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DU FONDS MULTILATERAL AUX FINS
D'APPLICATION DU PROTOCOLE DE MONTREAL
Quarante-neuvième réunion
Montréal, 10 – 14 juillet 2006

RAPPORT PÉRIODIQUE DE LA BANQUE MONDIALE AU 31 DÉCEMBRE 2005

Ce document comprend:

- Les Observations et les Recommandations du Secrétariat du Fonds
- Le rapport périodique annuel sur les activités réalisées par la Banque mondiale en vertu du Protocole de Montréal (janvier-décembre 2005)

OBSERVATIONS DU SECRÉTARIAT DU FONDS

Introduction

1. Ce document présente les observations et les recommandations du Secrétariat du Fonds sur le rapport périodique de la Banque mondiale relatif aux activités réalisées jusqu'au 31 décembre 2005. Le rapport périodique est joint au présent document.

Situation de la mise en œuvre

2. Au cours de la période visée par ce rapport (janvier-décembre 2005), le Comité exécutif a approuvé 19 projets d'investissement évalués à environ 68,3 millions \$US, à mettre en œuvre par la Banque mondiale pour l'élimination de 65 570 tonnes PAO, incluant une production de 46 223 tonnes PAO.

3. La Banque mondiale a éliminé la consommation de 9 904 tonnes PAO et la production de 29 245 tonnes PAO dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre des accords du Comité exécutif avec la Chine et l'Inde. La Banque a décaissé environ 89,5 millions \$US en 2005, soit 32,8 millions \$US de plus qu'en 2003.

4. En 2005, la Banque mondiale a achevé 40 projets d'investissement. Au total, la Banque a achevé 93% (soit 494 projets) des 531 projets d'investissement approuvés et devant être mis en œuvre par elle jusqu'à la fin de 2005. Elle a éliminé 84% (200 489 tonnes PAO, incluant la production de 102 092 tonnes) du volume des PAO à éliminer à travers les projets approuvés et à mettre en œuvre par elle (239 523 tonnes, incluant la production de 123,789 tonnes). À la fin de 2005, la Banque avait décaissé 83% (617,2 millions \$US) des ressources approuvées pour elle par le Fonds (739,3 millions \$US), les coûts d'appui d'agence en sus.

5. La Banque mondiale assure actuellement la mise en œuvre de 24 accords pluriannuels fondés sur l'efficacité, projets pour lesquels 405,2 millions \$US ont été approuvés pour la période allant jusqu'à la fin de 2005. Cinq de ces accords ont été approuvés en 2005. La Banque se propose de soumettre quatre nouveaux accords en 2006.

6. En 2005, la Banque mondiale a demandé la prorogation de trois projets de renforcement des institutions et mené à terme les activités de préparation d'un projet.

Progrès réalisés an niveau de pays

7. L'annexe I fournit une évaluation par pays, des activités de la Banque mondiale pour 2005. La Banque mondiale avait planifié des décaissements au profit de 20 pays; plus de 85% de ces décaissements ont été exécutés dans cinq pays.

8. Dans l'ensemble, le volume des SAO éliminées en 2005 par la Banque mondiale (39 149 tonnes PAO, incluant la production de 29 245 tonnes PAO) est presque le double du volume des SAO éliminées en 2004 (21 846 tonnes PAO, incluant la production de 13 995 tonnes PAO). La Banque mondiale a éliminé plus de 100 tonnes PAO de plus que prévu dans les pays suivants :

Pakistan (1 178 tonnes PAO), Chine (759 tonnes PAO), Indonésie (730 tonnes PAO) et Colombie (209 tonnes PA). Cependant, sauf en ce qui concerne la Colombie, l'élimination additionnelle n'a pas pu être vérifiée à partir des données de 2005 visées par l'Article 7 ou de celles relatives à la mise en œuvre du programme de pays, étant donné que ces données n'ont pas encore été communiquées. En 2005, la consommation de la Colombie a enregistré une diminution de 314,7 tonnes PAO.

9. Les retards dans la mise en œuvre ont entraîné un accroissement des émissions nettes dans certains pays, notamment :

- la Thaïlande (1 206 tonnes de moins que prévu ont été éliminées et 32% des fonds prévus décaissés);
- la Jordanie (441 tonnes de moins que prévu ont été éliminées et 200% des fonds décaissés);
- l'Argentine (379 tonnes de moins que prévu ont été éliminées et zéro% des fonds décaissés);
- la Malaisie (183 tonnes de moins que prévu ont été éliminées et 72% des fonds décaissés);
- la Turquie (126 tonnes de moins que prévu ont été éliminées et 22% des fonds décaissés); et
- l'Équateur (99 tonnes de moins que prévu ont été éliminées et 76% des fonds décaissés)

10. Parmi ces pays avec un accroissement des émissions nettes dues aux retards, l'Argentine, l'Équateur, la Jordanie, la Thaïlande et la Turquie ont communiqué leurs données de l'année 2005. En dépit des retards accusés dans la mise en œuvre des projets, la consommation des SAO de 2005 a diminué de 582,7 tonnes PAO en Argentine, 26,3 tonnes PAO à l'Équateur; 20,7 tonnes PAO en Jordanie; 209 tonnes PAO en Thaïlande et 43,5 tonnes PAO en Turquie.

11. Sur la base des dates d'achèvement prévues et indiquées dans le rapport périodique de 2004, et des résultats présentés dans le rapport périodique de 2005, la Banque mondiale a terminé 70% des projets dont elle avait prévu l'achèvement en 2005, et réalisé 92% de l'élimination ciblée.

Accords pluriannuels fondés sur l'efficacité

12. La Banque mondiale a fourni dans son rapport périodique, des informations sur les 24 accords pluriannuels actuellement mis en œuvre. Ces informations portent sur les décaissements et sur la situation en ce qui concerne la signature des accords. La signature des accords de subvention est primordiale pour la libération de l'appui financier, car tant que l'accord n'est pas signé, le financement au profit d'un projet ne peut pas être débloqué.

