

Distr.

GENERAL

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/77/16

10 November 2016

ARABIC

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

برنامج
الأمم المتحدة
للبيئة



اللجنة التنفيذية للصندوق المتعدد الأطراف

لتنفيذ بروتوكول مونتريال

الاجتماع السابع والسبعون

مونتريال، من 28 نوفمبر / تشرين الثاني إلى 2 ديسمبر / كانون الأول 2016

التقرير المرحلي للبنك الدولي حتى 31 ديسمبر / كانون الأول 2015

1. تقدم هذه الوثيقة التقرير المرحلي للبنك الدولي حتى 31 ديسمبر / كانون الأول 2015¹، ويتألف من:

ملخص تنفيذي:

الجزء الأول: التقدم في التنفيذ حتى 31 ديسمبر / كانون الأول 2015 (تجميعي)

الجزء الثاني: التقدم في تنفيذ المشروعات في 2015

الجزء الثالث: توصيات الأمانة

المرفق الأول: بيانات تنفيذ المشروعات في 2015 بحسب البلد

ملخص تنفيذي

2. فيما يلي ملخص للتقدم المحرز في تنفيذ المشروعات والأنشطة التي اضطلع بها البنك الدولي حتى 31 ديسمبر / كانون الأول 2015 لعام 2015 والتجميعية منذ 1991:

(أ) **الإزالة:** تم في عام 2015 بمفرده إزالة 4,449.5 طن بقدرات استنفاد الأوزون من استهلاك وإنتاج الماد المستنفدة للأوزون، ووفق على إزالة 3,459.8 طن أخرى بقدرات استنفاد الأوزون من الاستهلاك والإنتاج. ومنذ 1991 تمت إزالة 145,326 طناً بقدرات استنفاد الأوزون من الاستهلاك، ومقدار 186,808 طناً بقدرات استنفاد الأوزون من الإنتاج حتى نهاية 2015 من بين المجموع المتوقع البالغ 308,326 طناً بقدرات استنفاد الأوزون من المشروعات الموافق عليها حتى نهاية عام 2015 (باستثناء المشروعات الملغاه والمحولة)؛

¹ مرفق التقرير المرحلي. وأدرجت البيانات في قاعدة بيانات التقرير المرحلي المجمع الذي يمكن الحصول عليه عند الطلب.

- (ب) **حالات الصرف/ الموافقات:** تم في 2015 صرف مبلغ 43.95 مليون دولار أمريكي ومن المقرر صرف 30.8 مليون دولار أمريكي استنادا الى التقرير المرحلي لعام 2014 الذي يقدر معدل صرف يبلغ 143 في المائة من ذلك المقرر. ومن الناحية التجميعية صرف مبلغ 1.04 مليار دولار أمريكي من مجموع مبلغ 1.12 مليار دولار أمريكي ووفق على صرفها حتى نهاية عام 2015 (باستثناء رسوم الوكالة). ويمثل ذلك معدل صرف يبلغ 93 في المائة. وفي عام 2015 ووفق على صرف 69.35 مليون دولار أمريكي للتنفيذ؛
- (ج) **مردودية التكاليف (بقدرات استنفاد الأوزون).** بلغ منذ 1991 متوسط مردودية تكاليف المشروعات الاستثمارية الموافق عليها والتي أدت الى خفض دائم في التنفيذ مقدار 4.95 دولار أمريكي للكيلوغرام. وكانت مردودية التكاليف لقطاع الإنتاج تبلغ 4.39 دولار أمريكي للكيلوغرام. وبلغ متوسط مردودية التكاليف للمشروعات الاستثمارية للطن بقدرات استنفاد الأوزون 2.74 دولار أمريكي للكيلوغرام للمشروعات المنتهية و 41.34 دولار أمريكي للكيلوغرام للمشروعات الجارية²؛
- (د) **عدد المشروعات المستكملة:** انتهى العمل في 2015 من أربعة مشاريع. ومنذ 1991، استكمل العمل في 1,016 مشروعات من بين 1,057 مشروعا ووفق عليها للبنك الدولي (باستثناء المشروعات التي أغلقت أو حولت) في نهاية 2015. ويمثل ذلك معدل استكمال يبلغ 96 في المائة؛
- (هـ) **سرعة التنفيذ- المشروعات الاستثمارية:** استكملت المشروعات المنتهية في 2015 بمعدل 56 شهرا بعد الموافقة عليها. ومنذ عام 1991، كان متوسط الوقت لاستكمال المشروعات الاستثمارية يبلغ 40 شهرا بعد الموافقة عليها. وتم أول صرف بموجب هذه المشروعات، في المتوسط بعد 24 شهرا التي تمت الموافقة عليها؛
- (و) **سرعة التنفيذ- المشروعات غير الاستثمارية:** استكملت المشروعات التي انتهت في 2015 بمعدل 13 شهرا في المتوسط بعد الموافقة عليها. ومنذ عام 1991، كان متوسط الوقت لاستكمال المشروعات غير الاستثمارية يبلغ 35 شهرا بعد الموافقة عليها. وتم أول صرف بموجب هذه المشروعات بعد 19 شهرا من الموافقة عليها في المتوسط؛
- (ز) **إعداد المشروعات:** من بين أنشطة إعداد المشروعات البالغة 286 التي ووفق عليها في نهاية 2015، انتهى العمل من 274 نشاطا وتبقى نشاطان جاريا؛
- (ح) **التأخيرات في التنفيذ:** كان هناك 17 مشروعا استثماريا على قيد التنفيذ بأواخر 2015 وهي قد تعاني في المتوسط من تأخير مدته 39 شهرا، وعلى ذلك فإن المشروعات التي وصفت بأنها "مشروعات تعاني من تأخيرات في التنفيذ" التي تخضع لإجراءات إلغاء المشروعات تبلغ مشروعا واحدا (بالنظر الى أن الاتفاقات المتعددة السنوات لا تخضع لتلك الإجراءات)؛
- (ط) **الاتفاقات المتعددة السنوات:** كان البنك الدولي ينفذ في 2015 ستة اتفاقات متعددة السنوات لخطط إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية واتفاق لخطه إدارة إزالة إنتاج الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربون في الصين. ومنذ 1991، ووفق على 36 اتفاقا متعدد السنوات وانتهى العمل من 27 اتفاقا متعدد السنوات.

² يعزي ارتفاع مردودية التكاليف للمشروعات الجارية الى حد كبير الى انخفاض قيمة قدرات استنفاد الأوزون للمواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية وكذلك الى وسائل إسناد الإزالة بحسب الوكالات.

الجزء الأول: التقدم في التنفيذ حتى 31 ديسمبر/ كانون الأول 2015 (تراكمي)

3. وافقت اللجنة التنفيذية، حتى ذلك التاريخ، على نحو 1.23 مليار دولار أمريكي تتألف من 1.12 مليار دولار أمريكي لتنفيذ المشروعات الاستثمارية وغير الاستثمارية و109.83 مليون دولار أمريكي لرسوم الوكالة وتكاليف الدعم الإداري على النحو المبين في الجدول 1. وفي عام 2015، ووفق على 13 مشروع وأنشطة جديدة. ويتوقع أن يسفر هذا المستوى من التمويل عن إزالة 308,326 طناً بقدرات استنفاد الأوزون من الاستهلاك والإنتاج.

الجدول 1: التمويل الموافق عليه بحسب القطاع للبنك حتى 31 ديسمبر/ كانون الأول 2015

القطاع	التمويل (بالدولارات الأمريكية)
الأرسولات	22,984,030
التدمير	400,000
الرغاوي	135,816,693
الهالونات	70,221,038
مواد التطهير	5,837,887
قطاعات متعددة	2,341,168
غير ذلك	5,059,360
خطة الإزالة	185,932,969
عوامل التصنيع	114,342,497
الإنتاج	359,729,770
التبريد	181,169,335
متعددة	27,650,089
مذيبيات	10,147,394
معقمات	661,227
مجموع فرعي	1,122,293,457
تكاليف إدارية	109,831,157
المجموع الكلي	1,232,124,615

4. ويقدم الجدول 2 ملخصاً لحالة المشروعات التي نفذها البنك الدولي بحسب الفئة.

الجدول 2: حالة تنفيذ المشروعات بحسب نوع المشروع

النوع	عدد المشروعات*			التمويل (بالدولارات الأمريكية)		
	الموافق عليها	المستكملة	نسبة الاستكمال	الموافق عليها	الصرف	الرصيد
البرنامج القطري	29	29	100	1,627,732	1,627,732	0
المشروعات الإيضاحية	6	4	67	6,897,462	4,718,932	2,178,531
التعزيز المؤسسي	46	44	96	8,305,339	8,090,823	214,516
الاستثمار	620	603	97	1,067,692,472	993,093,887	74,598,586
إعداد المشروعات	286	274	96	26,161,525	25,062,747	1,98,778
المساعدات التقنية	66	58	88	11,303,161	10,807,036	496,124
التدريب	4	4	100	305,766	305,766	0
المجموع	1,057	1,016	96	1,122,293,457	1,043,706,922	78,586,535

* باستثناء المشروعات المغلقة والمحوّلة.

5. ويقدم الجدول 3 عرضاً عاماً لحالة تنفيذ المشروعات حسب السنة³. وقد استكملت جميع المشروعات والأنشطة التي وُفق عليها من 1991 وحتى نهاية عام 2004، بالإضافة إلى الأعوام 2006 و 2007 و 2008 و 2010.

