out Plan (Stage I): Foam Sector Plan	Jul-11	Jul-19		2,714,187	1,500,000		30	unlimited	n/a	0	0	0
Jordan	HCFC Phase Out Plan (Stage I): Air-conditioning Sector Plan	Nov-11	Nov-17		2,341,150	1,070,100		17	unlimited	n/a	0	0	0
Mexico	National CFC phase-out plan: Chiller Subsector	Apr-05	Apr-07	Feb-06	500,000	500,000	500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	National CFC phaseout plan	Dec-01	Dec-10	Dec-10	11,517,005	11,517,005	11,441,013	1,911	0	0	0	0	0
Philippines	National CFC phase out plan	Nov-02	Dec-11		10,216,876	10,216,876	8,381,671	2,018	0	0	0	0	0

Country	Sector Plan/National ODS Phase-Out Plan	Date Apprvd.	Planned Date of Completion (inc. revised)	Actual Date of Completion	Funds Committed by ExCom (US\$)	Funds Released including Present Year by ExCom (US\$)	Funds Disbursed to the Country (US\$)	Total ODP Consumption to be Phased-out for the Plan	ODP Consumption Allowed for the Reporting Year*	Actual ODP Consumption for Reporting Year*	Total ODP Production to be Phased out for the Plan	ODP Production Allowed for the Reporting Year*	Actual ODP Production for Reporting Year*
Thailand	National CFC phaseout plan	Dec-01	Dec-12		14,728,626	14,728,626	11,198,930	3,108	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	National methyl bromide phase-out plan	Dec-04	Dec-13		2,901,600	2,901,600	1,019,351	242	37	n/a	0	0	0
Tunisia	National ODS phase-out plan	Jul-06	Dec-12		1,135,395	1,135,395	138,632	342	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey	CFC Phase-out plan for Turkey	Dec-01	Dec-09	Apr-08	9,000,000	9,000,000	8,565,903	977	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	Phased reduction and closure of the entire CFC production	Dec-04	Sep-09	Nov-09	16,500,000	16,500,000	16,500,000	0	0	0	4,400	0	0
Vietnam	National CFC and halon phase-out plan	Apr-05	Jul-10	Dec-10	1,260,000	1,260,000	1,259,448	259	0	0	0	0	0
Vietnam	National phase-out plan of methyl bromide	Nov-06	Nov-15		1,098,284	1,000,000	609,894	85	70	70	0	0	0
Vietnam	HCFC phase-out management plan (stage I, first tranche) (foam sector plan)	Apr-11	Apr-15		9,763,820	3,054,423		140	unlimited	n/a	0	0	0

*Reporting Year in this case is 2011. However, in line with the agreement reached with the MLF Secretariat and reflected in the 66th Meeting decision of the Executive Committee, more recent progress in the current year (2012) is included.

Table I-3: Multi-Year Projects (cont.)

Antigua Barbuda	CFC phase-out management plan	National CFC Phaseout Management Plan completed on Dec 31, 2011. Full phase-out achieved. Financial closure underway, to be completed by May 31, 2012.
Argentina	CFC production closure plan	Project completed.
Argentina	National CFC phase-out plan	Four chillers are being replaced under two separate subproject agreements which were signed in Q4 of 2011. The proposed disbursement for 2012 is lower than planned in 2011 because necessary paperwork to permit disbursement from enterprises was pending.
Bahamas	Terminal CFC Phaseout Plan for The Bahamas	Project completed.
Chile	Phase-out of all the remaining uses of methyl bromide in soil application pest control	Project cancelled Jul 06.
China	Halon Sector	Three remaining TA activities (studies) completed and study outputs have or will be used to develop various fire safety standards under the overall halon sector plan. As the issue regarding classifying halons as hazardous waste has been resolved and halons are no longer covered by the hazardous waste regulation, recycling and banking activities have restarted. The halon 1211 recycling center in Guangdong asked to restart its work and establishment of a halon 1301 recycling center is now moving forward. FECO has, in cooperation with Ministry of Public Security responsible for fire and safety fire fighting in China, organized workshops for fire authorities and fire protection industry on the proposed halon banking program to evaluate feasibility and demands for halons. Based on the support from MPS and the participants in the workshops, the program is now moving forward. Sector plan will not be considered financially closed until the China-WB umbrella project (ODSIV) is completed in order to permit monitoring.
China	CFC Production Sector	While CFC production for non-essential uses stopped by July 2007, there is still demand for CFCs for non-MDI pharmaceutical products and for the refrigeration servicing sector. The supply for those applications are from the national stock of CFCs that is managed by FECO and maybe some stocks held by dealers and former producers. Only qualified users can buy CFC from the national stock and stock of former producers - and only through the CFC procurement licensing system. Cost related to management and monitoring of CFC sales are covered by remaining funds of the sector plan. A number of TA activities, especially related to the CFC and halon export/import control system are still ongoing. In addition, new TA activities have been added to the program to ensure long term sustainability.
China	Foam Sector	The sector plan will not be financially closed until the China-WB umbrella project (ODSIV) is completed in order to permit monitoring.
China	TCA Sector	TCA sector plan completed.

China	CTC/PA Sector Phase I	2010 PA I production verification report submitted to the 65th ExCom. All sales and use of CTC in the PAI sector have been phased out, except for that by the CSM producer, Jilin. Jilin will continue to produce CSM. Jilin will undertake a study showing that actual CTC emission is only 0.1 MT of CTC per MT of CSM, while the rest of CTC is converted to chloroform in its production process. This would allow it to procure more CTC than the current limit (with FECO's permission) in order to meet CSM market demand. Remaining tranche of \$500,000 to be disbursed by mid-2012.
China	CTC/PA Sector Phase II	As CTC is co-produced with chloroform and the huge and increasing demand for chloroform, CTC will continue to be a challenge and require ongoing monitoring by FECO and the WB. The on-line CTC production monitoring system, financed under PAII, is now operational, but its reliability still needs to be confirmed. The CTC procurement sales licensing system is the main tool in controlling the feedstock and lab uses of CTC in China (co-financed by PAII). As reported previously, remaining few PAII companies have stopped the use of CTC and conversion or dismantling of their CTC-using production facilities will be verified through on site visit as part of WB/FECO supervision. \$215,000 remaining to be disbursed to China; expected by mid-2012.
China	HCFC Phaseout Foam	WB preparation mission for the new China-WB Grant Agreement for Stage I HCFC Phaseout held Oct. 2011. Draft project implementation manual (PIM) completed by FECO, including some TORs for implementing the foam sector plan. Appraisal mission to assess readiness of project documents (PIM, disbursement and procurement arrangements, subproject implementation arrangements, etc.) done in Feb. 12. Final touches on disbursement arrangements, disclosure requirements and pre-negotiation clearances underway. Grant Agreement signing planned for May 2012.
Ecuador	National CFC phase-out plan	Project completed. Balance of \$495,329 was returned to the MLF at the 62nd ExCom Meeting.
India	CFC production sector gradual phase-out project	Last remaining funds disbursed to India in April 2011. 2010 annual verification audit submitted to the 65th Meeting of the ExCom. CFC production sector plan is now completed physically and financially.
India	Accelerated CFC Production Phase-out	MOEF signed the agreement with producers in Dec 11. Funds released to India for the first tranche in Jan 2012. WB submitted on behalf of India, a request for the second tranche at the 66th ExCom Meeting which was deferred to the 67th Meeting pending conditions from a separate agreement on CFC destruction be fulfilled as well as requirements on production closure and dismantling.
India	CTC phase-out plan for the consumption and production sectors	Some funding for the TA component disbursed. No more disbursement under the consumption sector. Given the current balance in TA, the 66th ExCom requested the WB to provide to the 67th meeting a work plan covering the funds remaining in the CTC phase-out plan.
Indonesia	Phase-out of residual CFCs in the foam sector	Project completed.
Indonesia	Refrigeration sector phase-out plan: MAC servicing sector	Project completed.
Indonesia	National strategy for phasing out the use of CFC in the aerosol sector	Project completed.
Indonesia	HCFC Phase Out Plan (Stage I): Foam Sector Plan	Preparation of the grant agreement (GA) experienced some delay due to the Government's decision on on-granting international assistance to the private sector. NOU has worked with relevant authorities to resolve the issue. Preparation of project has resumed, with initial WB preparation mission held in Mar.12. Preparation of implementation tools and TORs will commence after the concept note meeting in Apr or May. Grant Agreement expected to be signed in Jul-Aug 2012.