13. En réponse aux questions du Secrétariat du Fonds Multilatéral, la Banque mondiale a fait savoir qu'il y a eu des progrès dans plusieurs accords pluriannuels. Elle a aussi répondu aux questions relatives aux retards et/ou aux difficultés rencontrées lors de la mise en œuvre des projets autres que ceux déjà signalés comme ayant eu des retards.

Décaissement après l'achèvement des projets pluriannuels et dates d'achèvement des tranches annuelles

14. L'on compte 12 tranches annuelles de projets pluriannuels qui ont été achevées en 2005 ou avant, et pour lesquelles plus de 16,5 millions \$US (sur un solde total de plus de 29,3 millions) ne devaient être décaissés qu'après 2006. Le Tableau 1 illustre cette situation.

Tableau 1

TRANCHES ANNUELLES DE PROJETS PLURIANNUELS ACHEVÉS EN 2005

Accord	Code	Solde (\$US)	Fonds engagés (\$US)	Estimation des décaissements pour l'année en cours (\$US)	Différence (\$US)
Argentine Production CFC	ARG/PRO/38/INV/133	446 452	446 452	218 000	228 452
Chine Mousse	CPR/FOA/44/INV/424	10 903 000	10 903 000	5 659 500	5 243 500
Chine Halons	CPR/HAL/44/INV/423	1 800 000	1 800 000	900 000	900 000
Équateur Élimination CFC	ECU/PHA/41/INV/32	476 029	476 029	410 000	66 029
Indonésie Réfrigération automobile	IDS/REF/44/INV/165	1 347 300	1 347 300	400 000	947 300
Philippines Élimination CFC	PHI/PHA/38/INV/69	2 223 976	2 223 976	444 795	1 779 181
Philippines Élimination CFC	PHI/PHA/41/INV/71	1 172 375	1 172 375	234 475	937 900
Philippines Élimination CFC	PHI/PHA/44/INV/75	2 083 635	2 083 635	416 727	1 666 908
Thaïlande Élimination SAO	THA/PHA/37/INV/138	3 846 865	3 846 865	2 815 536	1 031 329
Thaïlande Élimination SAO	THA/PHA/41/INV/140	3 080 855	3 080 855	500 000	2 580 855
Thaïlande Élimination SAO	THA/PHA/42/INV/141	1 245 653	1 245 653	500 000	745 653
Turquie Élimination CFC	TUR/PHA/44/INV/85	644 723	644 723	300 000	344 723

15. En réponse à une question du Secrétariat du Fonds Multilatéral qui voulait savoir pourquoi il y a eu un solde de 16,5 millions provenant des projets achevés, la Banque a indiqué que cela est dû à l'interprétation de la Banque selon laquelle un projet est terminé une fois que le pays a réalisé l'objectif d'élimination, en non pas lorsque les activités financées par la tranche annuelle sont achevées. Pour des raisons de cohérence avec les autres agences d'exécution, le Comité exécutif pourrait souhaiter demander à la Banque mondiale de déterminer les dates d'achèvement en fonction de l'achèvement des activités associées aux tranches annuelles, et de soumettre ces dates d'achèvement planifiées au Comité exécutif pour approbation à sa 50^e réunion, pour les tranches annuelles dont le financement résiduel n'est pas encore décaissé.

Retards dans le décaissement du financement des tranches annuelles

16. Dans certains cas, en particulier dans le cas du plan pour la fermeture de la production des CFC en Inde et de l'accord relatif à l'élimination de la production des CFC en Chine, le décaissement des fonds destinés aux tranches annuelles a été rapide. Cependant, en ce qui concerne le plan d'élimination de la production des CFC en Argentine (ARG/PRO/45/INV/143), la Banque a fait savoir que le décaissement a été retardé jusqu'en décembre 2006 parce que le décaissement de l'ensemble du financement est lié à la finalisation d'un arrangement pour réinvestir les fonds du projet dans une nouvelle usine et, à un calendrier de décaissements convenus entre le gouvernement de l'Argentine et FIASA.

17. Aux Philippines, les décaissements liés au plan national d'élimination des CFC ont également été très lents (tranche de 2006, PHI/PHA/47/INV/79). À ce jour, sur les 9,7 millions US approuvés, 1,5 millions \$US seulement ont été décaissés. La Banque mondiale a fait savoir que la lenteur dans le décaissement est due entre autres, aux changements de personnel à la fois au sein de l'unité de gestion de projet et au Bureau national de l'ozone; aux difficultés liées à la recherche d'un nombre suffisant de fournisseurs pour le système des bons, et au nombre important d'organismes gouvernementaux impliqués dans la mise en oeuvre du plan national d'élimination des CFC.

18. Le Comité exécutif pourrait souhaiter demander que des rapports additionnels sur la situation de ses accords soient présentés à la 50^e réunion.

Annulations de projets dans les accords pluriannuels et Économies dans les accords pluriannuels

19. Deux contrats ont été annulés dans le cadre du programme annuel 2005 de la Chine pour l'accord relatif à l'élimination dans le secteur de mousse (CPR/FOA/44/INV/424), les vérificateurs ayant estimé que la documentation sur les acquisitions du CFC-11 était insuffisante et/ou que les factures ne répondaient pas à leurs exigences.

20. Le plan sectoriel des halons de la Chine dispose d'un solde de 13,7 millions \$US qui n'avaient pas été décaissés en 2005 (tranche de 2006, CPR/HAL/47/INV/433). Le Secrétariat du Fonds a noté que 11 des 22 fabricants d'extincteurs et huit fabricants de systèmes fixes éligibles, avaient fermé ou fusionné avec d'autres fabricants du plan sectoriel des halons de la Chine. La Banque a fait savoir que le transfert des fonds se conformerait à la fois aux exigences du plan sectoriel des halons et à celles de l'accord signé avec le Comité exécutif. En outre, lorsqu'un programme annuel est achevé et les objectifs de rendement atteints, toutes les économies reviennent au pays et peuvent être utilisées conformément à l'accord entre le Comité exécutif et le gouvernement de la Chine.

21. Le Comité exécutif pourrait souhaiter prendre note que des annulations et des économies ont été identifiées dans ces deux accords avec le gouvernement de la Chine, et demander à la Banque mondiale d'indiquer comment elle compte intégrer ces économies dans sa demande de financement de la prochaine tranche de l'accord.