الجدول 3: حالة تنفيذ المشروعات بحسب السنة

السنة	عدد المشروعات*			التمويل (بالدولارات الأمريكية)		
	الموافق عليها	المستكملة	الموافق عليها	المستكملة	الموافق عليها	المستكملة
1991	42	42	5,429,404	5,429,404	100	0
1992	76	76	28,047,705	28,047,705	100	0
1993	79	79	42,538,405	42,538,405	100	0
1994	91	91	41,081,267	41,081,267	100	0
1995	112	112	47,224,186	47,224,186	100	0
1996	55	55	29,319,479	29,319,479	100	0
1997	95	95	56,173,103	56,173,103	100	0
1998	59	59	35,959,418	35,959,418	100	0
1999	73	73	64,173,138	64,173,138	100	0
2000	67	67	36,982,135	36,982,135	100	0
2001	29	29	55,212,854	55,212,853	100	0
2002	32	32	64,357,778	64,357,778	100	0
2003	24	24	72,734,119	72,734,119	100	0
2004	29	29	77,111,770	77,111,770	100	0
2005	28	27	68,154,103	70,105,524	96	1,951,421
2006	22	22	64,473,260	64,473,260	100	0
2007	25	25	66,005,270	66,005,270	100	0
2008	28	28	40,214,774	40,214,774	100	0
2009	22	21	25,336,351	25,563,461	95	227,110
2010	16	16	1,148,623	1,148,623	100	0
2011	10	5	35,571,497	44,703,997	50	9,132,500
2012	10	3	6,834,401	11,745,779	30	4,911,378
2013	7	4	33,765,216	44,296,067	57	10,530,851
2014	13	2	25,518,981	28,341,138	15	2,822,157
2015	13	0	20,339,683	69,350,804	0	49,011,121
المجموع	1,057	1,016	1,122,293,457	96	93	78,586,535

* باستثناء المشروعات المغلقة والمحوّلة.

الجزء الثاني: التقدم في تنفيذ المشروعات في 2015

6. استعرضت الأمانة حالة التنفيذ على أساس كل بلد على حده آخذة في الاعتبار التأخيرات في التنفيذ التي حدثت فيما يتعلق بمواعيد التنفيذ المقررة التي أبلغت في 2015، والتأثير المحتمل لهذه التأخيرات على عملية الإزالة، ومعدل الصرف المقرر.

³ تقدم البيانات بحسب السنة التي وُفق فيها على المشروع بواسطة اللجنة التنفيذية وتتناول جميع الموافقات (المشروعات الاستثمارية وغير الاستثمارية) (مثل إن المشروع الاستثماري أو شريحة التمويل لاتفاق متعدد السنوات بمبلغ 1 مليون دولار أمريكي يعتبر مشروعاً مثلما الحال مثل إعداد البرنامج القطري بمبلغ 30,000 دولار أمريكي) وفيما يلي المؤشرات الرئيسية المستخلصة من الملخص السنوي: نسبة المشروعات المستكملة، إزالة قدرات استنفاد الأوزون، ونسبة الأموال التي صرفت. وتجدر الملاحظة بأن هناك ثلاثة أنواع من حالات الصرف: خلال التنفيذ وبعد التنفيذ، وللمشروعات الممولة بأثر رجعي.

التأخيرات في التنفيذ

7. وأظهر استعراض التقرير المرحلي للعام 2015 أنه من بين المشروعات الجارية البالغ عددها 18 مشروع باستثناء التعزيز المؤسسي وإعداد المشروعات، خمسة لديها تواريخ إنجاز مقرر ممددة منذ التقرير المرحلي لعام 2014. وقد ترغب اللجنة التنفيذية في أن تلاحظ أن البنك الدولي سيبلغ الاجتماع الثامن والسبعين بمشروع واحد يعاني من تأخيرات في التنفيذ⁴. ويرد هذا المشروع في التذييل الأول بالمرفق الثالث بالتقرير المرحلي المجمع (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/77/11).

8. واستكمل البنك الدولي 67 في المائة من المشروعات التي كان قد خطط لاستكمالها في 2015، وحقق 99.9 في المائة من هدف الإزالة المقررة وكان البنك الدولي قد قرر الصرف في ثمانية بلدان أو أقاليم وحقق معدلاً شاملاً من الصرف قدره 143 في المائة في 2015.

9. ويوجز هذا الجزء من التقرير المرحلي جوانب التقدم والمعلومات المالية بشأن المشروعات الجارية ويسلط الضوء على التأخيرات في التنفيذ أو العوائق في ما يتعلق بالمشروعات الجارية التالية⁵:

(أ) الأنشطة المتعلقة بأجهزة التبريد؛

(ب) المشروعات ذات الصلة بإزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية بما في ذلك إعداد المشروعات، والدراسات الاستقصائية بشأن بدائل المواد المستفدة للأوزون، والمشروعات الإيضاحية، وخطط إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية، وأنشطة وحدة إدارة المشاريع وخطط إدارة التخلص من الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربون؛ و

(ج) مشروعات التعزيز المؤسسي؛

مشروعات أجهزة التبريد

10. ينفذ البنك الدولي مشروعاً عالمياً واحداً لاحتلال أجهزة التبريد (GLO/REF/47/DEM/268)، يتضمن خمسة بلدان، ووفق عليه في نوفمبر/ تشرين الثاني 2005 والذي لم يصرف من تمويله سوى 1,784,135 دولاراً أمريكياً من مجموع التمويل الموافق عليه البالغ 3,735,556 دولاراً أمريكياً. ويوفر الجدول 4 معلومات بشأن حالة تنفيذ هذا المشروع.

الجدول 4: حالة تنفيذ مشروعات تبريد المباني

البلد	حالة المشروع
الأرجنتين	أدرج المشروع في اتفاق منح جديد بين الحكومة والبنك الدولي، دخل حيز النفاذ في شهر كانون الثاني/يناير 2015. وتم نشر المعلومات إلى مالكي أجهزة التبريد المعنيين. وتم إعداد اتفاقيات المنح الفرعية الأولى للتوقيع عليها من قبل Fundación Favaloro Hospital Universitario y de Investigación Médica لوحدة تبريد.
الهند	تم إغلاق المشروع في شهر كانون الأول/ديسمبر 2014 واستكماله مالياً في شهر نيسان/أبريل 2015.
أندونيسيا	ألغى المشروع بعد الفشل في الحصول على موافقة من مرفق البيئة العالمية نتيجة للاعتراضات على الاستخدام المحتمل لأجهزة التبريد المعتمدة على الهيدروكلوروفلورون.
الأردن	أنجز المشروع في عام 2013.
الفلبين	وقعت ثلاثة عشر اتفاقيات منح فرعية إضافية، ما جعل مجموع اتفاقيات المنح الفرعية 37 تغطي إحلال 82 جهاز تبريد، أنجز منها 42 بحلول عام 2015.

11. قد ينبغي إدراج تقرير محدد في التقرير المرحلي التجميعي، نظراً إلى التأخير المفرط في التنفيذ.

⁴ حددت اللجنة التنفيذية المشروعات التي تعاني من تأخيرات في التنفيذ بمثابة مشروعات ووفق عليها منذ أكثر من 18 شهراً مع صرف أقل من واحد في المائة، أو مشروعات من المتوقع إنجازها بعد 12 من المتوقع في التقرير المرحلي الأخير (المقرر 61/22).

⁵ المشروعات الجارية هي جميع المشروعات التي وافقت عليها اللجنة التنفيذية وكانت قيد التنفيذ حتى 31 ديسمبر/ كانون الأول 2015. وتشمل مؤشرات التقدم الرئيسية ما يلي: نسبة الأموال التي صرفت ونسبة المشروعات التي بدأت في صرف الأموال والأموال التي يتوقع صرفها قبل نهاية العام (الأموال التي صرفت زائداً حالات الصرف التقديرية لعام 2015) كنسبة من التمويل الموافق عليه، متوسط طول التأخير المتوقع في التنفيذ (استكمال المشروع حسب المقترح، والموعد المقرر للتنفيذ في الوقت الحاضر)، والمعلومات المقدمة في عمود الملاحظات في قاعدة بيانات التقرير المرحلي.

المشروعات ذات الصلة بإزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونيةإعداد خطط إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية

12. وافقت اللجنة التنفيذية حتى 31 ديسمبر / كانون الأول 2015 على 4.08 مليون دولار أمريكي لأنشطة إعداد 30 مشروعا في سبعة من بلدان المادة 5 لمعالجة تدابير الرقابة على الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربون. وأسفر تنفيذ هذه الأنشطة عن الموافقة على المرحلة الأولى لخطط إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية من ستة من بلدان⁶ المادة 5. لم يتم تحديد وجود مشاكل رئيسية في استعراض المرحلة الثانية الجارية من إعداد خطط إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية. غير أنه تجدر الإشارة إلى أنه بالنسبة لخطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية، المقرر تقديمها إلى الاجتماع الثامن والسبعين، لاحظت اللجنة وجود إفراط محتمل في الإنفاق.

الدراسات الاستقصائية بشأن بدائل المواد المستنفدة للأوزون

13. وافقت اللجنة التنفيذية على ثلاثة دراسات استقصائية بشأن بدائل المواد المستنفدة للأوزون⁷ (في الفلبين وتايلند وفيت نام). وقد تأخر تنفيذ ثلاثة دراسات استقصائية ومن المتوقع تقديم النتائج إلى الاجتماع الثامن والسبعين.

14. ويتطرق التقرير المرحلي التجميعي إلى الحاجة لاستكمال كافة الدراسات الاستقصائية بشأن بدائل المواد المستنفدة للأوزون وتقديمها بحلول يناير / كانون الثاني 2017.

المشروعات الإيضاحية للهيدروكلوروفلوروكربون

15. من بين المشروعات الإيضاحية للهيدروكلوروفلوروكربون في قطاع الرغاي للصين، الموافق عليها، استكمل أحد المشروعات في 31 ديسمبر/ كانون الأول 2015 في حين مازال المشروع الآخر (مشروع إيضاحي بشأن التحول من البوليولات السابقة الخلط القائمة على الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربون-141ب إلى البوليولات السابقة الخلط القائمة على السيكلوبنتان في تصنيع رغوة البولي يوريثان الصلبة في شركة Guangdong Wanhua Rongwei Polyurethane Co. Ltd (CPR/FOA/59/DEM/491) الذي يغطي ثلاث منشآت ووفق عليه في نوفمبر/ تشرين الثاني 2009 قيد التنفيذ. ومن بين هذه المنشآت، هناك منشأتان في حالة تشغيل كامل بالبوليولات السابقة الخلط القائمة على الهيدروكلوروكربون منذ عام 2015، في حين زادت المنشأة الثالثة من سماكة عازل الرغاي لسخانات المياه للوفاء بمعيار جديد للطاقة أصدرته الحكومة، ومن المتوقع أن تصبح في حال تشغيل كامل في سبتمبر / أيلول 2016. وبناءً على ذلك، تم تعجيل تاريخ الإنجاز المقرر من ديسمبر / كانون الأول 2015 إلى سبتمبر / أيلول 2016.