Jordan	HCFC Phase Out Plan (Stage I): Air-conditioning Sector Plan	Project newly approved. First WB preparation mission for a new ODS Project/Grant Agreement held in Mar 12. Preliminary outline for the project implementation manual prepared in Mar 12. Draft terms of references for various tasks and consultancies for implementation will be initiated in Apr 12. By-law to apply a quota on HCFC to be issued Jul 12. WB approval of the new GA expected by fall 2012.
Mexico	National CFC phase-out plan: Chiller Subsector	Project completed.
Malaysia	National CFC phaseout plan	All implementation activities under the last remaining tranche completed. NCPP will be financially closed in Apr 12 upon return of the balance of funds.
Philippines	National CFC phase out plan	All activities completed in the CFC-based manufacturing sector. MDI strategy completed - no more CFC-based MDIs are used in the country. Servicing sector component will continue under UNEP starting in 2012 including ongoing TA for the MAC sector, support to RAC/MAC service shops and other stakeholders, training and awareness raising.
Thailand	National CFC phaseout plan	The implementation of the proposed activities in 2010-2012 Annual Work Plan and procurement of RIs for the Department of Vocational Education have experienced delay due to insufficient staff at NOU and severe flooding in Thailand from Sep-Dec 2011. Next WB mission to evaluate implementation progress is scheduled for Jun 12.
Thailand	National methyl bromide phase-out plan	Eight training centers were established to provide training on the phase-out of methyl bromide. All training equipment were completely procured and distributed to these training centers. Severe flooding in Thailand since September 2011 has temporarily ceased sub-project implementation and preparation of investment activities especially those locating in the affected area. However, financial assistance to type-1 beneficiaries has been in progress. Four sub-projects have signed sub-grant agreement, while three sub-projects were being appraised by the Government Savings Bank. The others sub-project proposals were being reviewed by the beneficiaries to officially confirm their participation. All preparation tasks for type-2 beneficiaries were completed in 2011, PMU-DoA had to reschedule training schedule for type-2 beneficiaries to the first quarter of 2012 due to flooding. In the meantime, insecticide Resistance Control Unit has continually collected sample of insects in different regions to determine insect resistance to phosphine.
Tunisia	National ODS phase-out plan	Complete CFC and halon phase-out achieved. 2008-2009 verification audit and 2011-2012 work plan submitted to the 65th ExCom. Bidding for recovery and recycling equipment relaunched in Sep. 11 after the supplier cancelled its contract with GoT in the aftermath of political events in Tunisia in early 2011. Selection process for refrigerant identifiers also reinitiated and contract award expected in Apr 12. Consultancy for a video/tv spot initiated and film expected to be completed by the first half of 2012. Tunisia-WB grant agreement to close in Jun 2012 which will require a transfer of the NOPP to a new IA.
Turkey	CFC Phase-out plan for Turkey	Refrigeration Sector Project (RSP) and overall ODS umbrella project with the World Bank physically and financially completed.
Venezuela	Phased reduction and closure of the entire CFC production	Project completed.

Vietnam	National CFC and halon phase-out plan	Project completed.
Vietnam	National phase-out plan of methyl bromide	For Regulations and Capacity Building, the PPD has completed and fully disbursed funds for all planned activities, except for the training workshops for MARD officials. The PPD proposed to carry out further studies on phosphine resistance and develop a National Resistance Management Plan in 2012. For Technical Assistance for Post-harvest Applications, the PPD has signed 9 sub-grants with nine of the larger Fumigation Service Companies. Five regional Plant Quarantine Sub-Departments under PPD/MARD have been selected as training centers to provide trainings for fumigation service companies and storage facility owners. Training manuals have been prepared and necessary equipment to carry out trainings is being purchased. A training-of-trainers workshop for the five training centers will be held early 2012 (done). Trainings for fumigation service companies and storage facility owners will be held in late 2012 and 2013 once the national resistance management plan has been developed. For Technical Assistance for Pre-harvest Applications, field demonstrations of different non-MB options are nearly completed. Preliminary results show that some alternatives have a great potential for the control of soil pests and diseases. It is expected that all these demonstrations will be completed and
Vietnam	HCFC phase-out management plan (stage I, first tranche) (foam sector plan)	WB appraisal mission for finalizing implementation arrangements done in Oct 11. Project implementation manual and TORs completed by GoV by Nov 11. Project is going thru Gov. of Vietnam's approval process. After project is approved by GoV, grant agreement between WB and Vietnam will be negotiated, approved by the WB and signed. Project implementation is expected to start in Jul 12.

D. Sector Phaseout by Country

12. The Bank has implemented and is implementing several projects that will result in sector-wide or nation-wide ODS phaseout but which are not projects with multi-year agreements. With one-time funding by the Executive Committee, these projects aim, nonetheless, to entirely phase out the consumption of ODS through investment activities and policy measures in a sector or country-wide.

13. Two of these projects, the National Transition Strategy to CFC-free Metered Dose Inhalers (MDIs) in Indonesia and the National Methyl Bromide Phaseout Strategy in the Philippines were successfully completed in 2010.

14. The World Bank is also an Implementing Agency for two other aerosol projects, the China Pharmaceutical Aerosol CFC Phaseout project and the project in Argentina to phase out consumption of CFCs in MDI manufacturing that will continue implementation until 2013 and 2014 respectively. The duration of the projects is directly linked to the time needed for registration of new formulations of the medicinal and pharmaceutical products. The main MDI manufacturer of the Argentina project, Laboratorio Pablo Cassará (LPC) is still undergoing conversion of the manufacturing, having received new filling equipment in 2011, while conducting long-term stability studies of various alternative formulations.

15. Under the China Pharmaceutical Aerosol CFC Phaseout project all contracts with pharmaceutical companies signed including the largest, Yunban Baiyao, which had contributed to overall project delay because its originally proposed alternatives failed testing. The company has signed a subgrant agreement with FECO in March 2011 and is conducting trials of new alternatives. The Chinese State Food and Drug Administration (SFDA) has received 34 registration applications under the project and will receive another 15 applications by end of 2012, which means alternatives will have been found for a total of 49 aerosol products.

II. PROJECT COMPLETIONS SINCE LAST REPORT

Projects completed during this reporting period (January 1, 2011 to December 31, 2011) are highlighted in Table II-1 below.

A. ODP Phased Out Since Last Report

16. The total quantity of ODP phased out in association with the 16 projects completed during the reporting period amounts to 2,175 ODP tonnes of consumption and production. Of this phaseout, 5 ODP tonnes was achieved in 2011 and the majority was eliminated in previous years while the projects were active. Phaseout from ongoing projects in 2011 is 250 ODP tonnes. Completed projects in Table II-1 are 68 percent disbursed, leaving a balance of US\$4,592,028.

B. Non-Investment Project Completions Since Last Report

17. Country Programs: There were no new completions in 2011 for country programs.

18. Technical Assistance: Five technical assistance projects completed in 2011. These consist of three institutional strengthening (IS) projects in Jordan, Tunisia and the Philippines. Both Jordan and Tunisia had already received approval in 2010 for subsequent phases of these IS projects. In the case of the Philippines, the IS ended upon closure of the overall ODS grant agreement between the World Bank and the Philippines. Future phases of the IS project for the Philippines will be implemented under UNEP.

19. The other two completed technical assistance activities comprise specially commissioned verification audits on the production of CFCs in China and India for essential uses. The audits were completed and submitted to the Committee at its 65th Meeting.

20. Training: Through its agency support costs, the Bank hosted its Fifteenth Annual Financial Agents Workshop on 30 March to 1 April 2011 for country counterparts who are responsible for project execution, its financial agents, as well as for government officials, because of their central role in project implementation of sector and national ODS phaseout plans.

21. The main objective of the workshop was to increase the level of country preparedness for completing, submitting, and implementing effective and vigorous HCFC phase-out strategies. This was achieved by listening to the pros and cons of alternative technologies that may be appropriate for Stage I HPMP conversions; learning about opportunities to align HCFC phaseout plans with national energy efficiency and climate mitigation programs; taking stock of practical experiences gained in preparing HPMPs, sector plans and HCFC policies; better understanding the implications of Executive Committee decisions on MLF business planning, HCFC aggregate reductions, cost-effectiveness, technologies and HCFC policy; reviewing guidance for compliant HPMPs and project proposals; and, considering ways to make the case for external assistance and internal buy-in in all steps of HPMP preparation.

22. In addition, the World Bank organized a regional two-day workshop in Bangkok for its East Asia country counterparts in May 2011. The sixth ODS workshop held in the region in the last eight years, it aimed to not only share experiences among countries that are facing similar challenges in implementing the Montreal Protocol, but to provide training on World Bank financial management, procurement and environmental safeguard policies and procedures. The participants benefitted from an additional half foam technology clinic with the presence of the Bank's Ozone Operations Resource Group (OORG) foam experts and private sector participants.