Retards dans la signature des accords de subventions

22. Un des principaux indicateurs du démarrage possible des activités des accords pluriannuels est la signature des accords de subvention et de subvention secondaire, ainsi que des accords internes associés, lorsqu'il y a lieu.

23. L'accord de subvention entre la Banque mondiale et Antigua et Barbade a été signé en 2005 mais aucun financement n'a été décaissé pour le plan de gestion des CFC (ANT/PHA/44/INV/10). La Banque a fait savoir qu'elle était à la dernière l'étape de la préparation de l'accord de subvention qui devra être signé en 2006.

24. Au Mexique, il n'y a pas eu de décaissement dans le cadre du programme annuel 2005 pour le plan national d'élimination des CFC (MEX/PHA/45/INV/124), parce qu'il n'avait pas été possible de transférer à FIDE les fonds nécessaires à la mise en œuvre de la deuxième phase du programme des refroidisseurs, tant qu'un accord de subvention secondaire n'avait pas été signé avec NAFIN (intermédiaire financier), ce qui n'a été fait qu'en janvier 2006.

25. Le Comité exécutif pourrait souhaiter demander la soumission d'un rapport additionnel sur la situation de la signature des accords requis pour les plans d'élimination des CFC à Antigua et Barbade, et au Mexique.

Projets individuels

Retards dans la mise en oeuvre

26. Ayant pris en considération tous les projets qui ne font plus l'objet de surveillance, suite aux décisions du Comité exécutif, on compte 16 projets accusant des retards dans leur mise en œuvre. Neuf des 16 projets ayant des retards dans leur mise en œuvre avaient déjà été classés comme tels en 2004. En 2005, le nombre de ces projets mis en œuvre par la Banque mondiale était inférieur aux 29 de 2004.

Renforcement des institutions, projets sur le bromure du méthyle et banques de halons

27. Ces projets ne faisant pas l'objet d'une surveillance à travers les rapports sur les retards dans la mise en œuvre de projets, ne sont pas soumis aux procédures d'annulation de projet.

Renforcement des institutions

28. La Banque mondiale met actuellement en œuvre les projets de renforcement des institutions dans les sept pays suivants où il existe un Bureau national de l'ozone : Chili, Équateur, Jordanie, Philippines, Thaïlande, Tunisie et Turquie.

Projets de démonstration sur le bromure de méthyle

29. La Banque mondiale a deux projets de démonstration sur le bromure de méthyle en cours d'exécution. L'achèvement de ces projets qui sont entrepris en Argentine et au Chili, est prévu pour juillet 2006 et décembre 2006 respectivement.

30. La mise en œuvre du projet ARG/FUM/29/DEM/93 a été retardée et 29% du financement ont été décaissés en 2005 pour ce projet qui avait été approuvé en novembre 1999. Aucun décaissement additionnel n'a été enregistré en 2005. Le Comité exécutif pourrait souhaiter demander qu'un rapport additionnel sur la situation de ce projet soit soumis à la 50^e réunion.

Projets de banques de halons

31. La Banque mondiale compte six projets de banques de halons (excluant de la banque de halons couverte par le plan sectoriel de la Chine) en cours d'exécution dans les pays suivants :

Argentine (ARG/HAL/26/TAS/80), Chili (CHI/HAL/42/TAS/156), Indonésie (IDS/HAL/27/TAS/107), Jordanie (JOR/HAL/29/TAS/53), Thaïlande (THA/HAL/29/TAS/121) et Turquie (TUR/HAL/38/TAS/80).

32. Le rapport de la Banque mondiale à la 49^e réunion du Comité exécutif sur le projet de la banque de halons en Argentine (ARG/HAL/26/TAS/80) a indiqué que l'équipement de récupération et de recyclage n'a pas pu être livré en 2005 comme prévu. La Banque a fait savoir que l'acquisition de cet équipement avait été approuvée sur le plan interne depuis plus d'un an, mais qu'en raison des changements survenus au Secrétariat de l'Industrie de l'Argentine, il avait pas été impossible d'effectuer tout décaissement pendant plus d'un an. La banque de halons est opérationnelle dans la mesure où les installations qui abritent le chromatographe à gaz et les terminaux des ordinateurs sont déjà en place, et où l'on procède à la récupération du halon. La nouvelle structure qui va être construite est un petit entrepôt réservé uniquement au stockage du halon récupéré. Cette nouvelle structure s'est avérée nécessaire au fur et à mesure que le projet avançait.

33. Le projet sur la banque de halons de la Turquie (TUR/HAL/38/TAS/80) a accusé des retards persistants depuis novembre 2002. Le contrat pour l'installation et la gestion de la structure de la banque de halons a été signé en janvier 2006 avec l'organisme d'accueil, la Chambre de l'Industrie de ASO-Ankara. Un comité directeur a été mis en place et s'est réuni en février et en juin 2006. La Banque organisera une mission pour examiner les plans avec ASO et l'expert en halons (sélectionné en mai 2006), en vue de l'installation et de l'exploitation à long terme de la structure.

34. Le Comité exécutif pourrait souhaiter demander que soient soumis à la 50^e réunion, des rapports additionnels sur les projets de la banque de halons en Argentine et en Turquie.

Exigence de l'interdiction d'importation de halons

35. En ce qui concerne la banque de halons de la Jordanie (JOR/HAL/29/TAS/53), le projet aurait pu être déclaré achevé en 2005, mais la Banque mondiale aimerait s'assurer au préalable que l'interdiction sur l'importation de halons a été introduite.

36. En 2004, la Banque a indiqué dans son rapport que la principale composante de l'investissement pour la banque de halons en Indonésie (IDS/HAL/27/TAS/107) avait été installée et son exploitation mise à l'essai. La Banque a fait savoir en outre que d'après l'opérateur, 12,9 tonnes métriques de halons ont été collectées et environ une tonne de halons 1301 recyclée et vendue. Cependant, l'interdiction sur l'importation n'est pas encore en place, bien que toutes les parties prenantes indonésiennes aient convenu que le halon nouvellement produit ne peut pas être importé.