16. وقد ترغب اللجنة التنفيذية في أن تطلب من البنك الدولي تقديم تقرير عن الحالة للاجتماع الثامن والسبعين لرصد إنجاز المشروع الإيضاحي للتحويل في الصين.

خطط إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية

17. حتى 31 ديسمبر/ كانون الأول 2015، ووفق واستكمل مشروعان فرديان للهيدروكلوروفلوروكربون (تشمل مشروعا استثماريا ومشروع للمساعدات التقنية). ووفق من حيث المبدأ على خطط لإدارة إزالة المواد

⁶ كان أحد أنشطة الإعداد السبعة للفلبين حيث لا يمثل البنك الدولي الوكالة المنفذة للموافقة على المرحلة الأولى من خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية.

⁷ يجب تقديم التقرير عن الدراسات الاستقصائية بشأن المواد المستنفدة للأوزون في يناير / كانون الثاني 2017 للسماح للأمانة بتوفير تحليل لنتائج الدراسات الاستقصائية لكي تنتظر فيها اللجنة في اجتماعها الثامن والسبعين (المقرر 53/74(ح)).

الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية في ستة بلدان تبلغ قيمتها 109.57 مليون دولار ووفق من بينها على 100.57 مليون دولار أمريكي لأنشطة الشرائح.

18. وتمت الموافقة على المرحلة من خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية للأرجنتين (الشريحة الأولى) (رصد إنتاج المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية والإبلاغ عنها) (ARG/PHA/66/TAS/170) في ابريل / نيسان 2012 على أنه يتم إنجازها في ابريل / نيسان 2013. وأشار البنك الدولي إلى ان وزارة الصناعة لديها مهلة حتى 30 يونيو / حزيران 2015 لإعادة تشكيل وحدة تنسيق المشروع. ولم يتم صرف أي أموال.

19. وقد ترغب اللجنة التنفيذية في أن تطلب من البنك الدولي تقديم تقرير عن الحالة للاجتماع الثامن والسبعين بالنسبة للمرحلة الأولى من خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية للأرجنتين (الشريحة الأولى) (رصد إنتاج المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية والإبلاغ عنها) والتي لم يتم الإبلاغ بشأنها عن أي صرف بموجب التقرير المرهلي منذ الموافقة على النشاط.

20. وحددت الأمانة أربعة مشروعات جارية بنسبة صرف تبلغ 100 في المائة في ثلاثة بلدان : الصين (CPR/PRO/72/INV/540) ؛ وتايلند (THA/PHA/68/TAS/160) ؛ وفيت نام (VIE/PHA/63/TAS/58) و (VIE/PHA/63/INV/56).

21. قد ترغب اللجنة التنفيذية في أن تطلب من البنك الدولي تقديم تقرير عن الحالة للاجتماع الثامن والسبعين لرصد استكمال المشروعات الجارية بنسبة صرف تبلغ 100 في المائة في الصين وتايلند وفيت نام.

خطط إدارة الإزالة الكاملة للهيدروكلوروفلوروكربون

22. وافقت اللجنة التنفيذية حتى 31 ديسمبر / كانون الأول 2015 على خطة من هذا النوع لأحد بلدان المادة 5 (الصين) ، وتم بالفعل صرف الأموال لأول شريحتين بالكامل ؛ في حين تتقدم الشريحتان الثالثة والرابعة وبلغت معدلات الصرف حتى 31 ديسمبر / كانون الأول 2015، 80 في المائة وصفر في المائة، على التوالي. وأعدت المنشآت خطط الإدارة البيئية لخطوط إنتاج التفكيك / الإغلاق، وقام البنك الدولي بمراجعتها والموافقة عليها. وقد تم تفكيك خطوط الإنتاج الخمسة كلها حتى منتصف شهر يونيو / حزيران 2015. وقد استكمل التحقيق في **استخدامات** المواد الأولية لعام 2013 للمواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية وأظهر أن كافة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية التي تم شراؤها من قبل مستخدمى المواد الأولية **لاستخدامات** المواد الأولية لم يتم نقلها إلى لاستخدام المواد المستنفدة للأوزون أو إعادة بيعها للشركات الأخرى لاستخدام المواد المستنفدة للأوزون.

مشروعات التعزيز المؤسسي

23. وافقت اللجنة التنفيذية على 46 مشروعا للتعزيز المؤسسي في سبعة بلدان ينفذها البنك الدولي. وحتى 31 ديسمبر / كانون الأول 2015 استكمل 44 مشروعا للتعزيز المؤسسي، ومازال مشروعين جاريا في الوقت الحاضر (الأردن وتايلند). وينبغي تقديم تقرير إضافي عن الحالة بالنسبة لتايلندا، حيث تم تقديم تعليقات محدودة بشأن أنشطة التعزيز المؤسسي.

التكاليف الإدارية

24. من بين 1.12 مليار دولار أمريكي وافق عليها لتنفيذ المشروعات، صرف مبلغ 109.83 مليون دولار أمريكي للتكاليف الإدارية أسفرت عن معدل شامل للتكاليف الإدارية قدره 9.8 في المائة منذ 1991. وفي عام 2015، صرف مبلغ 5.91 مليون دولار أمريكي من مبلغ 69.35 مليون دولار أمريكي ووفق عليه للتكاليف الإدارية، أسفر عن معدل شامل للتكاليف الإدارية قدره 8.5 في المائة.

ثالثاً: توصية الأمانة

25. قد ترغب اللجنة التنفيذية فيما يلي:

(أ) أن تحاط علماً:

- (1) بالتقرير المرحلي المقدم من البنك الدولي حتى 31 ديسمبر/ كانون الأول 2015 على النحو الوارد في الوثيقة UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/77/16؛
- (2) بأن البنك الدولي سوف يبلغ الاجتماع الثامن والسبعين عن أحد المشروعات الذي يعاني من تأخيرات في التنفيذ وعن سبعة مشروعات موصى بإصدار تقارير عن الحالة إضافية بشأنها على النحو المبين في التذييلين الأول والثاني بالمرفق الثالث بالتقرير المرحلي المجمع (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/77/11)؛

Annex I

WORLD BANK PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION BY COUNTRY

Country	Phased out in 2015	Percentage of planned phase-out achieved in 2015	Estimated funds disbursed in 2015 (US\$)	Funds disbursed in 2015 (US\$)	Percentage of funds disbursed over estimation in 2015	Percentage of planned projects completed in 2015
Algeria	0.0			0		
Antigua and Barbuda	0.0			0		
Argentina	0.0		614,000	686,101	112	50
Bahamas (the)	0.0			0		
Bangladesh	0.0			0		
Brazil	0.0			0		
Chile	8.6			0		
China	4,302.4	99.9	23,454,247	37,470,345	160	67
Colombia	0.0			0		
Ecuador	0.0			0		
Egypt	0.0			0		
Ghana	0.0			0		
Global	0.0		165,000	21,610	13	100
Guatemala	0.0			0		
India	0.0		0	0		
Indonesia	2.6		493,964	607,804	123	
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0.0			0		
Jordan	0.0		634,621	98,230	15	
Kenya	0.0			0		
Malaysia	0.0			0		
Mexico	0.1			0		
Nigeria	0.0			0		
Oman	0.0			0		
Pakistan	0.0			0		
Philippines (the)	0.0		110,000	4,446	4	
Serbia	0.0			0		
Slovenia	0.0			0		
Sri Lanka	0.0			0		
Thailand	46.2		2,110,702	2,682,087	127	
Trinidad and Tobago	0.0			0		
Tunisia	0.0			0		
Turkey	0.0			2		
Uruguay	0.0			0		
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	0.0			0		
Viet Nam	89.4		3,219,000	2,383,979	74	
Zimbabwe	0.0			0		
Grand Total	4,449.5	99.9	30,801,534	43,954,602	143	67



ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

BANK-IMPLEMENTED
MONTREAL PROTOCOL OPERATIONS

January - December 2015

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List of Attachments

- Annex I: Country Developments
 - Annex II: Progress & Financial Reporting Database
-

