



**Programa de las  
Naciones Unidas  
para el Medio Ambiente**



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COMITÉ EJECUTIVO DEL FONDO MULTILATERAL  
PARA LA APLICACIÓN DEL  
PROTOCOLO DE MONTREAL  
Octogésima primera Reunión  
Montreal, 18 – 22 de junio de 2018

**PROGRAMA DE TRABAJO DEL BANCO MUNDIAL PARA 2018**

## OBSERVACIONES Y RECOMENDACIÓN DE LA SECRETARÍA DEL FONDO

1. El Banco Mundial solicita la aprobación del Comité Ejecutivo de 250 000 \$EUA, más los costos de apoyo del organismo de 17 500 \$EUA para su programa de trabajo de 2018 que se indica en el Cuadro 1. La presentación se adjunta al presente documento.

**Cuadro 1: Programa de trabajo del Banco Mundial para 2018**

País	Actividad/Proyecto	Monto solicitado (\$EUA)	Monto recomendado (\$EUA)
<b>SECCIÓN A GENERAL: ACTIVIDADES RECOMENDADAS PARA APROBACIÓN GENERAL</b>			
<b>A1: Asistencia técnica para actividades de facilitación (decisión 79/46)</b>			
Indonesia	Actividades de facilitación para la reducción progresiva de HFC	250 000	250 000
Costos de apoyo del organismo (7 por ciento para actividades de facilitación)		17 500	17 500
<b>Total general</b>		<b>267 500</b>	<b>267 500</b>

### SECCIÓN A: ACTIVIDADES RECOMENDADAS PARA LA APROBACIÓN GENERAL

#### A1: Asistencia técnica para actividades de facilitación (decisión 79/46)

##### Antecedentes

2. Conforme a la decisión 79/46,<sup>1</sup> el Banco Mundial presentó un pedido de financiamiento para la ejecución de actividades de facilitación en un país del Artículo 5 indicado en el Cuadro 1. La propuesta detallada se incluye en el Anexo 1 de la presentación del Banco Mundial.

3. La propuesta para las actividades de facilitación presentada por Indonesia consiste en los siguientes elementos:

- (a) Examen de la legislación existente referente a la protección de la capa de ozono y del clima;
- (b) Exploración de la sinergia entre los diversos departamentos gubernamentales implicados en la protección de la capa de ozono y del clima para aumentar la coordinación de sus esfuerzos en relación con la aplicación de los tratados ambientales mundiales pertinentes, incluyendo la creación de la capacidad para el Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Silvicultura, el Ministerio de Comercio, el Departamento de Aduanas y otros organismos correspondientes;
- (c) Examen de la encuesta de 2014 sobre HFC y actualización de los análisis con la información actual para prever el nivel de la base de consumo de HFC, y desarrollo de una lista de tecnologías alternativas para diversos sectores establecida sobre la base proyectada del consumo de HFC;

<sup>1</sup> El Comité Ejecutivo decidió, entre otras cosas, aprobar las actividades de facilitación sobre la base de que se permitiría a los países tener flexibilidad para emprender una gama de actividades destinadas a cumplir con sus obligaciones iniciales conforme a la Enmienda de Kigali; las actividades de facilitación podrían consistir en lo siguiente, sin limitarse a ello: facilitación y apoyo de la pronta ratificación de la Enmienda de Kigali; iniciación de arreglos institucionales favorables; examen de sistemas de otorgamiento de licencias; presentación de datos sobre HFC; y actividades de demostración sin inversión.

- (d) Desarrollo de un proyecto de estrategia basada en diversas situaciones de reducción progresiva para proseguir con la ratificación de la enmienda de Kigali y cumplir con sus compromisos.

### **Observaciones de la Secretaría**

4. Para facilitar la preparación y la presentación de los pedidos de actividades de facilitación, la Secretaría volvió a publicar la Guía para la presentación de actividades de facilitación para la reducción progresiva de HFC<sup>2</sup> y la presentó a los organismos de ejecución y bilaterales en la reunión de coordinación interinstitucional.<sup>3</sup> La Secretaría observa que el pedido de actividades de facilitación presentado por el Banco Mundial siguió la Guía antedicha.