37. Le Comité exécutif pourrait souhaiter demander à la Banque mondiale de veiller à ce que soient mises en application les directives sur la banque de halons en ce qui concerne l'exigence que des « réglementations destinées à faciliter les interdictions de production et d'importation » des halons contrôlés« soient introduites dans les six mois qui suivent l'établissement du centre de

régénération » (décision 18/22(a)(v)). Le Comité exécutif pourrait souhaiter considérer si un rapport additionnel sur la situation de ces projets devrait être soumis à la 50^e réunion.

Questions financières – décaissement par rapport aux versements anticipés pour les projets

38. Dans les discussions sur les décaissements pour le secteur de mousse de la Chine (tranche de 2006 CPR/FOA/47/INV/434), la Banque a indiqué que les décaissements rapportés pour la Chine sont des déboursements au pays et non pas au bénéficiaire. Cependant, les versements anticipés des fonds au pays pour la mise en œuvre des projets et des accords constituent des obligations pour lesquelles il faut une confirmation de l'utilisation finale au niveau du bénéficiaire. Ce n'est que lorsque les fonds parviennent au bénéficiaire qu'ils doivent être considérés comme décaissements. Ceci veut dire que le niveau réel des décaissements pour la Chine, rapporté par la Banque mondiale, inclut des obligations et par conséquent, semble gonflé. La Banque n'a pas indiqué si cette pratique était utilisée pour ses autres accords pluriannuels. Le Comité exécutif pourrait souhaiter demander à la Banque de soumettre un rapport sur les décaissements pour les accords pluriannuels d'élimination de la Chine notamment, sur la base de la définition des fonds décaissés contenue dans les directives pour les rapports périodiques, directives qui devraient d'ailleurs constituer la base de la présentation des rapports relatifs à tous les projets.

RECOMMANDATIONS

39. Le Comité exécutif pourrait souhaiter :

- a) Prendre note du rapport périodique de la Banque mondiale contenu dans le document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/49/14;
- b) Demander à la Banque mondiale de déterminer les dates d'achèvement en fonction de l'achèvement des activités associées aux tranches annuelles, et de soumettre ces dates au Comité exécutif pour approbation à sa 50^e réunion, pour les tranches annuelles dont le financement résiduel n'est pas encore décaissé;
- c) Demander que des rapports additionnels sur la situation des projets ci-après soient soumis à la 50^e réunion :
 - i) Plan d'élimination des CFC en Argentine (ARG/PRO/45/INV/143);
 - ii) Plan d'élimination des CFC aux Philippines (PHI/PHA/47/INV/79);
 - iii) Plan d'élimination des CFC à Antigua et Barbade (ANT/PHA/44/INV/10);
 - iv) Plan d'élimination des CFC au Mexique (MEX/PHA/45/INV/124);
 - v) Projet de démonstration sur les produits de remplacement du bromure de méthyle en Argentine (ARG/FUM/29/DEM/93);
 - vi) Projet de la banque de halons en Argentine (ARG/HAL/26/TAS/80);

- vii) Projet de la banque de halons en Turquie (TUR/HAL/38/TAS/80); et
- viii) Projet de la banque de halons en Indonésie (IDS/HAL/27/TAS/107);

- d) Demander à la Banque mondiale d'indiquer comment elle compte intégrer les économies identifiées dans les plans d'élimination des CFC dans le secteur de mousse (CPR/FOA/44/INV/424) et des halons (CPR/HAL/47/INV/433) de la Chine, dans sa demande de financement de la prochaine tranche des accords;
- e) Prendre note que la Banque mondiale soumettra à la 50^e réunion, un rapport sur un total de 16 projets accusant des retards dans leur mise en œuvre, y compris neuf projets qui avaient été classés comme tels en 2004;
- f) Exhorte la Banque mondiale à veiller à ce que les directives pour les banques de halons soient mises en application en ce qui concerne l'exigence que des réglementations destinées à faciliter les interdictions de production et d'importation de halons contrôlés soient introduites dans les six mois qui suivent l'établissement du centre de régénération, conformément à la décision 18/22(a)(v)); et
- g) Demande à la Banque que les futurs rapports sur la situation des décaissements des fonds pour les accords d'élimination en Chine notamment, soient basés sur la définition des fonds décaissés contenue dans les directives pour les rapports périodique; ces directives devraient d'ailleurs constituer la base de la présentation des rapports relatifs à tous les projets.

Annex I

WORLD BANK PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION BY COUNTRY

Country	Phased Out in 2005	Percentage of Planned Phase-out Achieved in 2005	Estimated Funds Disbursed in 2005 (US\$)	Funds Disbursed in 2005 (US\$)	Percentage of Funds Disbursed over Estimation in 2005	Percentage of Planned Projects Completed in 2005	Net Emission due to delay in 2005 (actual versus Revised Planned Date of Completion)	Net Emission due to delay in 2005 (actual versus Date of Completion per Proposal)	Changes in A7 or CP Data (2005Vs2004)
Algeria	0			0			0	0	
Antigua and Barbuda	0		10,000	0	0%		0	0	
Argentina	1,373	88%	3,063,375	0	0%	67%	379	379	-582.7
Bahamas	23	100%	200,000	0	0%	100%	0	0	
Bangladesh	0			0			0	0	
Brazil	0			0			0	0	
Chile	15	100%	238,454	83,897	35%	50%	-4	-4	-270.8
China	29,773	92%	51,103,147	46,370,035	91%	75%	-759	-1,084	No 2005 A7 or CP Data
Colombia	8	66%	122,800	83,744	68%	100%	-209	-209	-314.7
Ecuador	0	76%	491,941	375,649	76%	67%	99	99	-26.3
Egypt	0			0			0	0	
Ghana	0			0			0	0	
Global	0			195,000		100%	0	0	
Guatemala	0			0			0	0	
India	3,714	100%	3,192,589	16,170,912	507%	100%	0	0	
Indonesia	1,191	68%	6,432,625	5,249,710	82%	63%	-730	-3,168	No 2005 A7 or CP Data
Iran	0			0			0	0	
Jordan	0	100%	272,700	544,552	200%	50%	441	435	-20.7
Kenya	0			0			0	0	
Malaysia	430	100%	4,183,859	3,029,982	72%	100%	183	183	No 2005 A7 or CP Data
Mexico	5		200,000	239,740	120%		0	0	
Nigeria	0			0			0	0	
Oman	0		6,500	0	0%		0	0	
Pakistan	63	89%	2,248,323	1,582,086	70%	63%	-1,178	-1,813	No 2005 A7 or CP Data