Table II-1: Project Completions During Reporting Period

Project Name	Region	Project Number	ODP Phased Out	Date Apprvd.	Date of First Disbursement	Date Compl. (Actual)	Date of Financial Completion	Approved Funding (US\$)	Adjustment (US\$)	Funds Disbursed (US\$)	% Funds Disbursed	Balance	Planned Commitment in Cur. Year (US\$)
CFC phase-out management plan	LAC	ANT/PHA/44/INV/10	3	Dec-04		Dec-11		69,400	0	0	0	69,400	62,987
CFC phase-out management plan (second tranche)	LAC	ANT/PHA/61/INV/13	0	Jul-10		Dec-11		27,900	0	0	0	27,900	0
Verification of production of CFCs for essential use	ASP	CPR/ARS/62/TAS/505	0	Dec-10	Nov-11	Sep-11	Nov-11	50,000	0	50,000	100	0	0
Conversion of the foam part of Jiangsu Huaiyin Huihuang Solar Co. Ltd. from HCFC-141b to cyclopentane	ASP	CPR/FOA/59/DEM/492	5	Nov-09	Jul-10	Dec-11		786,668	0	716,650	91	70,018	70,018
Sector plan for halon phase-out in China: 2008 annual programme	ASP	CPR/HAL/53/INV/456	0	Nov-07	Dec-08	Dec-11		300,000	0	300,000	100	0	0
Phase-out of the production and consumption of CTC for process agent and other non-identified uses (phase I): 2009 annual programme	ASP	CPR/PAG/57/INV/483	0	Apr-09	Jan-10	Dec-11		1,000,000	0	500,000	50	500,000	500,000
Verification of production of CFCs for essential use	ASP	IND/ARS/62/TAS/438	0	Dec-10	Nov-11	Aug-11	Nov-11	50,000	0	50,000	100	0	0
CFC production sector gradual phase-out: 2009 annual implementation plan	ASP	IND/PRO/59/INV/434	0	Nov-09	Dec-10	Apr-11	Nov-11	6,000,000	0	6,000,000	100	0	0
Accelerated CFC production phase-out (first tranche)	ASP	IND/PRO/59/INV/435	690	Nov-09		Dec-11		2,113,000	0	0	0	2,113,000	2,113,000
Extension of institutional strengthening project (phase VIII)	ASP	JOR/SEV/58/INS/84	0	Jul-09	Dec-10	Mar-11	Mar-11	110,500	0	110,500	100	0	0
National CFC phase-out plan: 2006 annual programme	ASP	PHI/PHA/47/INV/79	149	Nov-05	Dec-06	Jun-11		2,873,197	0	1,189,583	41	1,683,614	0
National CFC phase-out plan: 2007 annual programme	ASP	PHI/PHA/51/INV/81	907	Mar-07	Dec-07	Jun-11		337,717	0	319,621	95	18,096	0
National CFC phase-out plan: 2008 annual programme	ASP	PHI/PHA/54/INV/82	421	Apr-08		Jun-11		110,000	0	0	0	110,000	0
Extension of institutional strengthening project (phase VII)	ASP	PHI/SEV/60/INS/89	0	Apr-10	Dec-10	Jun-11	Nov-11	158,491	-64,471	94,020	100	0	0
Extension of institutional strengthening project (phase V)	AFR	TUN/SEV/55/INS/49	0	Jul-08	Dec-09	Jun-11	Sep-11	247,270	0	247,270	100	0	0
National phase-out plan of out methyl bromide (first tranche)	ASP	VIE/FUM/50/INV/48	0	Nov-06	Dec-09	Nov-11		230,000	0	230,000	100	0	0
Total			2,175					14,464,143	-64,471	9,807,644	68%	4,592,028	2,746,005

III. GLOBAL AND REGIONAL PROJECT HIGHLIGHTS

A. Global Projects

23. The World Bank had one global project in 2011 that was ongoing, the Global Chiller Replacement Project. The project's original objective was to replace CFC chillers in China, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Malaysia, the Philippines and Tunisia. As of the end of 2011, four of these countries had embarked on a national chiller replacement project – demonstrating a number of implementation modalities that meet specific needs of the countries. In addition, with the agreement of the Executive Committee at its 65th Meeting in November 2011, Argentina will be included as one of the beneficiary countries of this project.

24. The India Chiller Energy Efficiency Project, which has three separate financing modalities (the MLF, GEF and CDM (through KfW)) continued implementation in 2011. However, it was agreed in November 2011 by KfW and IDBI, the coordinating entity, that the Emission Reduction Purchase Agreement (ERPA) will be terminated because a delay in the registration of the project by the CDM Executive Board makes it unviable. The project will be restructured in 2012 to take this change into account.

25. The Philippines Energy Efficiency Project which was closely modeled on the India chiller project, has also received US\$1 million in MLF funding, GEF funding and KfW financing through an ERPA. The ERPA between KfW and DENR was signed in early 2011 and a launch workshop with chiller suppliers and owners was held in May 2011. Several contracts have been signed with building owners.

26. The Jordan CFC Chiller Replacement Project, that provides a 30% subsidy to building owners based on a nominal value, has seen 16 chillers replaced and 4 subgrant agreements (SGAs) signed. Four chillers at the airport in Amman will be replaced once the new terminal opens, now expected in October 2011. From October until the end of the year, several technical assistance activities were undertaken by Jordan's National Center for Research and Development, including a maintenance manual for chillers and performance monitoring of new chillers.

27. The Indonesia chiller energy efficiency project, which will bring together US \$4 million in GEF funding with US\$1 million from the Global Chiller Replacement Project to leverage additional resources in the form of concessional loans from KfW has been delayed somewhat in 2011 due to an on-granting issue in the Government. This appears to have been resolved and a grant agreement between the Government of Indonesia and the World Bank to channel the GEF and MLF funds and implement the project will be prepared in 2012.

B. Regional Projects

28. The World Bank has no outstanding regional projects.



IV. PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

A. Agency Performance Goals

29. Executive Committee Decision 41/93 requests Implementing Agencies (IAs) to employ nine weighted indicators to assess their annual performance. These indicators are classified as approval, implementation and administrative indicators. The basis for setting and measuring these indicators are the annual progress reports and annual plans of multi-year projects as implied in the background document to the new indicator system, UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/41/80, as well as the IA business plans.

30. “Approval” indicators measure projects that received Executive Committee approval against those planned to be delivered as per multi-year agreements (MYAs) and the 2011 Business Plan. For the first approval indicator, 8 annual programs associated with existing and new multi-year agreements were targeted for approval in 2011 according to Executive Committee Decision 63/10(c). The actual number of annual programs submitted was 5 from the 8 annual programs targeted through the decision. This was due to the following reasons: one country could not meet the conditions required in the previous tranche to be able to apply for approval of the next tranche, a second country experienced delays in finalizing its survey data for the HCFC Phaseout Management Plan (HPMP), and another country decided to withhold submission of its HPMP until it could obtain additional clearances that it considered necessary. The target was therefore met by 63%.

31. The second approval indicator, the planned number of new individual projects (investment projects, RMPs, halon banks, institutional strengthening, and technical assistance) for approval was set at 3 in the Business Plan. In 2011, two technical assistance activities were approved, allowing the World Bank to meet the target by 67%.

32. There are four “implementation” indicators. The first implementation indicator measures performance in ongoing multi-year projects, namely whether milestone activities and ODS consumption and production levels were achieved as planned in approved annual tranches. Bank partner countries executing existing multi-year agreements (approved prior to 2011) that were targeted in the business plan met all targeted ODS phaseout and policy milestones (a total of 2).

33. The second implementation indicator focuses on ODS phased out in individual projects versus what was planned in the progress report (this excludes multi-year project phaseout per MLF Secretariat guidance). The World Bank had initially targeted 213.6.3 ODP tonnes of phaseout in 2011 by individual projects based only on what projects were expected to complete in 2011 per the 2010 Progress Report at the time of business plan preparation. A total of 250 ODP tonnes can be claimed to be newly phased out by individual World Bank projects in 2011 (including one ongoing project). Thus the Bank would have met this target. However, Decision 63/10(c) set the 2011 target at 697 ODP tonnes per the recommendation of the Fund Secretariat which utilized the 2009 Progress Report as its basis. Hence, the target does not reflect the knowledge at hand during the business plan preparation and the target was consequently only met by 37%. In addition, another 5 ODP tonnes of consumption phaseout was achieved through one ongoing multi-year project.

34. For the third implementation indicator, “project completion,” the World Bank expected 5 individual investment and non-investment projects to be completed in 2011 as per its 2011 Business Plan. The number of individual projects reaching completion in 2011 was 6, allowing the Bank to meet the target by over 100%.

35. The fourth implementation indicator, “Percentage of policy/regulatory assistance completed vs. that planned” was achieved as policy and regulatory assistance was provided in the context of all sector and national ODS phaseout plans, as well as institutional strengthening projects.

36. There are three “administrative” indicators. The Bank met one of the three administrative targets. For Speed of Financial Completion, the Bank had anticipated 11 months for the average number of months from project completion to financial completion in 2011. In actuality, the number was 33. The reason that the average time is double of the indicator is because of multi-year agreements which are reaching completion in increasing numbers. Early tranches of these MYAs were, upon use of funds for targeted activities, not declared financially completed because of the World Bank’s position that a multi-year agreement should be treated as one program for a country and only be closed upon 100% completion of all funding tranches. This allows a multi-year project to be monitored at the program level, particularly when disbursement still remains from a country to a beneficiary. In 2011, the India CFC Production Closure Plan was physically and financially completed which significantly skewed the rate of financial completion given that the first tranche completed in November 2000 when the subsequent tranche was approved.

37. The Bank committed to submit to the Executive Committee 100 percent of PCRs for the number of projects completed in the 2011 PCR reporting period in its 2011 Business Plan. In the 2011 PCR reporting period (July 2010-June 2011), one individual investment, one technical assistance project, and two multi-year agreements completed which require PCRs. No PCRs for MYAs were submitted in 2011 given that the template was not finalized. Eleven PCRs were submitted in 2011. If applying the target set with the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer of submitting 13PCRs in 2011, the result is an 85% achievement rate. Finally, the 2011 Progress Report was submitted on time for achievement of the third administrative indicator.

38. Table IV-1 summarizes the World Bank’s performance relative to indicators per Decision 61/10(c) on the Bank’s 2011 Business Plan.