5. El gobierno de Canadá (en calidad de organismo bilateral) y los cuatro organismos de ejecución, presentaron en nombre de 60 de países al amparo del Artículo 5 peticiones para financiar actividades de facilitación, conforme a la decisión 79/46. En el subpárrafo e) de la decisión, el Comité decidió que los pedidos de las actividades de facilitación presentados a la 80ª reunión se financiarían en la medida de lo posible con las contribuciones voluntarias adicionales proporcionadas por las Partes que no operan al amparo del Artículo 5. Dado la modalidad de financiamiento acordada en la decisión 79/46 e), la Secretaría incluyó una lista de todos los pedidos de actividades de facilitación presentados a la 81ª reunión, indicando los niveles de financiación y los organismos implicados, en el documento sobre la Descripción general de las cuestiones identificadas durante estudio de proyecto.<sup>4</sup>

6. La Secretaría examinó el pedido de las actividades de facilitación y concluyó que éste satisfizo todos los requisitos de la decisión 79/46, según lo observado a continuación:

- (a) El Banco Mundial, en calidad de organismo principal responsable de la ejecución, presentó la carta de endoso del gobierno de Indonesia que indica su intención de hacer mejores esfuerzos para ratificar la Enmienda de Kigali tan pronto como sea posible;
- (b) La propuesta de proyecto incluyó una descripción de cada una de las actividades de facilitación, los arreglos institucionales, el desglose de costos y el calendario de ejecución;
- (c) La propuesta se ejecutará en 18 meses.

7. La financiación solicitada es coherente con la decisión 79/46 c) y se calculó sobre la base del país para los HCFC.

### **Recomendación de la Secretaría**

8. La Secretaría recomienda la aprobación general del pedido para las actividades de facilitación destinadas a la reducción progresiva de HFC para Indonesia en el nivel de financiación indicado en el Cuadro 1 anterior, en el contexto de discusión de la modalidad de financiamiento para las actividades de facilitación descritas en la Descripción general de las cuestiones identificadas durante el examen de proyecto (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/81/14).

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<sup>2</sup> MLF/IACM.2018/1/19.

<sup>3</sup> Montreal, 6-8 de marzo de 2018.

<sup>4</sup> UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/81/14.



2018 BUSINESS PLAN  
WORK PROGRAM AMENDMENT



**WORLD BANK GROUP**

WORLD BANK IMPLEMENTED  
MONTREAL PROTOCOL OPERATIONS

Presented to the  
81<sup>st</sup> Meeting of the Executive Committee  
of the Multilateral Fund

April 2018

## WORK PROGRAM FOR WORLD-BANK IMPLEMENTED MONTREAL PROTOCOL OPERATIONS

1. This proposed work program amendment for Bank-Implemented Montreal Protocol Operations is prepared based on the 2018-2020 World Bank Business Plan which was approved by the Executive Committee at its 80<sup>th</sup> meeting.
2. The 2018-2020 World Bank Business Plan consists of investment and non-investment activities to assist Article 5 partner countries to meet their HCFC reduction target, the 2020 35% reduction. The Business Plan includes, in addition to deliverables associated with previously approved and new investment activities, requests to extend support for implementation of existing institutional strengthening projects in 2 countries.
3. As part of the 2018-2020 Business Plan, the World Bank has submitted stage II of the HPMP for stage II of the HPPMP for China and will be submitting Stage II of the HPMP for Thailand in 2018.
4. In addition, this work program amendment includes activities for HFC-related projects in response to decisions undertaken at the 79<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Executive Committee, in particular, decisions 79/45, 79/46, and 79/47.

### 2018 Work Program – ExCom 81 Amendment

5. The proposed 2018 Work Program Amendment being submitted for consideration at the 81<sup>st</sup> Meeting of the Executive Committee, includes funding requests for one HFC enabling activity in Indonesia, outlined in Table 1 below. Explanation on the preparation activities and HFC enabling activities are described in annexes below.

*Table 1: Funding Requests Submitted for Consideration  
by the 81<sup>st</sup> Meeting of the Executive Committee*

Country	Request (US\$)	Support Costs (US\$)	Duration	Description
Indonesia	250,000	17,500	18 months	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down
<b>Total</b>	<b>250,000</b>	<b>17,500</b>		

## Annex 1: HFC Enabling Activities for Indonesia

### Background

Indonesia is an archipelago located in Southeast Asia with a land area of 1.81 million sq. km, coastline of about 55,000 km, population about 250 million, with an estimated GDP per capita of USD 3,500 (2013). The Government of Indonesia is fully committed to the Montreal Protocol and the Climate Change Convention.

Indonesia HFC inventory<sup>5</sup> report provides estimates and future projections of HFC consumption as summarized in table below.