Country	Phased Out in 2005	Percentage of Planned Phase-out Achieved in 2005	Estimated Funds Disbursed in 2005 (US\$)	Funds Disbursed in 2005 (US\$)	Percentage of Funds Disbursed over Estimation in 2005	Percentage of Planned Projects Completed in 2005	Net Emission due to delay in 2005 (actual versus Revised Planned Date of Completion)	Net Emission due to delay in 2005 (actual versus Date of Completion per Proposal)	Changes in A7 or CP Data (2005Vs2004)
Philippines	390	100%	3,145,478	1,147,208	36%	100%	0	0	
Serbia and Montenegro	0			0			0	0	
Slovenia	0			0			0	0	
Sri Lanka	0			0			0	0	
Thailand	454	131%	7,862,733	2,478,193	32%	67%	1,206	1,216	-209.3
Trinidad and Tobago	0			0			0	0	
Tunisia	57	100%	430,446	163,020	38%	83%	-58	-58	No 2005 A7 or CP Data
Turkey	172	93%	2,156,639	478,983	22%	50%	126	137	-43.5
Uruguay	-6			0			0	0	
Venezuela	1,487	100%	3,300,000	11,295,000	342%	100%	0	0	
Vietnam	0		65,000	12,000	18%	0%	0	0	
Zimbabwe	0			0			0	0	
Grand Total	39,149	92%	88,726,609	89,499,710	101%	70%	-504	-3,888	



ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

BANK-IMPLEMENTED
MONTREAL PROTOCOL OPERATIONS

January - December 2005

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- 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 activities has advanced in the calendar year 2005. With a cumulative ODP phaseout of 200,489 metric tonnes (MT), 84 percent of the total ODP to be phased out through World Bank conversion and closure projects has been achieved. Disbursement for the entire World Bank portfolio in the year 2005 is at US\$617 million. Thirty-one new project approvals by the MLF have increased the number of active projects in the Bank's portfolio to a total of 895. New approvals included five new multi-year projects, increasing the total number of multi-year projects in the Bank's portfolio to 24.

2. Implementing Agency performance is now measured by a set of nine weighted performance indicators in accordance with Executive Committee Decision 41/93. In 2005, 18 annual programmes associated to existing multi-year agreements were submitted and approved out of 20 planned in the approved table of World Bank 2005 performance targets which is 90 percent of the target of this "approval" indicator. In regards to the ODP phaseout target which is now covered in two of four "implementation" indicators that deal with multi-year projects on the one hand, and with individual projects on the other, the World Bank has phased out a total of 39,149 tonnes in ODP consumption and production in 2005. In the context of multi-year projects, the indicator of ODS consumption levels achieved and milestone activities completed per annual programmes was achieved. World Bank performance for all four implementation indicators is highlighted in Section IV of this annual report.

3. The World Bank performed well in terms of the three "administrative" indicators for 2005. The 2005 Progress Report was submitted on time. In its 2005 Business Plan, the Bank committed to submit to the Executive Committee 100 percent of PCRs for the number of projects completed in the 2005 PCR reporting period. In the PCR reporting period (July 2004-June 2005), 54 individual investment and non-investment projects completed and a total of 58 PCRs were submitted, meaning that the Bank achieved this target by over 100 percent. The Bank met the PCR target set with the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer by 140 percent.

4. According to Decision 41/93, the MLF Secretariat was requested to continue to monitor traditional indicators of performance on the basis of trend analysis. These indicators include disbursement, value of projects approved, cost of project preparation, cost-effectiveness, distribution of projects among countries, speed of first disbursement, speed of completion and net emission due to delays. 2005 outcomes in relation to these traditional indicators are also provided in Section IV.