Table IV-1: World Bank Performance Goals



Category of Performance Indicator	Item	Weighting	2011 Target	2011 Actual
Approval	Number of annual programmes of existing multi-year agreements approved vs. those planned	15	8	5
Approval	Number of individual projects/activities approved vs. those planned	10	3	2
Implementation	Milestone activities completed (e.g., policy measures, regulatory assistance)/ODS levels achieved for approved multi-year annual tranches vs. those planned	20	2/2	2/2
Implementation	ODS phased-out for individual projects vs. those planned per progress reports	15	697	250
Implementation	Project completion (pursuant to Dec. 28/2 for investment projects) and as defined for non-investment projects vs. those planned in progress reports	10	5 ⁽¹⁾	6 ⁽²⁾
Implementation	Percentage of policy/regulatory assistance completed vs. that planned	10	100%	100%
Administrative	Speed of financial completion vs. that required per progress report completion dates	10	11 months	33.4 months
Administrative	Timely submission of project completion reports vs. those agreed	5	100%	85%
Administrative	Timely submission of progress reports and responses unless otherwise agreed	5	100%	100%

⁽¹⁾ Represents the number of projects expected to be completed in 2011.

⁽²⁾ This figure includes completion of all individual investment and non-investment activities in 2011, but excludes annual programs of multi-year agreements. The total number of projects completed in 2011 is 20 excluding the global activity for agency core unit costs.

Table IV-2: World Bank Indicators of Implementation Progress

Indicator	Measure	Unit	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Over- all
Delivery Speed	Signing	Mos.	48	35	30	21	15	13	15	13	11	10	8	11	14	0	9	0	0	12	0	0	0	18
	First Disb.	Mos.	47	43	35	27	22	22	27	20	21	24	17	18	18	15	19	21	12	14	13	0	0	24
	Last Disb.	Mos.	52	59	55	58	52	53	51	39	50	50	37	61	39	41	20	38	33	28	8	0	0	51
ODP Phaseout	Amount	Percent- age	77	100	117	103	101	92	100	100	100	102	100	101	100	100	106	100	99	99	95	100	0	101
	Speed	Mos.	62	56	44	50	44	42	43	36	40	43	21	24	16	26	33	33	30	24	25	30	21	39
Cost Effective	Average	US\$ per Kg ODP	8.61	0.92	11.54	3.03	9.69	7.25	1.82	2.13	2.26	3.01	3.34	3.61	5.46	3.17	0.67	2.59	2.45	0.84	5.32	1.08	0.00	2.31

39. Actual cost of project preparation in 2011 was US\$670,900 (excluding support costs), or, nearly 1.5 percent of investment project approvals in 2011. Overall speed of ODS phaseout was, in 2011, 39 months. Actual overall speed of first disbursement is 24 months and total disbursement in 2011 was US\$7.8 million.

40. Five investment projects worth a total of US \$44.6 million (excluding support costs and after negotiation with the Executive Committee) were submitted in 2011. All 5 were approved representing the first tranche funding for four new HCFC multi-year projects, and a tranche of an existing multi-year project. The average cost-effectiveness of the projects approved in 2011 cannot be calculated as there is no ODP phaseout associated with the year of delivery of the five sector plan tranches approved. As far as distribution among countries is concerned, 4 separate countries received approvals in 2011.

41. The Bank completed 6 non-investment projects in the reporting period. The overall speed of first disbursement is 15 months at the end of 2011. Overall speed of completion is 31 months by the end of the reporting period. Total funds disbursed for non-investment activities (excluding project preparation) in 2011 are US\$640,329.

B. Cumulative Completed Investment Projects

42. Since 1991, the World Bank's cumulative total of completed investment projects has grown to 581, resulting in the reduction in consumption of 121,506 tonnes ODP and in production of 174,895 tonnes ODP. Out of a total of US \$856,713,389 of approved Multilateral Fund financing for completed projects, 99 percent of funds have been disbursed. The average number of months from approval to first disbursement has been 24, the average number of months from approval to completion has been 39, at an average cost-effectiveness of US \$2.89/kg. These averages include projects both before and after initiation of the umbrella grant agreement approval process.

43. The number of investment projects completed in 2011 was 11, including tranches of multi-year agreements. Table IV-3 which follows provides a summary of completed investment projects at both a regional and sectoral level.

Table IV-3: Cumulative Completed Investment Projects

Item	No. of Projects	Approved Funds + Adjustment (US\$)	% of Funds Disbursed	Consumption ODP Phased Out	Production ODP Phased Out	Avg. No. of Months from Approval to 1st Dis-	Avg. No. of Months from Approval to Completio	Overall Cost-Effectiveness to the Fund
GRAND TOTAL	581	856,713,389	99%	121,506	174,895	24	39	\$2.89
Region								
Africa	16	4,444,889	100%	435	0	24	49	\$10.22
Asia & Pacific	424	751,847,619	99%	113,954	167,749	24	39	\$2.67
Europe	35	25,729,361	100%	3,498	0	12	19	\$7.36
Latin America and Caribbean	106	74,691,520	100%	3,619	7,146	29	42	\$6.94
Global	n/a	0	0%	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sector								
Aerosol	30	13,375,883	100%	19,686	0	28	45	\$0.68
Destruction	0	0	0%	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Foam	212	129,774,383	100%	26,100	0	25	42	\$4.97
Fumigants	4	1,671,444	100%	117	0	18	50	\$14.26
Halon	19	68,345,321	100%	38,439	41,958	19	34	\$0.85
Multiple Sectors	4	2,287,376	100%	419	0	28	78	\$5.46
Other	2	5,059,360	100%	404	0	28	41	\$12.52
Phaseout Plan	46	80,423,207	97%	17,513	10,988	19	24	\$2.82
Process Agent	15	113,830,316	99%	5,180	49,344	8	18	\$2.09
Production	40	263,420,120	99%	0	72,605	10	13	\$3.63
Refrigeration	179	168,204,112	100%	13,046	0	27	46	\$12.89
Solvents	28	9,660,640	100%	562	0	29	27	\$17.19
Sterilant	2	661,227	100%	41	0	16	27	\$16.27
Implementation Characteristics								
Agency Implementation	0	0	0%	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
National Implementation	581	856,713,389	99%	121,506	174,895	24	39	\$2.89
Disbursement Method								
During Implementation	541	838,346,288	99%	119,616	174,895	24	40	\$2.85
After Implementation	25	11,223,875	99%	1,039	0	29	29	\$10.80
Retroactive Funding	15	7,143,226	100%	851	0	24	1	\$8.40

Note: The sum of each section (Region, Sector, etc.) equals the Grand Total.

C. Cumulative Completed Non-Investment Projects

44. Since 1991, the World Bank's cumulative total of completed non-investment projects has grown to 128. Out of a total of US \$20,837,344 of approved Multilateral Fund financing, 99 percent of funds have been disbursed. As these are non-investment projects, funds are usually made available quickly, thus the average number of months from approval to first disbursement has been 19; the average number of months from approval to completion has been 35.

Table IV-4: Cumulative Completed Non-Investment Projects

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
GRAND TOTAL	128	20,837,344	99%	19	35
Region					
Africa	16	2,618,028	100%	14	31
Asia & Pacific	51	11,827,456	99%	18	39
Europe	9	1,632,528	100%	25	43
Latin America and Caribbean	33	4,202,436	97%	22	40
Global	19	556,896	100%	8	14
Sector					
Aerosol	5	627,662	100%	14	26
Destruction	1	250,000	100%	17	22
Foam	3	2,457,681	97%	25	42
Fumigants	4	982,097	100%	29	86
Halon	5	1,632,512	93%	50	106
Multiple Sectors	1	53,792	100%	56	58
Other	0	0	0%	n/a	n/a
Phaseout Plan	1	100,000	100%	12	11
Process Agent	0	0	0%	n/a	n/a
Production	0	0	0%	n/a	n/a
Refrigeration	14	4,847,025	100%	42	58
Several	94	9,886,575	100%	12	26
Solvents	0	0	0%	n/a	n/a
Sterilant	0	0	0%	n/a	n/a
Implementation Characteristics					
Agency Implementation	51	2,484,628	100%	5	14
National Implementation	77	18,352,716	99%	25	49
Disbursement Method					
During Implementation	126	19,835,914	99%	19	35
After Implementation	2	1,001,430	100%	19	39
Retroactive Funding	0	0	0%	n/a	n/a

Note:

(1) Per decision 22/11(a)(vi), project preparation is not included as a non-investment project.

(2) The sum of each section (Region, Sector, etc.) equals the Grand Total.

D. Cumulative Ongoing Investment Projects

45. Since 1991, the World Bank's cumulative total of ongoing investment projects is 23 (including tranches of multi-year agreements). Out of a total of US \$66,134,539 of approved Multilateral Fund financing, 21 percent of funds have been disbursed. The average number of months from approval to first disbursement has been 28, the average number of months from approval to the current expected completion date is 60, with an average cost-effectiveness of US \$18.86/kg. Table IV-5 below summarizes ongoing investment projects at regional and sectoral levels.