	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019	2020
HFC-134a	5,536	6,356	7,465	8,812	10,456	12,525	13,767
HFC-32	-	-	-	982	1,375	1,768	1,866
R-404A	3	13	36	110	153	188	203
R-407C	-	1	1	2	3	5	5
R-410A	173	213	256	322	384	459	502
R-507C	9	11	13	15	18	22	23
HFC-245fa	-	-	-	326	541	830	1,006
HFC-365mfc	-	-	-	21	31	44	51
Total	5,721	6,593	7,770	10,590	12,961	15,839	17,422

HFC-134a are used by local manufacturers of domestic refrigerators and small commercial refrigeration equipment. Indonesia also estimates significant amount of HFC-134a are being used for MAC and aerosol sectors. R-410A and HFC-32 are used as refrigerant in the air-conditioning units along with small amount of R-407C being used as drop-in replacement of HCFC-22. R-404A and R-507C are used in medium and large commercial and industrial refrigeration units.

### Objectives

The main objective for the proposed enabling activities is to enable Indonesia to proceed with the ratification of the Kigali Amendment and make recommendations for policy and regulatory actions that would enable Indonesia to be in compliance with the initial HFC phase-down obligations under the Amendment.

### Proposed approach and activities

The proposed approach includes the following:

- (i) An assessment of existing domestic regulations pertaining to the ozone and climate protection in order to identify potential options to strengthen existing policy and regulatory framework to effectively control and monitor import, export, and use of HFCs.
- (ii) Capacity building for Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Ministry of Trade, Customs Department, and others in order to strengthen their capacity to extend existing licensing and quota systems for ozone depleting substances to cover HFCs, and to adapt existing Harmonized

<sup>5</sup> Indonesia HFC Inventory Report, CCAC/UNDP, 2014

System (HS) of Custom Codes for tracking import/export of HFCs and HFC blends.

- (iii) Exploring synergy among various government departments involved in ozone and climate protection with an aim to increase coordination in their efforts to control and monitor HFCs and to report HFC consumption and emissions to the relevant global environmental treaties (i.e. UNFCCC and Montreal Protocol).
- (iv) Review 2014 Indonesia HFC survey and update analyses with current information to forecast the baseline HFC consumption level (average consumption between 2020 and 2022) and consumption beyond 2022 based on business as usual through intensive consultation with relevant ministries, industry, academia and NGOs. The HFC consumption projection would then be compared with the maximum level allowed by the Kigali Amendment. This would provide guidance for the Government of Indonesia with regards to timing and compliance concerns.
- (v) Based on the forecasted baseline HFC consumption and use, a list of alternative technologies for respective sectors will be developed. Consultations with stakeholders to determine appropriate alternative technologies for the Indonesia context would be carried out. All alternative technologies that are currently commercially available as well as emerging technologies and expected timeframe for these technologies to become commercially available would be considered.
- (vi) Develop a draft strategy highlighting different phase-down scenarios for Indonesia to proceed with ratification and to be in compliance with short-term, medium-term, and long-term commitments under the Kigali Amendment. The strategy should include recommendations for policy and regulatory actions to enable Indonesia to proceed with the ratification and those that would enable Indonesia to be in compliance with the Amendment. In addition, the strategy should provide an analysis for, and outline, Indonesia's technology pathway for complying with the Amendment.

### **Impact on HCFC phase-out projects implementation**

The implementation of the enabling activities would not delay implementation of HCFC phase-out projects in Indonesia.



## Proposed activities, implementation plan, and budgets<sup>6</sup>

Activities	Responsible entity	Target group	Start date	End date	Tentative Budget (US \$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
1. National consultation workshop (Kick-off)	WB/NOU	Industry/ relevant stakeholders	Sep-18	Sep-18	10,000	Workshop conducted – workshop summary report	Introduction to Kigali Amendment
2. Review existing regulations to control and monitor import and export of HFCs and HFC-blends	WB/NOU	Legislators	Sep-18	Nov-18	10,000	Report with recommendations	Action plan to revise relevant regulations to enable control and monitor import and export of HFCs and HFC-blends
3. Training workshops for customs officers/MOT/importers/exporters	NOU/ customs department	Customs officers/ MOT/ importers/ exporters	Jan-19	Jun-19	30,000	Workshops conducted – workshop report	Capacity building of national stakeholders
4. Review ODS alternative survey, analysis and forecast baseline HFC consumption	WB/NOU	Industry/ legislators	Sep-18	Dec-18	20,000	Model for forecast HFC consumption	Improved capacity to analyze HFC phase-down scenarios
5. Industry consultation workshops	WB/NOU	Industry (MAC, domestic refrigerator, Residential AC, solvent, firefighting)	Sep-18	Mar-19	50,000	Workshops conducted – workshop report	Identification of potential technology pathway for each sector
6. Review of lower-GWP alternatives in each sector including assessment of commercial availability of	WB/NOU	Industry	Jan-19	Jun-19	30,000	Technical reports for each sector	Identification of possible alternatives for