Table I-1: Annual Summary

Year Approved	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 (US\$)	Adjustment (US\$)	Funds Disbursed (US\$)	% of Funds Disbursed	Balance (US\$)	Estimated Disbursement in Current Year (US\$)	Support Costs Approved (US\$)	Support Cost Adjustments (US\$)
Disbursement during Implementation																	
1991	15	15	100%	536	600	112%	0	0	0%	4,180,000	-126,208	4,053,792	100%	0	0	0	0
1992	46	46	100%	18,069	17,904	99%	0	0	0%	27,314,000	-3,082,021	24,133,065	100%	98,914	0	0	0
1993	28	28	100%	1,745	1,997	114%	0	0	0%	25,736,520	917,527	26,654,047	100%	0	0	0	0
1994	51	51	100%	8,794	9,192	105%	1,200	1,200	100%	45,017,887	-7,971,315	37,046,572	100%	0	0	0	161,465
1995	77	76	99%	3,553	3,903	110%	0	0	0%	50,409,887	-6,928,269	43,192,537	99%	289,082	0	3,655,461	-680,945
1996	54	54	100%	3,605	3,312	92%	0	0	0%	34,252,428	-5,032,389	29,220,039	100%	0	0	4,452,817	-621,460
1997	92	89	97%	16,729	16,587	99%	11,739	11,739	100%	63,042,202	-6,200,126	53,906,004	95%	2,936,071	480,833	7,823,487	-798,425
1998	57	53	93%	8,796	8,526	97%	5,826	5,826	100%	41,105,054	-2,918,895	36,961,925	97%	1,224,234	627,241	4,780,697	-342,914
1999	72	68	94%	8,008	7,012	88%	11,468	11,468	100%	58,562,577	5,964,763	63,669,838	99%	857,501	442,005	6,198,688	379,217
2000	66	63	95%	2,978	3,230	108%	8,793	8,793	100%	38,225,604	-1,199,588	36,513,018	99%	512,998	207,269	3,718,868	-148,507
2001	28	28	100%	6,067	6,067	100%	7,864	7,868	100%	48,091,203	6,395,439	53,510,960	98%	975,682	609,693	4,434,398	573,783
2002	30	26	87%	6,480	6,440	99%	7,173	7,175	100%	64,668,387	-360,096	50,538,513	79%	13,769,778	9,716,382	5,627,501	-51,694
2003	20	17	85%	3,946	3,817	97%	7,421	7,421	100%	68,609,603	3,446,243	59,611,045	83%	12,444,801	8,860,018	5,474,660	257,499
2004	26	15	58%	4,451	2,981	67%	16,083	16,049	100%	75,554,839	1,625,000	43,219,592	56%	33,960,247	22,952,679	5,829,594	121,875
2005	25	1	4%	19,347	4,556	24%	46,223	24,553	53%	75,491,593	0	21,360,000	28%	54,131,593	20,789,599	5,823,215	0
Sub-Total	687	630	92%	113,103	96,124	85%	123,789	102,092	82%	720,261,784	-15,469,936	583,590,947	83%	121,200,901	64,685,718	57,819,386	-1,150,106
Disbursement after Completion**																	
1991	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0
1992	4	4	100%	372	372	100%	0	0	0%	1,344,000	-66,845	1,277,155	100%	0	0	0	0
1993	20	20	100%	574	913	159%	0	0	0%	11,938,000	-1,991,418	9,946,582	100%	0	0	0	32,940
1994	2	2	100%	100	100	100%	0	0	0%	1,857,200	-363,807	1,493,393	100%	0	0	0	0
1995	2	2	100%	21	21	100%	0	0	0%	187,600	0	187,600	100%	0	0	10,296	0
1996	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0
1997	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0
1998	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0
1999	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0
2000	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0
2001	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0
2002	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0
2003	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0
2004	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0
2005	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0
Sub-Total	28	28	100%	1,067	1,406	132%	0	0	0%	15,326,800	-2,422,070	12,904,730	100%	0	0	10,296	32,940
Retroactive	15	15	100%	856	851	99%	0	0	0%	8,673,221	-1,529,995	7,143,226	100%	0	0	533,917	-96,546
Time-sens	165	155	94%	51	15	30%	0	0	0%	21,347,731	-6,914,893	13,542,168	94%	890,670	628,868	12,640,594	-1,288,489
GRAND TOTAL	895	828	93%	115,078	98,397	86%	123,789	102,092	82%	765,609,536	-26,336,893	617,181,072	83%	122,091,570	65,314,586	71,004,194	-2,502,201

* Does not include the 6 transferred and 91 closed projects included in the database.

** Does not include projects that were implemented before Executive Committee approval.

Note 1: Agency and National implementation is not distinguished in this table.

Note 2: Retroactive projects and time-sensitive accounts are provided for all years as one cumulative figure (not included in annual data).

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

5. Table I-2 summarizes the entire portfolio of World Bank project approvals, adjustments and disbursements by type of project or activity. As can be seen from the table, the major proportion of the Bank's approved funding to date has gone for investment projects, US \$706,654,691. The amounts allocated for institutional strengthening and country program development are US \$5,457,465 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	28	97%	2,383,906	-756,174	1,587,732	98%	40,000	40,000
Demonstration Projects	4	1	25%	8,289,210	-181,550	940,658	12%	7,167,002	482,390
Institutional Strengthening Projects	30	21	70%	5,457,465	-152,949	4,413,846	83%	890,670	628,868
Investment Projects	531	494	93%	706,654,691	-14,685,404	579,933,305	84%	112,035,982	62,971,903
Project Preparation	254	247	97%	29,542,262	-7,601,026	21,543,986	98%	397,250	397,250
Technical Assistance Projects	43	33	77%	12,596,002	-2,579,557	8,455,778	84%	1,560,666	794,176
Training Projects	4	4	100%	686,000	-380,234	305,766	100%	0	0
Total	895	828	93%	765,609,536	-26,336,893	617,181,072	83%	122,091,570	65,314,586

* Excludes Closed and Transferred Projects.

C. Multi-year Agreements

6. In 2005, the World Bank received approval of three new multi-year agreements by the Executive Committee in Chile, China and Vietnam. These new approvals, along with two new approvals of components to national CFC phaseout plans being implemented by another Lead Implementing Agency, bring the number of multi-year projects under World Bank implementation to twenty-four.

7. One of these three new approved multi-year projects is for Phase II of the Sector Plan for Phaseout of ODS Process Agent Applications and Corresponding CTC production which received, in principle, a separate approval of US \$46.5 million. The new agreement between the Executive Committee and the Government of China will be finalized in early 2006 and submitted for approval by the Committee at its 48th Meeting.

8. The Government of Vietnam received the approval of US \$1.26 million in principle to phase out the remaining consumption of CFCs and halon at the 45th Executive Committee Meeting. Although the Grant Agreement was still in its last stages at the end of 2005, the country made important progress in ensuring that the impact from the activities undertaken through the NCPP is sustainable. The Government of Vietnam established an import/export licensing system, which was one of the policy recommendations of the NCPP in July 2005. It also established the Project Management Unit (PMU) in October 2005.

9. Finally, the Government of Chile was provided US \$2,547,156 to completely phase out the consumption of methyl bromide (in addition to existing funding provided through a UNDP-implemented project) by 2013. However, consultations with the country in the course of 2005 after project approval revealed that the country has decided to withdraw from the project. This matter will be considered in detail by the Executive Committee at its 48th Meeting.

10. In 2005, the Bank became a Co-operating Implementing Agency for National CFC Phaseout Plans in Argentina and Mexico. The original agreements between the Executive Committee and the countries were revised to allocate \$500,000 of the earmarked funding in each country to chiller replacement components. This will permit the continuation of the success of the bilateral chiller replacement project with the United Kingdom in Mexico and permit lessons learned and methodologies to be applied in the Argentina context.

11. In terms of ongoing multi-year projects, 13 annual plans were approved in 2005 worth nearly US \$51 million. These consist of production closure projects as well as national and sector ODS phaseout plans. All countries met their annual consumption or production targets for annual programs under World Bank implementation covering 2004 and 2005, where data is already available and verified.