I. PROJECT APPROVALS AND DISBURSEMENTS

A. Annual Summary Data

1. Implementation of World Bank Multilateral Fund (MLF) activities has advanced in the calendar year 2015. Cumulative ODP consumption and production phaseout is over 332,000 metric tonnes (MT). Over 100 percent of the total ODP to be phased out through World Bank conversion and closure projects has been achieved. Cumulative disbursement for the entire World Bank portfolio has surpassed the billion mark in 2015 with nearly US\$1,043,707,000 disbursed. Thirteen new approvals by the MLF have increased the cumulative number of project activities approved to a net 1,057 (excluding transfers and closed activities). The number of ongoing multi-year projects in the Bank's portfolio, primarily multi-year HCFC phaseout projects, was seven in 2015.
 2. Implementing Agency performance is measured by a set of eight weighted performance indicators in accordance with Executive Committee Decision 71/28. An old indicator from the era of stand-alone projects, funds disbursed, has been reinstated as an implementation indicator. The target set in the Bank's 2015 Business Plan of \$27 million was more than achieved as US\$43.95 million was actually disbursed in 2015.
 3. In 2015, seven annual plans associated with existing multi-year agreements were submitted out of 9 targeted in the approved table of World Bank 2015 performance targets. The target was reached by 56% percent due to the withdrawal and deferral of two tranches. Regarding the ODP phaseout target which is now covered in one "implementation" indicator (with the most weighting) the World Bank had a total phase-out of more than 3,400 tonnes in ODP consumption and production for 2015. Based on the new indicator system, only 3,053 ODP tonnes can be claimed against the target, which nonetheless more than exceeds the Business Plan target. World Bank performance for the three implementation indicators is highlighted in Section IV of this annual report.
 4. The World Bank met one of the three "administrative" indicators for 2015. The 2015 Progress Report was submitted on time, however, project completion reports (PCRs) were not. In terms of speed of financial completion, the target was met by 40% only, due to the Bank's earlier approach of treating tranches of a multi-year project as one project, and hence declaring all tranches financially completed at the very end of the multi-year project.
 5. 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 value of projects approved, cost of project preparation, cost-effectiveness, distribution of projects among countries, speed of first disbursement, and speed of completion. 2015 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%	0	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	112	100%	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%	7,369	17,257	234%	0	11,739	0%	56,173,103	56,173,103	100%	0	0	8,100,603	-1,156,010
1998	59	59	100%	8,837	8,783	99%	5,970	5,826	98%	35,959,418	35,959,418	100%	0	0	4,804,453	-501,628
1999	73	73	100%	9,810	8,128	83%	5,970	5,970	100%	64,173,138	64,173,138	100%	0	0	6,207,035	325,318
2000	67	67	100%	2,978	3,260	109%	8,802	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%	8,393	8,384	100%	55,212,853	55,212,853	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%	72,734,119	72,734,119	100%	0	0	7,029,910	252,991
2004	29	29	100%	4,451	4,468	100%	16,065	16,065	100%	77,111,770	77,111,770	100%	0	0	7,369,146	84,125
2005	28	27	96%	19,359	23,049	119%	46,273	46,342	100%	70,105,524	68,154,103	97%	1,951,421	200,000	7,381,049	-483,795
2006	22	22	100%	1,260	1,260	100%	18,444	18,444	100%	64,473,260	64,473,260	100%	0	0	6,490,404	-139,971
2007	25	25	100%	2,989	2,989	100%	17,115	17,115	100%	66,005,270	66,005,270	100%	0	0	6,860,290	-442,016
2008	28	28	100%	5,952	5,952	100%	20,593	20,593	100%	40,214,774	40,214,774	100%	0	0	4,834,395	-278,146
2009	22	21	95%	14,036	14,035	100%	7,503	7,503	100%	25,563,461	25,336,351	99%	227,110	227,110	3,564,606	-520,075
2010	16	16	100%	674	674	100%	0	0	0%	1,148,623	1,148,623	100%	0	0	1,868,548	-458,586
2011	10	5	50%	81	81	100%	0	0	0%	44,703,997	35,571,497	80%	9,132,500	8,428,610	5,099,184	-24,363
2012	10	3	30%	168	168	100%	0	0	0%	11,745,779	6,834,401	58%	4,911,378	3,471,912	2,765,746	-628,373
2013	7	4	57%	377	368	98%	1,058	1,058	100%	44,296,067	33,765,216	76%	10,530,851	6,377,600	3,203,077	978,015
2014	13	2	15%	127	50	39%	0	0	0%	28,341,138	25,518,981	90%	2,822,157	1,881,505	3,387,443	0
2015	13	0	0%	548	0	0%	2,912	2,912	100%	69,350,804	20,339,683	29%	49,011,121	33,428,000	5,913,456	0
Total	1,057	1,016	96%	133,164	145,326	109%	175,162	186,808	107%	1,122,293,457	1,043,706,922	93%	78,586,535	54,014,737	114,991,343	-5,160,185

* Excludes Closed and Transferred Projects.
Includes Project Preparation.

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

6. 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\$1,098,153,734. The amounts allocated for institutional strengthening and country program development are US\$8,550,001 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	4	67%	10,290,814	-3,393,352	4,718,932	68%	2,178,531	427,110
Institutional Strengthening Projects	46	44	96%	8,550,001	-244,662	8,090,823	97%	214,516	168,724
Investment Projects	620	603	97%	1,098,153,734	-30,461,262	993,093,887	93%	74,598,586	52,261,422
Project Preparation	286	274	96%	34,171,112	-8,009,587	25,062,747	96%	1,098,778	918,081
Technical Assistance Projects	66	58	88%	14,398,320	-3,095,159	10,807,036	96%	496,124	239,400
Training Projects	4	4	100%	686,000	-380,234	305,766	100%	0	0
Total	1,057	1,016	96%	1,168,633,887	-46,340,430	1,043,706,922	93%	78,586,535	54,014,737

* Excludes Closed and Transferred Projects.

C. Multi-year Agreements

7. A total of 31 multi-year projects have been approved for the World Bank as a Multilateral Fund Implementing Agency (IA) as of the end of 2015. One of these was cancelled before implementation start in 2006 and another three were completed with each having remaining balances that were subsequently transferred to other IAs (for the NCPPs of Ecuador, the Philippines and Tunisia).

8. In addition to its role in leading implementation for the 31 multi-year projects, the World Bank was a Cooperating Agency for chiller replacements under two multi-year agreements with UNIDO as the Lead Agency (in Argentina and Mexico) which are completed. It was also a Cooperating Agency for CFC phase-out sector plans under Indonesia's National Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS) Phaseout Plan where UNDP was the Lead Agency. Finally, it is the Cooperating Agency in Jordan's Stage I HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (HPMP).

9. Out of seven ongoing multi-year activities in the Bank's portfolio (all dedicated to HCFC phaseout), four annual programs were approved in 2015 worth in total over US\$68.5 million. These tranches are the final funding tranches for the HCFC PU foam sector plan and the HCFC Production Phaseout Management Plan (HPPMP) in China, and for the Thailand Stage I HPMP.

10. As of the end of 2015, only 3 multi-year projects have not received full funding by the Executive Committee – for all others, funds have been received in full. Although fully funded for phase-out taking place previously, a few of these projects 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. In accordance with Decision 56/13, the World Bank will continue to cooperate with China on monitoring the ongoing implementation of sector plan activities despite that the grant agreement (ODS IV) under which these sector plans fall closed on June 30, 2013. Financial completion of two remaining sector plans in India (CFC production and the CTC sector plan) was completed in 2015 with the transfer of remaining balances to UNDP for disbursement to the country. Although all tranches have now been released for the Jordan HPMP, Executive Committee Decision requires annual implementation plan reporting and submission of an annual consumption verification report.

11. All Stage I HCFC Phaseout Management Plans and HCFC Sector Plans that were targeted by the World Bank and its partner countries have, as of 2013, been approved by the Executive Committee for implementation under the World Bank. Two of these include commitments only to 2015 and relevant countries have therefore begun preparation of the subsequent stage. The total value of Stage I HPMPs and sector plans in the Bank's portfolio is more than US\$206 million. US\$196 million in funds have been released by the Executive Committee to date and the remainder of the funding will be released between 2016 and 2018 (for Indonesia, Thailand and Vietnam).

12. All World Bank partner countries currently implementing multi-year projects have met their annual consumption and production targets for the 2015 calendar year based on both verified (China and Vietnam) and unverified data as of report writing. In addition, these countries have maintained the total phaseout from previous agreements in 2015 according to preliminary information. 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.	Actual Date of Completion	Planned Date of Completion (inc. revised)	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		97,300	97,300	62,987	1.8	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	CFC production closure plan	Nov-02	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	Dec-13		500,000	500,000	236,630	2	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	HCFC phase-out management plan (stage I, first tranche)	Apr-12		Apr-17	914,612	914,612	914,612	18	0	0	0	0	0
Bahamas	Terminal CFC Phaseout Plan for The Bahamas	Dec-01	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	0
China	Halon Sector	Nov-97	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		150,000,000	150,000,000	150,000,000	0	0	0	44,931	0	0
China	Foam Sector	Dec-01	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		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		65,000,000	65,000,000	65,000,000	11,160	0	0	52,162	0	0
China	CTC/PA Sector Phase II	Nov-05	Jul-10		46,500,000	46,500,000	46,500,000	6,945	0	0	0	0	0

Country	Sector Plan/National ODS Phase-Out Plan	Date Apprvd.	Actual Date of Completion	Planned Date of Completion (inc. revised)	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*
China	HCFC phase-out management plan (polyurethane rigid foam sector plan) (stage I)	Jul-11		Dec-16	73,000,000	73,000,000	44,378,700	1,615	5,392	n/a	0	0	0
China	HCFC production phase-out management plan (stage I)	Apr-13		Jul-17	95,000,000	95,000,000	48,920,000	0	0	0	3,970	26,210	22,138
Ecuador	National CFC phase-out plan	Dec-03	Sep-09		1,194,471	1,194,471	1,194,471	246	0	0	0	0	0
India	CFC production sector gradual phase-out project	Nov-99	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)	Mar-14		3,169,900	3,169,900	3,169,900	0	0	0	690	0	0
India	CTC phase-out plan for the consumption and production sectors	Jul-03	Mar-14		38,100,954	38,100,954	37,629,080	11,505	0	0	11,553	0	0
Indonesia	Phase-out of residual CFCs in the foam sector	Apr-04	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		4,317,000	4,317,000	4,317,000	915	0	0	0	0	0

Country	Sector Plan/National ODS Phase-Out Plan	Date Apprvd.	Actual Date of Completion	Planned Date of Completion (inc. revised)	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*
Indonesia	National strategy for phasing out the use of CFC in the aerosol sector: Policies and actions, technical assistance, and enterprise investment initiatives	Dec-04	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		Dec-17	2,714,187	2,714,187	1,862,413	34	n/a	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	137,600	17	n/a	n/a	0	0	0
Mexico	National CFC phase-out plan: Chiller Subsector	Apr-05	Feb-06		500,000	500,000	500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	National CFC phaseout plan	Dec-01	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	Jun-11		8,381,671	8,381,671	8,381,671	2,018	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	National CFC phaseout plan	Dec-01	Dec-13		14,728,626	14,728,626	12,638,243	3,108	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	National methyl bromide phase-out plan	Dec-04	Dec-13		2,901,600	2,901,600	1,668,733	242	0	0	0	0	0

Country	Sector Plan/National ODS Phase-Out Plan	Date Apprvd.	Actual Date of Completion	Planned Date of Completion (inc. revised)	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	HCFC phase-out management plan (stage I, first tranche)	Dec-12		Dec-18	22,749,072	14,523,320	6,240,000	220	835	777	0	0	0
Tunisia	National ODS phase-out plan	Jul-06	Jun-12		429,877	429,877	429,877	342	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey	CFC Phase-out plan for Turkey	Dec-01	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	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	Dec-10		1,260,000	1,260,000	1,259,448	259	0	0	0	0	0
Vietnam	National phase-out plan for methyl bromide	Nov-06	Dec-14		1,098,284	1,098,284	1,098,284	85	35	26	0	0	0
Vietnam	HCFC phase-out management plan (stage I, first tranche) (foam sector plan)	Apr-11		Dec-15	9,763,820	9,125,020	7,504,234	140	199	193	0	0	0

*Reporting Year in this case is 2015. However, in line with the agreement reached with the MLF Secretariat release of tranches into 2016 is shown.