Table IV-5: Cumulative Ongoing Investment Projects

Item	No. of Projects	Approved Funds + Adjustment (US\$)	% of Funds Dis-bursed	No. of Projects Dis-bursing	% of Projects Dis-bursing	Est. Disbursement + Funds Disbursed	% Funds Expected to be Disbursed by End of 2012	Avg. No. of Months from Approval to 1st Disbursement	Avg. No. of Months from Approval to Planned Completion	Avg. Length of Delay in Project Planned Completion	Overall Cost-Effectiveness to the Fund (US\$/kg.)*
GRAND TOTAL	23	66,134,539	21%	13	57%	38,918,924	59%	28	60	46	\$18.86
Region											
Africa	2	1,135,395	11%	1	50%	1,119,197	99%	29	59	38	\$3.32
Asia & Pacific	17	61,005,900	17%	9	53%	34,507,454	57%	27	50	37	\$20.22
Europe	1	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	60	47	n/a
Latin America and Caribbean	3	3,993,244	79%	3	100%	3,292,273	82%	34	117	92	\$26.82
Global	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sector											
Aerosol	2	8,806,874	91%	2	100%	8,051,253	91%	17	77	34	\$14.59
Destruction	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Foam	1	193,808	45%	1	100%	193,808	100%	8	28	15	\$114.00
Fumigants	5	3,671,600	38%	4	80%	2,826,538	77%	27	58	37	\$26.76
Halon	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Multiple Sectors	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Other	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Phaseout Plan	14	52,775,887	7%	5	36%	27,160,955	51%	37	50	43	\$19.29
Process Agent	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Production	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Refrigeration	1	686,370	100%	1	100%	686,370	100%	39	199	175	\$23.67
Solvents	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sterilant	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Implementation Characteristics											
Agency Implementation	1	1,500,000	0%	0	0%	15,000	1%	n/a	21	n/a	--
National Implementation	22	64,634,539	21%	13	59%	38,903,924	60%	28	61	46	\$18.43
Disbursement Method											
During Implementation	23	66,134,539	21%	13	57%	38,918,924	59%	28	60	46	\$18.86
After Implementation	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Retroactive Funding	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Note: The sum of each section (Region, Sector, etc.) equals the Grand Total.

*Based on the ODS to be phased out according to the proposal.

E. Cumulative Ongoing Non-Investment Projects

46. The World Bank's cumulative total of ongoing non-investment projects is 9 as captured in the following Table IV-6. Out of a total of US \$9,531,057 of approved Multilateral Fund financing, 21 percent of funds have been disbursed. The average number of months from approval to first disbursement has been 29; the average number of months from the date of approval to the current expected completion date is 49.

Table IV-6: Cumulative Ongoing Non-Investment Projects

Item	No. of Projects	Approved Funds + Adjustment (US\$)	% of Funds Disbursed	No. of Projects Disbursing	% of Projects Disbursing	Est. Disbursement + Funds Disbursed	% Funds Expected to be Disbursed by End of 2012	Avg. No. of Months from Approval to 1st Disbursement	Avg. No. of Months from Approval to Planned Completion	Avg. Length of Delay in Project Planned Completion
GRAND TOTAL	9	9,531,057	21%	6	67%	4,209,766	44%	29	49	20
Region										
Africa	1	247,270	64%	1	100%	247,270	100%	17	24	n/a
Asia & Pacific	4	1,844,175	39%	3	75%	1,732,270	94%	12	32	10
Europe	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	n/a	n/a
Latin America and Caribbean	1	375,000	51%	1	100%	192,328	51%	57	151	126
Global	3	7,064,612	13%	1	33%	2,037,898	29%	61	45	4
Sector										
Aerosol	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Destruction	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Foam	1	1,214,936	46%	1	100%	1,214,936	100%	8	37	12
Fumigants	1	375,000	51%	1	100%	192,328	51%	57	151	126
Halon	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Multiple Sectors	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Other	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Phaseout Plan	1	221,905	0%	0	0%	110,000	50%	n/a	24	3
Process Agent	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Production	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Refrigeration	1	6,884,612	13%	1	100%	1,887,898	27%	61	97	n/a
Several	5	834,604	38%	3	60%	804,604	96%	15	26	7
Solvents	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sterilant	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Implementation Characteristics										
Agency Implementation	2	180,000	0%	0	0%	150,000	83%	n/a	19	6
National Implementation	7	9,351,057	21%	6	86%	4,059,766	43%	29	57	24
Disbursement Method										
During Implementation	9	9,531,057	21%	6	67%	4,209,766	44%	29	49	20
After Implementation	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Retroactive Funding	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a

Note:

(1) Per decision 22/11(a)(vi), project preparation is not included as a non-investment project.

(2) The sum of each section (Region, Sector, etc.) equals the Grand Total.

V. STATUS OF AGREEMENTS & PROJECT PREPARATION (WHERE APPLICABLE), BY COUNTRY

A. Agreements to be Signed/Executed/Finalized & When They Will be Ready for Disbursing

47. Projects with either new partner countries or with new operational modalities require legal agreements between the country and the World Bank.

48. In 2011, separate grant agreements between the World Bank and the Governments of China, Jordan, and Tunisia were extended in order to allow subprojects more time to complete. China is implementing several production and consumption sector plans that require continued monitoring while the funding already disbursed to the country by the Bank is disbursed to beneficiaries for various activities. Jordan is currently implementing the CFC Chiller Replacement Project and Tunisia is implementing an NCPP. Both also have ongoing Institutional Strengthening (IS) Projects under the Bank. The respective extensions will permit implementation of the IS Projects to proceed uninterrupted until, in the case of Jordan a new grant agreement can be put into place, and in the case of Tunisia, until a new Implementing Agency takes over the project (expected in 2012).

49. In light of new HCFC project approval in 2011 in four countries, new grant agreements are required. Most World Bank project preparation activities were completed for Vietnam in 2011, including a draft grant agreement. Once cleared by the Government of Vietnam, negotiations will begin and the project will then be approved by the Bank. The new grant agreement is expected to be in place by July 2012.

50. Grant agreements and the related project appraisal document for China, Indonesia and Jordan will be finalized in 2012. It is expected that grant agreements will be effective for each country in May, August and November 2012 respectively.

B. Project Preparation by Country, Approved Amount, and Amount Disbursed

51. A list of active World Bank project preparation activities is presented in the table below. Total funds approved for these projects are US \$1,363,300, of which US \$495,160 has been disbursed. Planned commitments for these 10 project preparation activities are US \$767,840.

Table V-1: Active Project Preparation

Region	Project Number	Project Name	First Disbursement Date	Approved Funding (US\$)	Adjustment (US\$)	Funds Disbursed (US\$)	% of Funds Disbursed	Balance (US\$)	Planned Commitment in Cur. Year (US\$)
LAC	ARG/FOA/64/PRP/166	Preparation for HCFC phase-out investment activities in the foam sector	Dec-11	30,000	0	27,000	90	3,000	3,000
LAC	ARG/FOA/65/PRP/167	Preparation for HCFC phase-out investment activities in the foam sector (additional funding)		120,000	0	0	0	120,000	20,000
ASP	CPR/PHA/55/PRP/467	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan: HCFC production sector	Sep-09	473,300	0	100,160	21	373,140	372,840
ASP	IDS/DES/57/PRP/187	Preparation for pilot demonstration project on ODS waste management and disposal		50,000	0	0	0	50,000	50,000
LAC	MEX/DES/58/PRP/143	Preparation for the second component of the pilot demonstration project on ODS waste management and disposal	Dec-10	50,000	0	43,000	86	7,000	7,000
ASP	PHI/DES/57/PRP/85	Preparation for pilot demonstration project on ODS waste management and disposal		50,000	0	0	0	50,000	50,000
ASP	PHI/PHA/55/PRP/84	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	Dec-10	195,000	0	175,000	90	20,000	20,000
ASP	PHI/REF/59/PRP/88	Preparation for HCFC phase-out investment activities (domestic air-conditioning sector)		65,000	0	0	0	65,000	0
ASP	THA/FOA/61/PRP/155	Preparation for a HCFC foam sector plan	Dec-11	100,000	0	15,000	15	85,000	85,000
ASP	THA/PHA/55/PRP/151	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	Dec-10	195,000	0	120,000	62	75,000	75,000
ASP	THA/REF/61/PRP/157	Preparation for a HCFC air-conditioning sector plan	Dec-11	100,000	0	15,000	15	85,000	85,000
	Total			1,428,300	0	495,160	35%	933,140	767,840

VI. ADMINISTRATIVE ISSUES (OPERATIONAL, POLICY, FINANCIAL, AND OTHER ISSUES)

A. Meetings Attended

52. Table VI.1 indicates the meetings attended by World Bank Staff on all Montreal Protocol related work in 2011.

Table VI-1: MP Meetings Attended by World Bank Staff in 2011

2011 Dates	Location	Meetings Attended
January 26-28	Montreal, Canada	Interagency coordination meeting
April 4-8	Montreal, Canada	63 th Executive Committee Meeting
May 10-12	Male, Maldives	Joint Meeting of the South Asia and West Asia Networks of Ozone Officers
July 25-29	Montreal, Canada	64 th Executive Committee Meeting
August 1-5	Montreal, Canada	31 st Meeting of the Open-Ended Working Group
August 7-8	Montreal, Canada	46 th Meeting of the Implementation Committee
October 4-7*	Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago	Joint Meeting of the Latin American and Caribbean Networks of Ozone Officers
November 13-17	Bali, Indonesia	65 th Executive Committee Meeting
November 18-19	Bali, Indonesia	47 th Meeting of the Implementation Committee
November 21-25	Bali, Indonesia	23 rd Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol

*The World Bank was not able to attend in person due to a conflicting mission, but did participate virtually, making a presentation via Skype on the morning of 5 October 2011.