12. Of special note is the Sector Plan for Halon Phaseout in China which met one of its ultimate objectives at the end of 2005, the complete closure of halon 1211 production in China. The 2005 Annual Plan of this multi-year project included the final production ceiling for halon 1211. In the period from 1998 to 2005 the Government of China gradually reduced the production of halon 1211 to 5970 ODP tonnes from the project's baseline of 34,932 ODP tonnes. In 2006 and onwards, there will be no more production of halon 1211.

13. Out of the initial fourteen halon 1211 production plants, twelve have been closed during the period of 1998-2004 with the complete dismantling of their production lines. The remaining allowed production in 2005 was shared between two plants. The last two halon 1211 production plants closed production on December 31, 2005 and will be dismantling their plants in 2006. Since the start of the program, the Government of China has developed supporting policies and regulations of which the production quota regulation has played the main role. An important aspect of the sector plan has also been the technical assistance (TA) component which covered activities to strengthen implementation capacity for implementing the plan as well as for the preparation of standards to ensure quality and reliability of substitute fire extinguishers and fire extinguishing systems.

14. Addressing halon 1211 production and consumption simultaneously and the combination of investment activities, policy measures, TA and public awareness, has enabled the country to adhere to the phaseout schedules as per its agreement with the Executive Committee. Close cooperation between relevant government agencies, complemented by strong policy enforcement and monitoring of the halon sector plan was crucial. The success of the program has also depended on the cooperation and support from provincial and local Environmental Protection Bureaus and Fire Fighting Bureaus because of the number and geographical distribution of the enterprises involved. The entire China Sector Plan for Halon Phaseout is targeted for completion by 2010.

15. China made important headway with another sector plan, the Sector Plan for Phaseout of ODS in Phase I of Chemical Process Agent Applications and Carbon Tetrachloride Production. Eleven producers were issued quotas for 38,686 ODP tonnes of production which is a reduction by 16,852 ODP tonnes from the previous year. Three of those were issued "zero" quotas meaning that they can only produce after trading with those with quotas. More importantly, however, is that in 2005, contracts were signed with the two producers to completely end CTC production in 2006 on dedicated lines, as well as one distiller – for a planned total reduction of 3,912 ODP tonnes in 2006. From the end of 2006 onwards, CTC will only be produced as an unavoidable co-production at chloroform production facilities.

16. The implementation of activities under other multi-year projects also progressed accordingly with some countries moving forward expeditiously whereas others moving at a more measured pace. In all cases, countries are tailoring and refining approaches to meeting program objectives while dealing with country-specific issues that arise during implementation. Some are useful to consider in the context of lessons learned for sharing with other countries.

17. For example, under the Thailand NCPP, one issue that was feared would interfere with the distribution, effective use and monitoring of newly purchased recovery and recycling equipment under the Voucher Scheme was the high levels of blends and adulterated refrigerants being circulated and used in the servicing sector. The Project Management Unit determined that it would be too difficult to depend on servicing shops to screen refrigerants primarily because they are not equipped to do so. It thus decided to match an identified need in the servicing sector with available services in a servicing subsector, MAC inspection, which was created through the NCPP.

18. Refrigerant identifiers were distributed to vehicle inspection stations throughout Thailand to measure refrigerant purity in MAC systems under the project. The data collected is used to assess what types of refrigerants are found in both commercial and private vehicles in circulation and thus indicate the extent of conversion of the sector. PMU has included in Thailand's NCPP annual work program a plan to use some of these private refrigerant inspection stations as depots where service shops can take their refrigerant cylinders to be tested on commercial terms. If service shops are skeptical about the purity or content of refrigerants they purchase from suppliers, they will be able to have them tested and then able to make choices about where they will purchase refrigerants in the future. This approach is hoped to gradually force suppliers, distributors and perhaps importers to ensure that the gas they are marketing is what they claim it to be.

19. The Government of Indonesia is implementing a National ODS Phaseout Plan in cooperation with several Implementing Agencies and which consists of a series of sector plans. One impediment to the advancement of implementation in the various sectors has been the difficulty of the country to finalize a CFC import/export licensing system. In regards to the foam sector which is partially implemented by the Bank (with UNDP as the Lead Implementing Agency), the subsequent tranche earmarked for 2005 approval could not be approved because of a recommendation that additional funding should not be released until the Fund Secretariat is informed by the Government of Indonesia that the new ODS import control regulations have been adopted and are being implemented.

20. Indonesia has made progress in 2005 to amend its 2002 decrees which delineate only two importers. This was done with the support of the technical assistance activity under the Bank and funded by the MLF to strengthen export and import policy, along with the continued policy support of all IAs active in the country. A memorandum of understanding between the Ministry of Environment and Customs was signed in December 2005 to strengthen the control of ODS arriving in the country. In addition, an advance draft of a regulation on ODS control to amend the 2002 decree will be submitted to Ministry of Industry in February 2006.

21. Last year a point raised in the Annual Progress Report which actually mirrored concerns raised by the Executive Committee was the low disbursement rates for some countries with sector and national ODS phaseout plans. The 2005 progress reporting year has shown an increase in disbursement rates for several of these countries. For example, the servicing sector, or Voucher Scheme component of the Thailand and Malaysia NCPPs are in full implementation with hundreds of shops already having received equipment and tools. Three of five approved tranches of funding of the Malaysia NCPP are at least 70% disbursed.

22. Under the Philippines NCPP, some delays were experienced, in particular in the launching of the voucher system for distributing subsidies to purchase servicing equipment and tools. These were due to time needed to reevaluate the direction to be taken in terms of the training, to reassess the needs of shops for equipment and the associated value of the voucher and to qualify suppliers. In addition, a change in country personnel added to the time needed in 2005 to launch the pilot phase of the voucher scheme and to start preparation for the full implementation. In regards to the manufacturing sector, most conversions have taken place and CFCs are no longer utilized.

23. As has been mentioned in the past for these sector and national ODS phaseout plans which seem to be experiencing slow implementation when looking only at disbursement rates, often much policy and coordination work has been taken by a country nonetheless. The Philippines NCPP is such a case. It is characterized by strong inter-agency coordination which has been built through the preparation and implementation of the NCPP. The country has instituted various policy measures and has undertaken extensive consultations, public awareness raising and other communication programs which have resulted in the country meeting the ultimate objective of the NCPP and the agreement with the Executive Committee – annual CFC consumption reduction targets.