D. Sector Phaseout by Country

13. 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.

14. Three 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; as well as the Argentina metered dose inhalers (MDIs) project were successfully completed in 2010 and 2014 respectively.

15. The World Bank is also an Implementing Agency for one other aerosol project, the China Pharmaceutical Aerosol CFC Phaseout project and the project in Argentina to phase out consumption of CFCs in MDI manufacturing. Completion of the China project had been delayed although all 485 ODP tonnes CFC consumption has been eliminated since 2013. The project continued in order to complete training on new substitute specifications, technical assistance activities, market promotion and administration of enterprise conversions and to facilitate approval for the marketing of alternative-based products. In May 2015, the project was declared completed.

II. PROJECT COMPLETIONS SINCE LAST REPORT

Projects completed during this reporting period (January 1, 2015 to December 31, 2015) 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 three projects completed during the reporting period amounts to 504 ODP tonnes of consumption and production. Of this phaseout, 18.46 ODP tonnes was achieved in 2015. The majority was eliminated in previous years while the projects were active. Completed projects in Table II-1 are over 99 percent disbursed, leaving a balance of US\$152,512.

B. Non-Investment Project Completions Since Last Report

17. Country Programs: There were no new completions in 2015 for country programs.

18. Technical Assistance: No technical assistance projects were completed in 2015.

19. Training: Given the positive feedback provided by internal and external participants of the World Bank's first Climate and Ozone Operational Linkages (COOL) workshop in Washington, DC in June 2014, the Bank decided to host the COOL workshop again in 2015. The objective of the two-day May 2015 workshop was similar to the first – to serve as a knowledge forum for sharing tools and resources available through the Bank in order to support ODS phase-out in a manner integrated with climate mitigation activities across economic sectors. The workshop convened Bank practitioners in energy, economics, climate protection and others, as well as World Bank Montreal Protocol (MP) client countries and the Bank's Ozone Operations Resource Group (OORG). The workshop was followed by a tour of a district cooling facility in Washington, DC.

20. The World Bank also held its Ninth Annual East Asia and Pacific (EAP) / IA Coordination Unit ODS workshop in Chiang Mai, Thailand on 20-22 January 2015. The three-day workshop had dedicated days on issues related to the implementation of ODS phase-out activities, on foam technologies, and finally on refrigeration technologies. Representatives of national ozone units (NOUs), project management units (PMUs) and financial agents attended from the Bank's five partner countries in the Region, in addition to Bank project managers, and procurement, financial management and environmental safeguards specialists.

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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\$)
HCFC phase-out management plan (stage I, first tranche) (phase-out of HCFC-141b in the production of polyurethane rigid insulation foam for domestic refrigerators at Mabe)	LAC	ARG/PHA/66/INV/171	18	Apr-12	Nov-15	Apr-15		838,612	0	686,100	82%	152,512	
HCFC production phase-out management plan (stage I, first tranche)	ASP	CPR/PRO/69/INV/530	0	Apr-13	Dec-14	Dec-15		24,000,000	0	24,000,000	100%	0	
Phase-out of CFC consumption in the pharmaceutical aerosol sector (2007-2008 biennial programme)	ASP	CPR/ARS/51/INV/447	485	Mar-07	Dec-08	May-15	Jun-15	6,000,000	0	6,000,000	100%	0	
Total			504					30,838,612	0	30,686,100		152,512	0

III. GLOBAL AND REGIONAL PROJECT HIGHLIGHTS

A. Global Projects

21. The World Bank continued to have one global project ongoing in 2015, 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. Five countries had embarked on a national chiller replacement project as of the end of 2012 – demonstrating a number of implementation modalities that meet specific needs of the countries. As of the end of 2015, only one country continued to have an active project.

22. The India Chiller Energy Efficiency Project was declared completed in 2015 and a savings of US\$481,628 from the MLF component was targeted for return in 2016. The Jordan CFC Chiller Replacement Project was physically completed in 2012. The project provided a 30% subsidy to building owners based on a nominal value and all 20 CFC-based chillers targeted were replaced. A total of 4 MT of mixed CFCs were safely recovered after dismantling the chillers that fell directly under the project.

23. The Philippines Energy Efficiency Project, closely modeled on the India chiller project, received US\$1 million in MLF funding and US\$2.6 million in GEF funding. The project is in advance stages with the signing of 13 additional subgrant agreements (SGAs) in 2015 resulting in a total of 37 SGAs signed that cover the replacement of 82 chillers. Of these chillers, the replacements of 42 chillers were completed by the end of 2015. Cumulative disbursement as of the end of 2015 for the MLF component was US\$530,207 and US\$1.27 million for the GEF component. The project is expected to be completed by the end of 2016 when the Bank-country Grant Agreement closes. Once all chiller replacements take place, the original target of 53 chiller replacements is expected to be surpassed by 70%;

24. The Indonesia chiller energy efficiency project, which aimed to bring together US \$3.66 million in GEF funding with US\$1 million from the Global Chiller Replacement Project was canceled in 2013. The allocated MLF funds, along with savings from the Jordan component were returned at the 71st Meeting of the Executive Committee in December 2013.

25. The fifth country included in the Global Chiller Replacement Project is Argentina. The Argentina Chiller Replacement project has been incorporated into a new ODS grant agreement between the Government of Argentina and the World Bank which became effective in January 2015. As the country's implementation staff was only in place officially in August of 2015, there has been some delay in start-up the work. However, some progress was made with the dissemination of general information through the Ministry of Industry's website. There was also targeted communication to groups of potentially interested chiller owners. UEPRO, the project management unit and project counterpart, met with several stakeholders and a first SGA was ready for signature with Fundación Favaloro - Hospital Universitario y de Investigación Médica for two chiller replacements.

B. Regional Projects

26. The World Bank has no outstanding regional projects.



IV. PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

A. Agency Performance Goals

27. 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 indicator system, UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/41/80, as well as the IA business plans. Decision 71/28 modified the performance indicators in 2013. The modified indicators have been applied to 2015 progress.

28. “Approval” indicators measure projects that received Executive Committee approval against those planned to be delivered as per multi-year agreements (MYAs) and the 2015 Business Plan. For the first approval indicator, 8 annual programs associated with existing and new multi-year agreements were targeted by the World Bank for approval in 2015, however this target was increased to 9, with Executive Committee Decision 73/32(b). The actual number of tranches submitted was 7 out of the 8 annual programs targeted. Two Stage I multi-year agreement tranches that were submitted in 2015 for Vietnam and Indonesia were withdrawn and deferred respectively due to disagreement on the interpretation of the flexibility clause in the agreements and other related issues. One tranche planned for 2016 in the Bank’s 2015 Business Plan was submitted by the Lead Agency (UNIDO) and approved in 2015 (for Jordan). Thus, 5 tranches were approved in 2015. The target was therefore met by 56% using the target set by the Secretariat. If using the Bank’s target of 8, the achievement rises to 63% of the target.

29. The second approval indicator, the planned number of new individual projects (stand-alone investment projects, institutional strengthening, technical assistance and project preparation) for approval was set at 4 in the Business Plan. In 2015, only 8 individual activities were approved: 3 surveys of ODS alternatives, 4 preparation activities and the 2016 core unit budget. The World Bank consequently exceeded the target.

30. There are three “implementation” indicators. The first implementation indicator measures disbursement performance against that planned in the previous year’s progress report. Based on estimates provided in the approved 2014 Progress Report, the World Bank aspired to disburse US\$30.8 million. However, the 2015 Business Plan had a preliminary figure of \$27 million, which was adopted by the Committee as the Bank’s performance target. Actual disbursement in 2015 was US\$43.95 million, confirming that the target was met at more than 140%. The high disbursement is attributed to the China HCFC Production Phase-out Plan.

31. The second implementation indicator now includes ODS phased out in multi-year agreements, as well as in individual projects. The World Bank targeted 1,338.3 ODP tonnes of phaseout in 2015. In 2015, three new tranches were approved whereby the previous tranches had associated phase-out. By the time of the writing of this report, all 2014 and 2015 consumption and production phase-out, including that achieved for the China HPPMP in 2015, had been verified. 3,034.8 ODP MT in phase-out can be considered achieved against the performance target. In addition, another 18.6 ODP MT were phased out in the sole tranche under the Bank for Argentina's Stage I HPMP. Thus, the phase-out achieved for 2015 is more than double than that targeted.

32. For the third implementation indicator, "project completion vs that planned in the progress report for all activities (excluding project preparation), the World Bank's 2014 expected 6 investment and non-investment projects to be completed in 2015. The number of projects reaching completion in 2015 is 4, including the core unit budget. The degree of achievement of the target would therefore be 67%. However, the target was set by the Fund Secretariat to 13 as it used the Bank's 2013 Progress Report instead of what is correct per its 2013 methodology, the 2014 Progress Report. This would reduce the achievement to only 31% of the target but is essentially incorrect.