B. Implementing Agency and Other Cooperation

53. Cooperation and coordination by the World Bank with the three Implementing Agencies and Bilateral Agencies continues through shared project implementation in national ODS phase-out plans, in new HCFC phase-out projects, and in ODS meetings and workshops that take place throughout the year.

54. Direct project work with one bilateral agency, Sweden, nearly came to an end in 2011 with financial closure of the halon management programme and halon banking project for Thailand, and physical completion of the National CFC Phase-out Plan in the Philippines. The NCPP will be financially completed once the balance of the funds is transferred to UNEP in 2012. Remaining work with Sweden will entail preparation and finalization of the project completion report.

55. The Bank is a Cooperating Agency in Argentina on the ongoing NCPP in the chiller sector. Both UNDP and UNEP have worked with the Bank and India by providing technical assistance to the halon phase-out sector plan and the CFC production closure project respectively. Both projects are now physically and financially completed as of 2011.

56. With the concentration of efforts in delivering HPMPs and HCFC phase-out sector plans for Article 5 countries around the world before the 2013 freeze on HCFC consumption and production, cooperation and coordination will continue be a necessity among the four Implementing Agencies. In fact, because of the tight implicit requirements on the maximum level of country consumption that may be funded under Stage I HPMPs, this is all the more the case in countries where more than one agency is active.

57. In 2011, the World Bank received approval of HCFC phase-out sector plans in three countries where it is not the Lead Agency: China, Indonesia and Jordan. In order to meet overall requirements of the respective Executive Committee agreements, the Agencies must have regular dialogue and access to relevant information to be able to execute their part, particularly in terms of annual consumption verification. This will be critical in the case of China whereby the HCFC production sector, which is currently not funded by the MLF, will make determine compliance with targets.

58. Intensive efforts and frequent consultations with UNIDO were required during preparation, submission and resubmission of the Jordan HPMP and the Air-conditioning Sector Plan under the Bank from February through November 2011. Without this approach, it would not have been possible to deliver the HPMP and Stage I action plan in the short time available.

59. The Bank was invited by the Government of Argentina in 2011 to participate in its Stage I HPMP which is now led by UNIDO as of late 2011. The Bank traveled to Argentina to determine the level of involvement required in the foam sector based on tonnage which entailed first sharing data and information between the Bank, UNDP and UNIDO, and then working in cooperation with the country to outline the HPMP strategy.

60. Finally, in its role as a Cooperating Agency and a Lead Agency in the China HPMP and the Philippines HPMP respectively, the Bank attended consultative meetings in both countries with the other agencies and partners in 2011.

C. Other Issues

61. In the process of reviewing the status of project implementation, new approvals and achievement of performance targets for the preparation of the Annual Progress Report, the World Bank identified several issues it would like to highlight in the following paragraphs.

62. 2011 was the first year that HCFC phase-out projects under Stage I HCFC Phaseout Management Plans (HPMPs) were approved for implementation under the World Bank. The process of supporting countries to develop, submit and defend their HPMPs and HCFC sector plans has revealed some risks in the burgeoning Multilateral Fund (MLF) program on HCFC phase-out that, the Bank believes, could eventually present compliance issues to countries. These are linked on the one hand, to the delicate balance the MLF must find between a limited amount of funding as compared to the large levels of HCFC phase-out Article 5 countries must address starting in 2013; and on the other hand, the desire to achieve maximum environmental benefits through ozone-related interventions.

63. For several HPMPs which involved the World Bank, countries were put in a position of making the extremely difficult choice of either forfeiting funding of targeted sectors and activities identified in carefully developed strategies, or accepting specific conditions driven by factors exogenous to the country's original HPMP planning framework. For example when the choice of technology and/or level of consumption targeted, were not acceptable to the Executive Committee, countries were left with little choice but to abruptly change their targeted sectors to those prescribed by the MLF without the benefit of comprehensive analysis of its impact on industry, economic sectors and compliance. We believe that this introduces risks into individual HPMPs as well as at the level of the Fund.

64. These conditions stem from multiple stakeholder interests of various Executive Committee members related to reducing emissions of global warming gases; superimposed on projects destined to only receive funding calculated on the amount of HCFCs phased out. In several cases, an assessment of the extent to which original proposals fell short of these additional objectives has relied exclusively on the use of an incomplete tool on net climate impact.

65. A specific example of technology driven conditions has been the Executive Committee's recent commendations to substitute sector plans converting to any HFC-technology with servicing sector projects for non-Low Volume Consuming (LVC) countries to meet the first HCFC reductions in 2013 and 2015. This runs counter to the MLF's own evaluations that concluded that interventions in the CFC servicing sector early on were not effective in sustained ODS reductions.

66. While understanding the financial challenges the MLF faces, coupled with political pressure to shape it into a preeminent international mechanism for mitigating both ozone depletion and climate change, it is also critically important to reflect on its successful history in recognizing, through project approvals, both the benefits and limits of various alternative technologies to phase out ozone depleting substances in the developing country context. It has a history of fostering country ownership for effective and sustained ODS phase-out, an original motive behind the transition to national and sector performance-based programs from stand-alone projects under the MLF more than a decade ago.

67. In fact, a key element of the success of the Montreal Protocol more generally, has been its ability to balance the phase-out schedule with the availability of proven alternative technologies and the leadership of developed countries and their industries in paving the way for establishing the market for new alternative products.

68. The choice of technology backed by financial support by the MLF for incremental costs is intimately linked to the ability of a country to convince its stakeholders to agree to a phase-out strategy and cease the use of ODS. Without country buy-in, which comes with a nationally-vetted strategy, the already difficult task at hand of putting a brake on the rapid growth in HCFCs in developing countries in only one year's time becomes even more challenging.

69. Although the Bank foresees difficulties in implementation and sustainability of phase-out due to these risks, it will do its utmost in working with its client countries to mitigate these to the extent possible.

70. Another issue that the Bank would like to point out is related to how newly approved HPMPs and sector plans are being captured in the Secretariat's Inventory of Approved Projects. Tranches of projects have been further broken down into sectors and subsectors and project components by assignment of a separate project code. For example, in the case of the Vietnam HPMP approved at the 63rd Meeting of the Executive Committee, the project management unit in charge of overseeing the foam sector plan has been isolated from the sector plan as a separate project with its own project code.

71. It appears the reason for doing so is to further facilitate comprehensive monitoring of project components by the Secretariat. However, there are several implications from this approach. The most important is that by breaking up projects, a hurdle is placed on countries when choosing to employ the flexibility mechanism inherent to multi-year projects. Thus, if a country for example, eventually determines there is a need to move funding from an investment component of a subsector for use in a technical assistance activity under another project code in order to meet its HPMP agreement targets, there will be considerable logistical difficulty and delay in doing so.

72. This approach is also misleading in terms of how the Inventory has been traditionally used – i.e. as a depository of all approved *projects*. With this new approach it will be misleading to use the count of project codes as the actual number of approved projects when it is in fact a mixture of projects, tranches, sectors and various project components. This will also impact the veracity of annual Implementing Agency performance indicators that are largely based on the number of project approvals and on completions.

73. Finally, in the current environment of looking for ways to streamline reporting so as not to unduly take away from the quality of project implementation, this new approach will increase the reporting burden of both the countries and the Agencies by increasing the number of records on which to report.

74. Another issue that the World Bank would like to raise has been considered before. It relates to how the annual IA performance targets are set. Although it is agreed that the basis of setting the targets should be the progress reports, it is not realistic to expect an IA to meet a target that is based on two-year old data. This has been a recurring challenge for the World Bank where meeting the Implementation Indicator on ODS Phaseout is hit or miss given the likelihood of changes in the status of projects in two year's time.

75. Finally, the Bank would like to note that in accordance with the recent agreement between the Fund Secretariat and the Implementing Agencies at the workshop for streamlining reporting, an additional report will be included in the annual progress report on the most recent developments of ongoing projects after the particular reporting year. The current year's report is separated in its own column within the progress report database for each ongoing project as available.

Annex I

COUNTRY DEVELOPMENTS

Environment Department

The World Bank

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

Country Developments

The National CFC Phaseout Plan's overall target has been met through the complete phase-out of the consumption of CFCs as per the agreement between the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund (MLF) and the Government of Antigua and Barbuda. A total consumption of 1.8 ODP tonnes has been phased out. Preparation of a national CFC survey, training of air-conditioning and refrigeration technicians, training of customs officials, and the retrofitting of 5 commercial refrigeration installations, identified as eligible through the CFC survey conducted in 2009, were completed by 2010.

Following a World Bank implementation support mission in March 2011, the project's Grant Agreement was restructured to facilitate payment procedures to suppliers, as well as to extend its closing date to the end of 2011 in order to provide additional time to conclude all remaining reimbursement and project activities. As a result, procurement and distribution of recovery equipment has now also been completed. The project closed on 31 December 2011, with a five-month grace period for financial completion.

ARGENTINA

Country Developments

In 2011, five projects were under execution through the World Bank: the methyl bromide phaseout demonstration project, Neba, the Halon Management Program and the CFC phaseout project in aerosol MDI manufacturing.