<sup>6</sup> Indicative list and cost which can be subjected to change as deemed necessary

<b>Activities</b>	<b>Responsible entity</b>	<b>Target group</b>	<b>Start date</b>	<b>End date</b>	<b>Tentative Budget (US \$)</b>	<b>Milestones</b>	<b>Expected outputs</b>
alternatives and components							each sector
7. Development of phase-down scenarios, technology pathway, and draft strategy	WB/NOU	Industry/legislators	Jun-19	Oct-19	50,000	Draft strategy with recommendations for policy and regulatory actions to enable compliance	Basis to rally national stakeholders around phase down objectives and means to achieve them
8. National consultation workshop (draft strategy)	WB/NOU	Industry/legislators	Sep-19	Oct-19	10,000	Workshop conducted – workshop summary report	Increased ownership of the phase down strategy from key stakeholders
9. Information dissemination on the Kigali Amendment	NOU	Public/industry /legislators	Oct-19	Nov-19	10,000	Information package	Information package available for dissemination
10. Public consultation for ratification of Kigali Amendment	NOU	Public/industry /legislators	Oct-19	Nov-19	20,000	Public consultation report	Increased awareness of the Kigali Amendment from the public and other stakeholders
11. National consultation workshop (ratification)	NOU	Parliament/legislators	Dec-19	Feb-20	10,000	National consultation report	Increased understanding of implications and opportunities from the Kigali Amendment by members of Parliament

Activities	Responsible entity	Target group	Start date	End date	Tentative Budget (US \$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
Total					250,000		

## **Institutional arrangements**

Following similar arrangements for MLF supported projects in Indonesia, this activity will be implemented through the National Ozone Unit of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (Kementrian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan - KLHK), the focal point for international environmental conventions and their implementation in Indonesia.

The activities related to ozone layer protection and implementation of the Montreal Protocol, are coordinated through the National Ozone Unit, within the Climate and Atmosphere Division. The National Ozone Unit is partially supported through the Institutional Strengthening Project with financial assistance from the Multilateral Fund and implemented by UNDP.

Project Management Unit (PMU) of HPMP manages implementation of HPMP activities. This unit works directly under the supervision of National Ozone Unit (NOU) chaired by the Director for Climate Change Mitigation.

To provide strategic and policy guidance for implementation of the Montreal Protocol, a National Ozone Committee has been established since the mid-1990s, comprised of high level representation from other line ministries, departments, agencies, scientific and technical institutions and other stakeholders including representatives from service sector. The Committee meets 1-2 times a year, or as needed, to address issues of national importance and for making strategic policy decisions.

A technical team, comprising of operating level officials from these stakeholders, meets regularly to monitor the progress of implementation and to address evolving issues.

To provide regulatory and policy support for enabling the industry to eliminate ODS in line with the country's obligations under the Montreal Protocol, the Government of Indonesia has taken and continues to take the following key initiatives and actions:

- Managing a licensing system for import of CFCs and Halons from 1998;
- Ban on imports of products containing CFCs and Halons from 1998;
- Maintaining liaison with enforcement authorities on a regular basis;
- Promoting coordination between the Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Trade and Department of Customs to implement and enforce the provisions of regulations;
- Monitoring the use and import of ODS to minimize illegal trade and capacity-building of customs officials in line with ASEAN agreements;
- Active monitoring of the progress of implementation of projects funded by MLF;
- Formulating guidelines and regulations as necessary for policy implementation;
- Socialization of upcoming and existing policies and regulations;
- Promoting the decentralization of implementation and enforcement of policies and regulations by interacting with and strengthening the district-level environment focal points;

- Supporting public awareness initiatives and campaigns for promoting ozone layer protection at the consumer level;
- Regular interaction with other ministries and departments, industry representatives and implementing agencies for information dissemination related to impact of policy measures;
- Actively participating in international meetings to represent Indonesia's interests; and
- Promoting research and use of ozone-friendly technologies.