33. There are three "administrative" indicators. The methodology for setting the target for the first, "Speed of Financial Completion," has been changed through Decision 71/28. Instead of targeting the number of months, "the extent to which projects are financially completed 12 months after project completion" is targeted. Ninety per cent was targeted in the Bank's 2015 Business Plan. In 2015, there were 11 project activities financially completed (including 3 transferred projects with returns of savings). Out of these 11, four completed within 12 months. Thus with a 90% target, the achievement was 40%. The reason for this result is that 7 tranches of two MYAs for India that spanned 2003 until 2014 were completed but not declared financially completed. This was in line with the 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.

34. The Bank committed to submit to the Executive Committee 100 percent of PCRs for the number of projects completed in the 2015 PCR reporting period in its 2015 Business Plan. In the 2015 PCR reporting period (July 2014-June 2015), one multiyear project PCR was due and two individual project PCRs. The target set with the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer was the submission of 5 individual PCRs. In 2015, however, no PCRs were submitted. Consequently the target was not achieved.

35. The third and final administrative performance target of on-time submission of the 2015 Progress Report was met with submission of the report on 5 September 2015.-Table IV-1 summarizes the World Bank's performance relative to indicators per Decision 73/32(b) on the Bank's 2015 Business Plan.

Table IV-1: World Bank Performance Goals

Category of Performance Indicator	Item	Weighting	2015 Target	2015 Actual
Approval	Number of annual programmes (tranches) of existing multi-year agreements approved vs. those planned	10	9	5
Approval	Number of projects/activities approved vs. those planned (including project preparation)	10	4	8
Implementation	Funds disbursed (based on estimated disbursement in progress report)	15	US\$27 million	US\$43.95 million
Implementation	ODS phased-out for the tranche when the next tranche is approved vs. those planned per business plans	25	1,338.3	3,053.3
Implementation	Project completion vs. that planned in progress reports for all activities	20	13 / 6*	4
Administrative	Speed of financial completion vs. that required per progress report completion dates	10	90%	40%
Administrative	Timely submission of project completion reports vs. those agreed	5	On time	Not on time
Administrative	Timely submission of progress reports and responses unless otherwise agreed	5	On time	On time

(*) If following the Secretariat's methodology for the revised performance indicators (see Document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/71/17), the target should have been 6. The target was changed from the Bank's 2015 Business Plan from to 13 by the Secretariat as it utilized the 2013 Progress Report to set the target rather than the 2014 Progress Report (deviating from its own methodology)

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	2012	2013	2014	2015	Overall
Delivery Speed	Signing	Mos.	48	35	30	21	15	13	15	13	11	10	8	11	14	0	9	0	0	12	0	0	28	0	0	0	0	18
	First Disb.	Mos.	47	43	35	27	22	22	27	20	21	24	17	18	18	19	19	21	12	14	14	0	27	11	12	6	4	20
	Last Disb.	Mos.	52	59	55	58	52	53	51	39	50	50	37	61	39	53	45	57	33	28	26	0	0	0	0	0	52	
ODP Phaseout	Amount	Percent- age	77	100	117	103	101	92	100	100	100	102	100	101	100	100	106	100	100	99	100	100	12	0	0	39	84	85
	Speed	Mos.	62	56	44	50	44	42	43	36	40	43	21	24	16	26	34	34	31	25	28	28	40	29	21	7	36	34
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	0.64	2.57	2.45	0.86	5.26	0.77	67.85	64.60	53.74	214.00	19.84	19.94

36. Actual cost of project preparation in 2015 was US\$0.40 (excluding support costs), or under a half percent of investment project approvals in 2015. Actual average overall speed of first disbursement of investment and demonstration projects is 24 months (*taking into account projects in the Bank's entire 24-year portfolio*).

37. Four investment project activities were approved in 2015, worth a total of US \$68.67 million (excluding support costs) consisting of the third and fourth funding tranches of the HCFC Production Phaseout Management Plan and the fifth tranche of the PU Foam Sector Plan all for China, as well as the second tranche of the Stage I Thailand HPMP. The average cost-effectiveness value of the tranches approved in 2015 is \$19.84, noting however that this is based on ODP tonnes (not metric tonnes) and that these projects include technical assistance and project management funding. As far as distribution among countries is concerned, 4 different countries received approvals in 2015 (including support for surveying ODS alternatives).

38. The Bank did not complete non-investment projects in the reporting period. The overall speed of first disbursement is 19 months. Overall speed of physical completion is 35 months by the end of the reporting period. Total funds disbursed for non-investment activities (excluding project preparation) in 2015 are US\$374,727.

B. Cumulative Completed Investment Projects

39. Since 1991, the World Bank's cumulative total of completed investment projects has grown to 603, resulting in the reduction in consumption of 141,928 tonnes ODP and in production of 183,896 tonnes ODP. Out of a total of US\$893,893,593 of approved Multilateral Fund financing for completed projects, 100 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 40, at an average cost-effectiveness of US\$2.74/kg. These averages include projects both before and after initiation of the umbrella grant agreement approval process.

40. The number of investment projects completed in 2015 was three, including two 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 Disbursement	Avg. No. of Months from Approval to Completion	Overall Cost-Effectiveness to the Fund (US\$/kg.)
GRAND TOTAL	603	893,893,593	100%	141,928	183,896	24	40	\$2.74
Region								
Africa	18	4,874,766	100%	777	0	25	49	\$6.28
Asia & Pacific	439	784,243,312	100%	133,868	176,476	24	40	\$2.53
Europe	36	25,729,361	100%	3,498	0	12	20	\$7.36
Latin America and Caribbean	110	79,046,154	100%	3,786	7,420	30	44	\$7.05
Global	n/a	0	0%	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sector								
Aerosol	32	22,107,868	100%	20,290	0	27	48	\$1.09
Destruction	0	0	0%	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Foam	213	129,968,191	100%	29,594	0	25	42	\$4.39
Fumigants	11	4,208,461	100%	444	0	18	49	\$9.47
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	56	81,454,231	100%	19,999	10,988	24	32	\$2.63
Process Agent	15	113,830,316	100%	18,663	52,162	8	18	\$1.61
Production	41	287,420,120	100%	0	78,788	10	13	\$3.65
Refrigeration	180	168,890,482	100%	13,075	0	27	47	\$12.92
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	603	893,893,593	100%	141,928	183,896	24	40	\$2.74
Disbursement Method								
During Implementation	563	875,560,805	100%	140,038	183,896	24	41	\$2.70
After Implementation	25	11,189,562	100%	1,039	0	32	29	\$10.76
Retroactive Funding	15	7,143,226	100%	851	0	24	1	\$8.40
Country to Final Beneficiary	0	0	0%	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a

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

C. Cumulative Completed Non-Investment Projects

41. Since 1991, the World Bank's cumulative total of completed non-investment projects has grown to 139. Out of a total of US\$21,997,649 of approved Multilateral Fund financing, 100 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	139	21,997,649	100%	19	35
Region					
Africa	17	2,865,298	100%	14	31
Asia & Pacific	55	12,422,123	100%	18	38
Europe	9	1,632,528	100%	25	43
Latin America and Caribbean	34	4,401,970	100%	23	43
Global	24	675,731	100%	11	14
Sector					
Aerosol	5	627,662	100%	14	26
Destruction	1	250,000	100%	17	22
Foam	3	2,457,681	100%	25	46
Fumigants	5	1,294,425	100%	35	102
Halon	5	1,519,717	100%	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	1	40,000	100%	4	4
Refrigeration	14	4,847,025	100%	42	58
Several	103	10,807,347	100%	12	25
Solvents	0	0	0%	n/a	n/a
Sterilant	0	0	0%	n/a	n/a
Implementation Characteristics					
Agency Implementation	57	2,643,463	100%	5	14
National Implementation	82	19,354,186	100%	25	49
Disbursement Method					
During Implementation	137	20,996,219	100%	19	35
After Implementation	2	1,001,430	100%	19	39
Retroactive Funding	0	0	0%	n/a	n/a
Country to Final Beneficiary	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

42. Since 1991, the World Bank's cumulative total of ongoing investment projects is 17 (including tranches of multi-year agreements). Out of a total of US\$170,052,313 of approved Multilateral Fund financing, 56 percent of funds have been disbursed. The average number of months from approval to first disbursement has been 18, the average number of months from approval to the current expected completion date is 48, with an average cost-effectiveness of US\$41.34/kg. Table IV-5 below summarizes ongoing investment projects at regional and sectoral levels.

Table IV-5: Cumulative Ongoing Investment Projects

	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 2013	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.)*
	17	170,052,313	56%	15	88%	147,715,147	87%	18	48	39	\$41.34
	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
	17	170,052,313	56%	15	88%	147,715,147	87%	18	48	39	\$41.34
	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Caribbean	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	14	99,052,313	54%	13	93%	81,515,147	82%	20	53	40	\$82.45
	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	3	71,000,000	35%	2	67%	66,200,000	93%	4	23	24	\$24.38
	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Characteristics											
Location	1	1,500,000	65%	1	100%	1,288,810	86%	29	77	56	\$79.37
Location	16	168,552,313	46%	14	88%	129,146,337	77%	17	46	37	\$41.17
Location	9	26,057,508	35%	9	100%	17,524,347	67%	22	59	41	\$82.22
Location	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Location	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Beneficiaries	8	143,994,805	60%	0	75%	130,190,800	90%	11	35	34	\$37.93

Each section (Region, Sector, etc.) equals the Grand Total

E. Cumulative Ongoing Non-Investment Projects

43. The World Bank's cumulative total of ongoing non-investment projects is 12 as captured in the following Table IV-6. Out of a total of US\$6,421,811 of approved Multilateral Fund financing, 55 percent of funds have been disbursed. The average number of months from approval to first disbursement has been 27; the average number of months from the date of approval to the current expected completion date is 54.