With respect to the methyl bromide project, because difficulties for commercial scale trials persisted, it was decided to test for a variation of the cold technique that combines cold and heat to enhance cold treatment effectiveness. In 2011, this approach was abandoned because the timeframe for procurement of the necessary equipment and to carry out the tests needed was considered as too long by UEPRO. Thus after consultations with stakeholders, UEPRO decided at the end of 2011 to close the project. The executing agency is in the process of winding down activities for project completion by mid-2012. Similarly, UEPRO has closed the halon bank project and used 2011 to formally hand over the halon bank to INTI while reconciling and closing the account. A savings has been identified for return to the MLF. The remaining individual Neba/Ikala project has made progress with equipment installation, commissioning and trials done in mid-2011. The last remaining task of baseline equipment disposal is targeted for 2012.

Argentina continued in 2011 to implement two sector-wide activities, one for aerosol metered dose-inhalers (MDIs) and CFC-based chiller replacement under the National CFC Phaseout Plan (with UNIDO as the lead Implementing Agency). For the MDI project only the subproject for the large manufacturer remains active. For the chiller activity, paperwork is nearly final to permit funding to be provided to the beneficiaries. With the no objection of the 65th Executive Committee to allow

Argentina to benefit from the Global Chiller Replacement Project, more chiller replacements will be targeted in the sector.

Finally, in 2011, the Government of Argentina requested that the World Bank serve as the IA for HCFC phaseout first at one foam enterprise, and eventually the sector under its overall HCFC Phaseout Management Plan. Project preparation funding was accordingly granted by the Executive Committee in 2011. As a way to enhance cooperation and foster exchange of experiences among country partners, two Government representatives attended the Bank's Fifteenth Annual Financial Agents Workshop in Washington March 31-1 April 2011.

BAHAMAS

Country Developments

Approved project is physically and financially completed.

BRAZIL

Country Developments

All approved projects are physically and financially completed.

CHILE

Country Developments

All approved projects are physically and financially completed.

CHINA

Country Developments

China has phased out about 240,000 ODP tonnes in the consumption and production sectors through World Bank-implemented projects since the early 1990s and has met its overall ODS phaseout targets under the Montreal Protocol as well as specific requirements under its various sector plans. Active projects under implementation by the Bank for China currently all fall under the "ODS IV" Umbrella Project. The current umbrella project was extended in June 2011 to June 30, 2013 to allow continued monitoring for production and consumption sector plans which are completed in terms of performance targets but will have continued activities (the CFC production, Halon, Process Agents, and foam sector plans), as well as ongoing projects in 2011: (i) HCFC foam demonstration projects; (ii) one non-pharmaceutical aerosol project; and (iii) preparation of the HCFC consumption (PU foam) and production sector phaseout.

In July 2011, China received approval of its Stage I HCFC Phaseout Management Plan (HPMP) at the 64th Executive Committee Meeting, along with the PU Foam Sector Plan to be implemented under the World Bank. Initial preparation of the HCFC production sector phaseout plan through surveys and data collection by China and the World Bank continued in 2011 while the Executive Committee gave the Fund Secretariat the go ahead to proceed with the technical audit. Preliminary results of the technical audit were shared during the 65th Executive Committee. The HCFC production sector plan is aimed for submission and approval in 2012 to permit China to effectively reduce HCFC supply to meet its consumption targets in the five sectors it has targeted for meeting 2013 and 2015 Montreal Protocol targets.

The World Bank conducted three supervision and preparation missions in 2011. In addition, one representative from FECO attended the Bank's 6th East Asia ODS Phaseout Workshop and a foam technical workshop both held in Bangkok in May 2011.

COLOMBIA

Country Developments

All approved projects are physically and financially completed.

ECUADOR

A. Country Developments

All approved projects are physically and financially completed.

B. Institutional Strengthening

The Institutional Strengthening Project (starting with Phase V) was transferred to UNEP upon closing of the Ecuador ODS umbrella project under the World Bank in 2009.

INDIA

Country Developments

As of the end of 2011, four MLF projects were active under three grant agreements: the CFC Production Sector Plan, the Accelerated CFC Production Sector Plan (ACPP), the CTC Phaseout Plan for the Production and Consumption Sectors, and the India Chiller Replacement Project.

The CFC Production Sector Plan completed financially in the first half of 2011. Funding release for the ACPP depended on finalization of agreements between the producers and the Government of India and between the Bank and the Government. In December 2011, the required agreements were

signed which will allow the first tranche of \$2.1 million to be released to the country by the World Bank in early 2012. For the CTC sector plan, the activity that remained in 2011 was the technical assistance (TA) component. Several TA activities were implemented and the rest are targeted for 2012.

As of October 2011, approximately 54 chillers were registered under the Chiller Replacement Project, and subsidies were paid to about 38. A delay in the registration of the project by the CDM Executive Board made it unviable to continue with the CDM component from the perspective of the buyer, KfW. In November 2011, KfW and IDBI agreed to terminate the ERPA. The project will be restructured in 2012 to take this change into account.

INDONESIA

Country Developments

The closing date of the grant agreement for the CFC phaseout activities was December 31, 2010. All activities have been completed. The Bank-required Implementation Completion Report for the entire agreement as well as individual project completion reports were done in 2011.

An HCFC foam sector plan was submitted for the consideration at several Executive Committee meetings and finally approved at the 64th meeting in July 2011. The Bank has initiated work internally for developing a new grant agreement for channeling the grant funds for the HCFC foam sector plan to Indonesia. It is expected that the agreement will be in place by mid-2012

The Indonesia chiller energy efficiency project proposed to bring together GEF funding of \$4 million and \$1 million from the MLF-funded global chiller project to leverage additional resources in the form of concessional loans from KfW. The project anticipates replacement of about 160 CFC chillers. A grant agreement must also be prepared between the Government of Indonesia and the World Bank to channel the GEF and MLF funds and implement the project. World Bank project appraisal is targeted for May 2012.

The ODS disposal project will cover destruction of CFCs being held by the Customs Department and CFCs that will be recovered from CFC chillers replaced by the Chiller Energy Efficiency Project. Following an internal concept review in 2011, the Bank will initiate the consultant selection process in 2012.

Finally, four Government representatives attended the Bank's Fifteenth Annual Financial Agents Workshop in Washington on 31 March 2011. Several officers also attended the Bank's 6th East Asia ODS Phaseout Workshop and a foam technical workshop both held in Bangkok in May 2011.

JORDAN

A. Country Developments

One investment project remains under implementation under the overall Jordan ODS II Project as of the end of 2011 – the US\$1 million Jordan component of the Global Chiller Replacement Project. To date, 16 CFC-based chillers have been replaced by new, more energy efficient chillers in buildings of four beneficiaries. Four at the airport in Amman will be replaced once the new terminal opens, now expected in October 2011. From October until the end of the year, several technical assistance activities were undertaken by Jordan's National Center for Research and Development, including a maintenance manual for chillers and performance monitoring of new chillers. CFCs from the replaced chillers have been recovered and safely stored but await a long term solution for disposal.

In terms of HCFC phaseout, the Government of Jordan asked the World Bank to assist it prepare a sector plan to completely eliminate manufacturing of air-conditioners with HCFCs for meeting its 2013 and 2015 obligations under the Montreal Protocol. The sector plan was submitted along with the HCFC Phaseout Management Plan (HPMP) under the lead agency, UNIDO at both the 64th and 65th Meetings of the Executive Committee. The HPMP and Air-conditioning Sector Plan were approved in November 2011. A Bank mission is scheduled in March 2012 to initiate project preparation of a new grant agreement for future HCFC phaseout work.

B. Institutional Strengthening

The first year of the ninth phase of Jordan's Institutional Strengthening Project (ISP) was successfully implemented with the execution of regular National Ozone Unit (NOU) responsibilities including management of the licensing system for controlling HCFCs and other ODS imports and exports, monitoring the industry that has converted from ODS or are scheduled to do so in the next years, reporting to the Ozone and Fund Secretariats on ODS consumption in 2011 and conducting training and public awareness activities. The head of the NOU actively participated in 63rd to 65th Executive Committee Meetings, as well as the 31st Open-ended Working Group Meeting the 23rd Meeting of the Parties, and the 46th and 47th Implementation Committee meetings (serving as chair for the latter meeting).

In 2011, two World Bank supervision and preparation missions were conducted. An additional visit was conducted by a .Bank technical expert in March 2011.

MALAYSIA

Country Developments

The Government of Malaysia has fully met its obligations to phase out the consumption of ozone depleting substances by 2010 under the National CFC Phaseout Plan and several individual projects implemented with the World Bank since 1993. The NCPP and the overall grant agreement between Malaysia and the Bank closed in December 2010 and financial completion occurred by mid-2011. A World Bank-required implementation completion report was finalized in June 2011.

MEXICO

Country Developments

The Government of Mexico received US\$50,000 through the World Bank for the preparation of a project design document (PDD) leading to a pilot, ozone-depleting substances (ODS) disposal project. The objective of the preparation funding provided to Mexico under the Bank was to specifically consider the use of ODS disposal methodologies and criteria put forward by the MLF-financed “Study on Financing the Destruction of Unwanted Ozone-Depleting Substances through the Voluntary Carbon Market,” for addressing unwanted CFCs collected from refrigerators and air-conditioners under the Mexico Efficient Lighting and Appliances Project that is financed partly by IBRD. The premise of the proposal was to eventually facilitate full funding of an ODS disposal project through financing from the voluntary carbon market. A final draft study was prepared by September 2011 but because of the approval of funds for the same activity under UNIDO in April 2011, preparation of a PDD was not done. Instead, the Government of Mexico has the option to contract a developer on its own to conduct the activity on behalf of the industry, or to allow the private sector to proceed on its own. The final study is to be submitted to the 67th Executive Committee Meeting as an information document once endorsed by the Government of Mexico.