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 2013	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	12	6,421,811	55%	7	58%	4,367,873	68%	27	54	31
Region										
Africa	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	n/a	n/a
Asia & Pacific	9	2,610,255	67%	6	67%	2,368,338	91%	20	47	29
Europe	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	n/a	n/a
Latin America and Caribbean	1	76,000	0%	0	0%	15,400	20%	0	68	55
Global	2	3,735,556	48%	1	50%	1,984,135	53%	61	80	24
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	81%	1	100%	1,214,936	100%	8	82	57
Fumigants	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a
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	4	682,318	71%	3	75%	596,594	87%	33	70	53
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	3,735,556	48%	1	100%	1,984,135	53%	61	145	48
Several	6	789,001	35%	2	33%	572,208	73%	13	24	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	4	295,000	0%	0	0%	124,000	42%	n/a	18	4
National Implementation	8	6,126,811	58%	7	88%	4,243,873	69%	27	73	44
Disbursement Method										
During Implementation	12	6,421,811	55%	7	58%	4,367,873	68%	27	54	31
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
Country to Final Beneficiary	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

44. Projects with either new partner countries or with new operational modalities require legal agreements between the country and the World Bank. With HCFC phaseout project approvals occurring between 2011 and 2013 in Argentina, China, Indonesia, Jordan, Thailand, and Vietnam, new grant agreements were required.

45. New grant agreements have been in place for Vietnam and China since 2012 permitting disbursements to take place from the Bank to the countries throughout 2015, in advanced stages of Stage I HPMP and HPPMP implementation. Grant agreements and the related project appraisal and environmental safeguards documentation were finalized for Argentina, Indonesia, and Jordan in 2013. The Jordan grant agreement was approved and signed in May 2013, followed by those for Argentina and Indonesia in July. A Thailand-Bank HCFC phaseout umbrella project became effective in late 2014.

46. The only remaining Stage I umbrella grant agreement that was pending going into 2015 was that for Argentina. After countersignature by the Government of Argentina in December 2014, the agreement became effective in January 2015. Funding began to flow soon after for project activities.

47. In 2015, Vietnam and China, countries with Stage I HPMPs extending only through the 2015 reductions of 10% their HCFC baselines, began surveys of HCFC consumption for developing Stage II HPMPs (with a concentration on the foam sector in respect to China). In parallel, the Bank has begun initial steps in preparing new grant agreements. This includes a project concept note and review meeting to kick-off the World Bank project cycle. It is expected that both countries will be the first to have grant agreements with the Bank for Stage II implementation (both are targeting the first half of 2017 for grant effectiveness).

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

48. A list of active World Bank project preparation activities is presented in the table below. Total funds approved for these projects are US\$1,479,650 of which US\$396,872 have been disbursed. Planned commitments for these 12 project preparation activities are US\$918,081.

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\$)
ASP	CPR/FOA/73/PRP/558	Preparation for HCFC phase-out investment activities (stage II) (polyurethane foam sector)	Dec-15	400,000	0	75,508	19%	324,492	300,000
ASP	CPR/PRO/75/PRP/570	Preparation of a HCFC production phase-out management plan (stage II)		254,650	0	0	0%	254,650	200,000
ASP	IDS/FOA/72/PRP/203	Preparation for HCFC phase-out investment activities (stage II) (foam sector)	Dec-14	150,000	0	137,036	91%	12,964	12,964
ASP	JOR/FOA/75/PRP/96	Preparation for HCFC phase-out investment activities (stage II) (foam sector)		45,000	0	0	0%	45,000	45,000
ASP	JOR/PHA/75/PRP/95	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan (stage II)		70,000	0	0	0%	70,000	70,000
ASP	PHI/FOA/73/PRP/97	Preparation for HCFC phase-out investment activities (stage II) (air-conditioning sector)	Dec-15	150,000	0	2,045	1%	147,955	100,000
ASP	PHI/PHA/73/PRP/98	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan (stage II)	Dec-15	90,000	0	2,400	3%	87,600	50,000
ASP	THA/FOA/74/PRP/166	Preparation of a demonstration project for low-global warming potential alternatives for foam system house	Oct-16	30,000	0	16,000	53%	14,000	14,000
ASP	VIE/FOA/72/PRP/66	Preparation for HCFC phase-out investment activities (stage II) (foam sector)	Dec-15	80,000	0	56,000	70%	24,000	24,000
ASP	VIE/PHA/72/PRP/65	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan (stage II)	Dec-14	90,000	0	23,883	27%	66,117	66,117
ASP	VIE/REF/72/PRP/63	Preparation for HCFC phase-out investment activities (stage II) (air-conditioning sector)	Dec-15	60,000	0	42,000	70%	18,000	18,000
ASP	VIE/REF/72/PRP/64	Preparation for HCFC phase-out investment activities (stage II) (refrigeration sector)	Dec-15	60,000	0	42,000	70%	18,000	18,000
	Total			1,479,650	0	396,872	27%	1,082,778	918,081

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

A. Meetings Attended

49. Table VI.1 indicates the meetings attended by World Bank Staff on all Montreal Protocol related work in 2015.

Table VI-1: MP Related Meetings Attended by World Bank Staff in 2015

2015 Dates	Location	Meetings Attended
January 20-22	Chiang Mai, Thailand	World Bank EAP Regional ODS Workshop
January 25-27	Chicago, IL	ASHRAE Winter Conference
February 26-27	Montreal, Canada	Interagency coordination meeting
March 10-13	Goyang City, Korea	Joint Meeting of South Asia and Southeast Asia and Pacific Networks of Ozone Officers and Ozone2Climate Technology Roadshow and Industry Roundtable
April 22-24	Bangkok, Thailand	35 th Meeting of the Open-Ended Working Group
May 13-15	Washington, DC	2 nd Annual COOL Workshop and OORG Meeting
May 18-22	Montreal, Canada	74 th Executive Committee Meeting
July 20-24	Paris, France	36 th Meeting of the Open-Ended Working Group
July 27-28	Paris, France	54 th Meeting of the Implementation Committee
August 31-September 2	Montreal, Canada	Interagency coordination meeting
September 13-19	Beijing, China	High Level Commemoration of Ozone Day and International Seminar on Green Cooling and Heating Technologies
October 28	Dubai, United Arab Emirates	55 th Meeting of the Implementation Committee
October 29-30	Dubai, United Arab Emirates	Resumed 36 th Meeting of the Open-Ended Working Group
November 1-5	Dubai, United Arab Emirates	27 th Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol
November 16-20	Montreal, Canada	75 th Executive Committee Meeting
November 21	Montreal, Canada	Food Cold Chain Conference, CCAC
November 30-December 4	Panama City, Panama	Joint Meeting of the OzonAction Networks of Latin America and the Caribbean

B. Implementing Agency and Other Cooperation

50. Cooperation and coordination by the World Bank with the three Implementing Agencies and Bilateral Agencies is ongoing through cooperation and coordination in project implementation of HCFC phase-out projects (for example in China, Indonesia and Jordan) and in ODS meetings and workshops that take place throughout the year.

51. The World Bank also works with bilateral agencies, namely Japan. The Government of Japan is a partner in the implementation of Thailand's Stage I HCFC Phaseout Management Plan. It is delivering technical assistance to address technical and regulatory barriers to the introduction of HFC-32 technology in residential air-conditioner manufacturing. This includes guidance for the conversions to ensure safe storage and use of HFC-32 in manufacturing of HFC-32 AC, technical assistance and training on proper installation, and, training for service technicians.

52. In 2015, Japan, Thailand, and the World Bank cooperation between Japanese and Thai industries continued to facilitate not only the transfer of technology but its adoption. Following revision of Thailand's building code to allow the installation of up to 3 tons refrigeration (TR) air-conditioning with R-32 in buildings, it was agreed that Thailand would await private sector leadership from Japan on risk assessment for larger units, and then consider another amendment to its building codes.

53. The Bank is a Cooperating Agency in Argentina in the foam and production sectors under the Stage I HPMP and in Jordan in the air-conditioning sector where UNIDO serves as the Lead Agency. The Bank is also a Cooperating Agency in Indonesia and China where UNDP is the Lead Agency of the Stage I HPMPs, in the foam and production sectors. 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 is particularly critical in the case of China whereby the HCFC production sector plays a large role in determining compliance with targets.

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

C. Other Issues

55. There are no additional issues other than those captured in the previous pages that the Bank would like to raise for the 2015 progress reporting year.

Annex I

COUNTRY DEVELOPMENTS

The World Bank

ARGENTINA

Country Developments

Only one project activity remained active for Argentina through the World Bank in 2015: technical assistance for monitoring and reporting on HCFC-22 production which falls under the country's HCFC Phaseout Management Plan (HPMP). The aerosol metered dose-inhaler (MDI) project closed in November 2015 after the main recipient, Cassara, had received approval from Argentina's health authority (ANMAT) to market new, CFC-alternative MDIs.

The sole investment activity under the Bank for Argentina's Stage I HPMP, a foam conversion project to eliminate HCFC-141b at Mabe, a domestic refrigerator manufacturer, completed in April 2015 with a phase-out of 18.46 ODP MT (already achieved in 2014). As it took longer than expected for the Grant Agreement effectiveness, a retroactive financing mechanism permitted the conversion to proceed on time. The final payment to the enterprise is expected in 2016.

A fourth activity under the Bank's Global Chiller Replacement Project has advanced in terms of dissemination actions through the website of the Ministry of Industry and targeted communication towards groups of potentially interested chiller owners, including chambers of commerce and industrial associations. Further, UEPRO met with the four chiller providers in Argentina as well as consulted with a couple of interested chiller owners. By the end of the year, the first SGA was ready for signature with Fundación Favalaro - Hospital Universitario y de Investigación Médica on two chiller units of 350 TR each

Two Bank missions were undertaken for Argentina in 2015 for implementation support to the country.

CHINA

Country Developments

Active projects under the Bank as an Implementing Agency for China fall under the "ODS IV" Umbrella Project and the 2012 approved HCFC Phaseout Project (Stage I). These include the two sector plans, one for the foam polyurethane (PU) sector and one for HCFC production closure.