PAKISTAN

Country Developments

All approved projects are physically and financially completed.

PHILIPPINES

A. Country Developments

The overall ODS Phaseout grant agreement between the Philippines and the World Bank was closed 30 June 2011, which in turn, put an end to all ongoing subprojects: the National CFC Phaseout Plan and the Institutional Strengthening Project. The grant agreement could not be extended because the country did not fulfill certain fiduciary conditions by the required date.

By the closing of the overall agreement, all activities in the CFC-based manufacturing sector were completed under the NCPP and the country had successfully met all of its CFC phaseout requirements under the Montreal Protocol as well as its agreement with the Executive Committee. The MDI strategy is completed and no more CFC-based MDIs are being imported into the country. The servicing sector component will continue under UNEP starting in 2012 including ongoing TA for the MAC sector, support to RAC/MAC service shops and other stakeholders, training, and raising awareness. Accounts of the grant agreement were reconciled and closed which will allow the transfer of the balance of the NCPP (\$1.8 million) in early 2012.

In 2011, the ERPA between KfW and DENR was signed under the Philippines Chiller Energy Efficiency Project. A launch workshop was held in May 2011 and implementation arrangements

are underway. The ODS disposal study that was somewhat delayed in 2011, will not only address unwanted ODS from service shops but also take into account CFCs that will be retired from the Chiller Energy Efficiency Project.

The preparation of HCFC phaseout management plan was submitted for the review of the Philippine Ozone Desk (POD) in July 2011 and written comments were received by the Bank in October 2011. The final HPMP incorporating POD's comments was submitted to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat at the end of December 2011 for submission by the 65th Executive Committee Meeting with an understanding that an endorsement letter from the Government would be provided to the Bank. Due to additional comments from POD and no endorsement letter, the HPMP was withdrawn. The Bank is working closely with POD with an aim to have the final HPMP resubmitted to the 68th Meeting of the Committee.

B. Institutional Strengthening

The Philippines ISP was in its seventh phase in 2011. Accomplishments in the first half of 2011 included the issuance of certificates of registration and pre-shipment import clearances to HCFC importers; compilation of HCFC import data (5 years); assessment of HCFC reduction scenarios, preparation of a first draft and consultations conducted; testing of ODS for the prosecution of mislabelling cases; issuance of a communication to alert Customs of the presence of mislabelled HCFC-22 in the market; and reporting 2010 Article 7 data on 12 May 2011 and country programme data on 13 May 2011.

An ISP renewal request was submitted and approved in July 2011 for the eighth phase of the ISP under UNEP due to the closing of the Philippines-World Bank agreement in June 2011. The seventh phase ended June 30, 2011 and the balance was transferred to UNEP at the 65th Executive Committee Meeting (November 2011).

The Bank Task Team conducted two supervision missions in 2011. POD representatives participated in the 31st Meeting of the Open-Ended Working Group, the 23rd Meeting of the Parties, UNEP network ODS and customs officers meetings, the Bank's Fifteenth Annual Financial Agents Workshop, and the World Bank 6th East Asia ODS Phaseout Workshop and a preceding foam technical workshop in Bangkok in May 2011.

THAILAND

A. Country Developments

The implementation of the proposed activities in 2010-2012 Annual Work Plan and procurement of refrigerant identifiers for the Department of Vocational Education under Thailand's National CFC Phaseout Plan have experienced delay due to insufficient staff at the NOU and severe flooding in Thailand from September through December 2011. The next Bank mission, currently scheduled for June 2012, will evaluate implementation progress and measures to expedite implementation.

Preparation of an HCFC Phaseout Management Plan was started in September 2010. International consultants were hired by the World Bank to assist the NOU to survey consumption of HCFCs in each sector. The survey was completed, stakeholder consultations were completed, technical inputs provided and the initial, overarching HPMP was completed. The HPMP was to be finalized in January 2012 once travel to the country resumed and submitted to the 66th Meeting of the Executive Committee.

B. Institutional Strengthening

Institutional strengthening activities were ongoing. IS funds have been used to enhance the capacity of the NOU and government agencies to effectively implement ODS phaseout in compliance with the country's obligations. NOU staff attended international and regional Montreal Protocol meetings. Government representatives also attended the Bank's Fifteenth Annual Financial Agent's Workshop in Washington March 31-April 1 2011 and the 6th East Asia ODS Phaseout Workshop and a foam technical workshop both held in Bangkok in May 2011. A total of three Bank missions were conducted in 2011 for supervision of the NCPP and preparation of the HPMP.

TUNISIA

A. Country Developments

After a slow start in project implementation, Tunisia's National CFC Phaseout Plan succumbed to additional delays in early 2011 due to the political events in the country (the Jasmine Revolution). Implementation only resumed in May-June 2011 upon normalization of internal functions in related ministries and agencies, allowing a Bank mission to travel to the country to reassess the action plan. It was agreed that an extension of the umbrella grant agreement between the Government of Tunisia and the World Bank was required beyond the scheduled December 31, 2011 closure. An extension until June 30, 2011 was granted for completing the largest component of the NOPP – procurement of refrigerant identifiers and recovery and recycling (R&R) equipment. After a failure of the first bidding attempt for R&R equipment (the supplier pulled out of the contract in March 2011 in the aftermath of the political changes), the national ozone unit in the National Agency for Environmental Protection (ANPE) reinitiated procurement of both types of equipment in October 2011. As of the end of 2011, bids were to be opened at the end of January 2012.

All CFC and halon consumption has been completely phased out in line with Montreal Protocol requirements and the agreement between the Executive Committee and Tunisia. The Bank provided support for a third party verification audit of 2008-2009 ODS consumption per Executive Committee Dec. 61/39, which was submitted to the 65th Meeting of the Committee.

B. Institutional Strengthening

2011 activities under Tunisia's Institutional Strengthening Project (ISP) included monitoring of enterprises that have converted operations; reporting data for the country programme and Article 7 requirements; collaboration with Customs and Ministry of Commerce; participation in various international ozone meetings; overseeing implementation of the NOPP including procurement of

equipment, the development of the HPMP; preparation of monitoring and progress reports; and public awareness activities.

A request for ISP renewal (Phase VII) and transfer to another Implementation Agency will be made at the April 2012 Executive Committee Meeting to ensure funding can flow to the country as early as June 2011 upon closure of the overall ODS grant agreement between Tunisia and the Bank. Given that financial closure could last until October 2011, this will allow the NOU to operate until the balance (if any) of the Phase VI can be transferred at the 68th Meeting of the Executive Committee.

TURKEY

A. Country Developments

All ODS project activities for the Government of Turkey that had been implemented under the World Bank came to an end in 2007 and in April 2009, the umbrella ODS phaseout project for Turkey closed financially as well.

The Bank is required to conduct monitoring of the Total Phaseout of CFC Plan until 2009 through performance and financial verification. A National Consultant was hired in 2010 to complete the annual program/implementation status report. The implementation status report was prepared and submitted to the World Bank in 2011.

B. Institutional Strengthening

The Institutional Strengthening Project (ISP) was transferred to UNIDO in 2009.

URUGUAY

Country Developments

Activities have been completed and a total of 24 ODP tonnes of ODS was phased out. Financial completion occurred in early 2003.

VENEZUELA

Country Developments

All approved projects are physically and financially completed.

VIETNAM

Country Developments

The National CFC and Halon Phaseout Project for Vietnam came to completion in 2010. All phaseout targets were met.

Implementation of the methyl bromide phaseout plan, which was launched in 2009, advanced as planned in 2011. Under the regulations and capacity component the project management unit (PPD) has completed and fully disbursed funds for all planned activities, except for the training workshops for MARD officials. The PPD proposed to carry out further studies on phosphine resistance and to develop a National Resistance Management Plan in 2012. Similarly technical assistance for post-harvest applications and pre-harvest applications progressed, including field demonstration of alternative approaches.

The preparation of Vietnam's HPMP and HCFC foam and refrigeration sector phaseout projects were submitted to the 63rd meeting of the Executive Committee. The Committee asked that the air-conditioning component of the HPMP's action plan be removed, leaving the foam sector plan as the main vehicle for achieving Vietnam's 2013 and 2015 HCFC consumption reduction targets. A Bank appraisal mission for finalizing implementation arrangements under the new planned grant agreement between the Government of Vietnam and the World Bank was held in October 2011 after six months of preparatory work. A project implementation manual and terms of references for activities under the planned project were completed by the Government in November. The project is now going through the Government of Vietnam's internal approval process. After this, the grant agreement between Bank and Vietnam will be negotiated, approved by the Bank and signed. Project implementation is expected to start in July 2012.

A total of three World Bank supervision and preparation missions were conducted in 2011. In addition, a Government representative attended the Bank's Fifteenth Annual Financial Agents Workshop in Washington in late March/early April in 2011 and several NOU staff were present at the Bank's 6th East Asia ODS Phaseout Workshop and a foam technical workshop, both held in Bangkok in May 2011.

Annex II

PROGRESS AND FINANCIAL REPORTING DATABASE

Environment Department

The World Bank