Only one individual project remains under implementation under the ODS IV umbrella, the HCFC foam demonstration project at a system house given that by mid-2015, FECO was able to declare the pharma-aerosol project completed. 485 ODP tons of phase-out was achieved since 1 July 2013 and the manufacturing of CFC non-MDI pharmaceutical products has long been prohibited. Final approval from CFDA of new products had been awaited. The demonstration project is targeted for completion in September 2016 as the end beneficiary (that purchasing HC-based preblended polyol from the system house) needed to develop new models of water heaters to meet the new energy standard issued by the Government.

In 2015, the final funding tranche for the HPMP Foam Sector Plan was released by the Executive Committee. 54 conversion subprojects and 6 system house projects were or are financed by the Stage I PU Foam Sector Plan. The 54 conversion projects, when all completed, will have eliminated HCFC-141b demand of 12,762 MT out of the targeted phase-out of 14,685 MT. The remaining phase-out will be achieved through the HCFC-141b ban in the three targeted subsectors. The ban is expected to be effective by July 2016. By the end of 2015, 21 enterprises (12 converting to water-blown foam technology and 9 to HC-based technology) completed their conversions. The remaining 33 were at different stages of implementation.

While the conversions in the three priority subsectors captured a phase-out of 7,760 MT, an additional amount of 5,003 MT was captured by projects in other subsectors. Given that HCFC-141b consumption in the three targeted subsectors will be banned by July 2016, remaining enterprises in these subsectors will convert on their own costs. Therefore, a combination of the conversion activities and the enforcement of the bans will result in a total phase-out of 14,685 MT.

In regards to the HPMP Production Sector Plan, the 2015 production data reported by producers indicate that production contract targets were met. The production quotas issued for 2015 amount to 23,930 ODP tonnes. Due to closure contracts, China surpassed its 2015 performance target for HCFC production of 26,210 ODP MT by 8.7%. Production quotas for 2016 were issued. All environment management plans (EMPs) for dismantling closure production lines were prepared by enterprises, and reviewed and approved by the World Bank. All five production lines were dismantled as of mid-2015. With all funding tranches now received (a total of \$95 million), FECO's focus is to complete the last year of implementation, make final disbursements and embark on the preparation of the Stage II HPPMP.

The World Bank conducted four implementation support and project preparation missions in 2015. In addition, several visits were made by international consultants for independent verification. Representatives from FECO attended the Bank's 2015 COOL workshop as well as an earlier East Asia and Pacific (EAP) regional workshop in Thailand (also hosted by the Bank).

INDIA

Country Developments

All project activities completed, including the Accelerated CFC Production Sector Plan (ACPP), the CTC Phaseout Plan for the Production and Consumption Sectors, and the India Chiller Replacement Project. In late 2015, the remaining balances for the ACPP and the CTC Phaseout Plan were transferred from the Bank to UNDP which will disburse final funds for CFC producers and technical assistance for the ACPP and CTC Phaseout Plan respectively. Both the MLF and GEF components of the Chiller Replacement project were financially closed and the savings of the former will be returned to the MLF in 2016.

INDONESIA

Country Developments

The HCFC foam sector plan continued implementation in 2015. By the end of 2015, out of 26 targeted foam enterprises, eight foam manufacturers had completed their phase-out of 194 MT (2009 consumption) of HCFC-141b; three of these companies converted to hydrocarbons (HC) and five to HFC-245fa. After a technical workshop, three additional companies submitted applications to phase out 12.8 MT kg (2009 consumption) of HCFC-141b. The remaining 15 companies declined to participate for various business reasons, but must nevertheless abide by the HCFC quota and use ban.

The NOU submitted a plan to Executive Committee to redirect freed-up funds to support two domestic foam system houses on the formulation of HCFC substitutes. However, agreement could not be reached. The import quota system continues to be applied and a ban on HCFC use in the foam sector is in place. The NOU continued implementation of TA activities and made progress in catching up with delays, which were caused by national elections and ministerial reorganization.

The Bank conducted two missions in 2015 for implementation support and Stage II foam sector plan preparation. In addition, representatives of the NOU attended the Bank's 9th Annual EAP Regional Workshop in Thailand in January 2015.

JORDAN

A. Country Developments

Jordan continued to implement its Air-conditioning (AC) Sector Plan in 2015 in order to eliminate HCFC-22 in manufacturing of residential air-conditioning units by the end of 2016 and to manage the overall sector's transition away from HCFC with policy and technical assistance.

The investment part of Jordan's AC Sector Plan comprised four subprojects to convert enterprise manufacturing to HFC-410A, with the largest (Petra) under the Lead Agency, UNIDO.

The second largest beneficiary under the AC Sector Plan with the Bank experienced financial difficulties and its allocated funding of US\$1.36 million was returned to the Fund in November 2015. Two subproject beneficiaries, National Refrigeration Company (NRC) and Abu Haltam continued implementation in 2015 with equipment procurement.

Under the technical assistance component of the HPMP, activities have consisted of workshops for the launch of Jordan's national AC sector plan and a workshop for regulators on the future ban of HCFC-22 in AC manufacturing. The servicing sector demonstration activity was initiated in 2015 with the development of a work plan, terms of references and identification of institutions that will partner in the work.

Technical and support staff have provided dedicated support to AC sector plan implementation with site visits and consultations, organization of workshops, monitoring visits and arranging technology support to the enterprises. A project implementation manual laying out procedures, processes, procurement plans and terms of references for project activities was completed by the Ministry of Environment (MoE) in 2013 and has guided project management throughout Stage I.

B. Institutional Strengthening

In 2015, NOU facilitated issuance of instructions for controlling ODS import and export of ODS and issued more than 250 licenses for HCFC imports; liaised with UNEP and the other IAs and the bilateral agency and approved and signed various contracts; organized international ozone day celebrations as well as meetings of steering committees and National Ozone Committee; attended international / regional ozone meetings, including Montreal Protocol and Executive Committee meetings; and, sent information, and conducted field visits to HCFC-consuming industry.

In 2015, two World Bank supervision missions were conducted. Several additional short visits with the NOU by the Task Team Leader were also undertaken. One PMU staff attended the World Bank's 2nd Annual COOL Workshop in May 2015.

PHILIPPINES

A. Country Developments

There was one remaining project for the Philippines in 2015: the Philippines Chiller Energy Efficiency Project. However, as the country requested the Bank to serve as lead Implementing Agency for its Stage II HPMP, preparation activities commenced in 2015 through preparation funding received the year before. In addition, the Bank was asked to assist the Government of the Philippines to conduct an ODS alternative survey.

The Chiller Energy Efficiency Project was restructured in June 2013 and has progressed steadily since that time. For more details of the status of the project, please refer to Part III (A).

The Bank Task Team conducted two supervision missions in 2015 for the chiller project. DENR representatives also attended the Bank's EAP Regional Workshop in Chiang Mai in February 2015 and the 2nd Annual COOL Workshop in Washington, DC in May 2015.

THAILAND

A. Country Developments

Implementation efforts under Thailand's Stage I HCFC Phaseout Management Plan (HPMP) were ramped up in 2015 after a series of delays to the political situation in the country. A total of 15 SGAs

were signed in 2015. These comprise of seven SGAs in the air-conditioning sector and another eight in the foam sector. Due to the delay in grant agreement signing between the Thai Government and the World Bank, the Government decided to delay the ban on HCFC-141b in all foam applications except in spray foam applications to 2017. A second tranche was approved for Thailand in May 2015 but funding was not released until later, pending submission of the consumption verification report.

B. Institutional Strengthening

Institutional strengthening (IS) funds have been used to enhance the capacity of the National Ozone Unit (NOU) and government agencies to effectively implement ODS phaseout in compliance with the country's obligations.

Total disbursement of \$178,311.35 was made in 2015. The quota for the 2015 import of HCFCs was issued in a timely manner. There was full compliance with reporting obligations under Art. 7 for the 2015 ODS consumption data. The NOU attended the OEWG in Paris and the MP Meeting of the Parties in Dubai, and two network meetings (Bangkok and Korea). Renewal of the IS project will be submitted to the 77th ExCom Meeting in 2016.

Two Bank implementation support missions were conducted in 2015 as were several short meetings related to the Thai AC industry. Representatives of the NOU/PMU and the Financial Agent, GSB attended two World Bank MP workshops: one in February and one in May 2015.

VIETNAM

Country Developments

Through the Stage I HPMP, Vietnam committed to phase-out 462 MT of HCFC-141b in bulk at twelve enterprises, as well as another 812 MT of HCFC-141b in imported pre-blended polyol, equally used by these enterprises. Vietnam also agreed to ban HCFC-141b imports and exports as of 1 January 2015. This final and decisive policy measure for the Stage I HPMP was put into place as agreed and in 2015 only HCFC-based preblended polyol could be imported to Vietnam.

A total of US\$8.88 million was allocated for investment activities for the conversion of eleven enterprises to hydrocarbon technology and one to water-blown technology (a shoe sole manufacturer). As of the end of 2015, five enterprises have completed conversions; two foam enterprises are carrying out installation of imported equipment and the installation is expected to be completed by February 2016; two enterprises have received imported equipment and the equipment will soon undergo installation; and, two foam enterprises are waiting equipment delivery. The twelfth enterprise exited the foaming business and was eliminated from the project. A substitution with another similar company and user of bulk HCFC-141b in 2009 at project baseline for conversion to the same technology, for a significantly reduced amount of funds from the Stage I project was not agreed to by the MLF Executive Committee at the 75th Meeting resulting in the withdrawal of the final tranche request by the Bank, on behalf of the country.

Remaining funding approved prior to 2016 has been used for technical assistance activities and project management. The project management unit has assumed full responsibility for Stage I HPMP subproject preparation, implementation, monitoring, reporting, and public awareness. It also took a lead role in managing the consulting firm hired to complete the HCFC survey for the Stage II HPMP (data collected and compiled by the end of 2015).

Two World Bank implementation support missions were conducted in 2015 as well as a preparation mission in October. In addition, Government representatives from Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources attended the Bank's regional ODS workshop in ChiangMai, Thailand in January 2015.