24. In fact, policy development and/or changes are fundamental to national and sector ODS phaseout plans and are one of their distinguishing factors. The Bank continues to provide policy support through targeted and recurrent missions which review in detail the status of subsectors and any new issues, reassess with the country subsector priorities, and lay out action plans for individual objectives. The success of such an approach depends on bringing to the table all relevant government ministries as well as suppliers, end-users and the private sector, depending on the issue and subsector.

25. Related to policy assistance and the World Bank's role, the Bank organized a third NCPP East Asia regional meeting where representatives from Thailand, the Philippines, Indonesia, China and Vietnam convened to share experiences and exchange information. Areas of discussion covered global supply and demand of CFC and halon; regional ODS trade cooperation; import/export verification; methyl bromide; metered dose inhalers (MDIs) strategies; chiller replacement; and HCFCs. The participants then drew up recommendations which included among others, the ongoing updating of MDI strategies and that labeling requirements should be included in training programs for service technicians, given that countries have as issues, recognized refrigerant contamination and/or the availability of various types of refrigerants.

26. The World Bank's annual Financial Agents workshop has been another venue for providing support to clients that are implementing multi-year projects on policy enhancement, development of comprehensive approaches to addressing specific sectors, and information reporting and sharing. The Bank has refocused the agenda of the workshop as the needs of its partner countries have shifted, to draw together not only country financial agents who were traditionally responsible for many aspects of project implementation, but more and more country officers and their staff and consultants to discuss issues pertinent to the implementation of sector and national ODS plans with each other, international experts and Bank staff. Table I-3 presents a summary of multi-year agreements for projects under World Bank implementation.

Table I-3: Multi-Year Projects

Country	Sector Plan/National ODS Phase-Out Plan (Title)	Date Approved (Original Approval)	Planned Date of Completion (Completion of the entire plan)	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-08	97,300	69,400	--	2		--	--	--	--
Argentina	CFC production closure plan	Nov-02	Dec-09	8,300,000	4,300,000	1,012,000	--	--	--	3,020	1,647	1,645
Argentina	National CFC phase-out plan	Nov-05	Nov-07	500,000	500,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bahamas	Terminal CFC Phaseout Plan for The Bahamas	Dec-01	Dec-09	560,000	440,000	240,000	66	25	23	--	--	--
Chile	Phase-out of all the remaining uses of methyl bromide in soil application pest control	Apr-05	Apr-13	2,547,156	691,703	--	136	170	168	--	--	--
China	Halon Sector	Dec-97	Dec-10	62,000,000	61,200,000	48,000,000	24,480	7,170		30,060	7,970	
China	CFC Production Sector	Mar-99	Dec-10	150,000,000	111,000,000	91,500,000	--	--	--	44,931	18,750	18,720
China	Foam Sector	Dec-01	Dec-10	53,846,000	47,636,000	25,650,500	14,143	9,000**		--	--	--
China	TCA Sector	Jul-04	Jul-15	2,100,000	1,400,000	75,000	--	--	--	113	79	78
China	CTC/PA Sector Phase I	Nov-02	Dec-10	65,000,000	56,000,000	39,400,000	11,160	1,454	1,398	52,162	38,686	33,080
China	CTC/PA Sector Phase II	Nov-05	Dec-09	46,500,000	25,000,000	--	6,945	--	--	--	--	--
Ecuador	National CFC phase-out plan	Dec-03	Dec-08	1,689,800	1,216,645	284,894	246	150	133	--	--	--
India	CFC production sector gradual phase-out project	Nov-99	Jan-10	82,000,000	64,000,000	57,500,000	--	--	--	22,588	11,294	11,263

Country	Sector Plan/National ODS Phase-Out Plan (Title)	Date Approved (Original Approval)	Planned Date of Completion (Completion of the entire plan)	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*
India	CTC phase-out plan for the consumption and production sectors	Jul-03	Jan-10	38,100,954	18,100,000	10,000,000	11,505	1,726	1,726	11,553	1,726	1,726
Indonesia	Phase-out of residual CFCs in the foam sector	Apr-04	Dec-07	2,957,564	2,775,000	792,303	352	222	222	--	--	--
Indonesia	Refrigeration sector phase-out plan: MAC servicing sector	Nov-02	Dec-08	4,317,000	4,191,200	3,265,187	915	585	585	--	--	--
Malaysia	National CFC phaseout plan	Dec-01	Dec-09	11,517,005	9,678,705	5,615,122	1,911	718	667	--	--	--
Mexico	National CFC phase-out plan: Chiller Subsector	Apr-05	Apr-07	500,000	500,000	500,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Philippines	National CFC phase out plan	Nov-02	Nov-10	10,216,876	9,769,159	1,415,976	2,018	1,509	--	--	--	--
Thailand	National CFC phaseout plan	Dec-01	Dec-09	14,728,626	13,243,626	2,888,254	3,108	1,370	1,003	--	--	--
Thailand	National methyl bromide phase-out plan	Dec-04	Dec-12	2,901,600	546,991	--	242	183	104	--	--	--
Turkey	CFC Phase-out plan for Turkey	Dec-01	Dec-09	9,000,000	8,500,000	6,051,124	977	150	132	--	--	--
Venezuela	Phased reduction and closure of the entire CFC production	Dec-04	Dec-08	16,500,000	13,150,000	11,200,000	--	--	--	4,400	2,913	2,451
Vietnam	National CFC and halon phase-out plan	Apr-05	Apr-09	1,260,000	495,537	--	259	259	241	--	--	--

*Reporting Year in this case is 2005.

**With Accelerated Phaseout

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

Antigua Barbuda	CFC phase-out management plan	Preparation of grant agreement to channel funds from the MLF to Antigua and Barbuda is in the final stage. Pending final clearance, the GA package will be submitted to Antigua and Barbuda for its consideration. To allow implementation of the TMP to move forward without delays, consideration has been made to include provisions for retroactive reimbursement in the GA.
Argentina	CFC production closure plan	Country successfully met its 2005 production reduction targets as verified in the production audit (submitted to the 48th ExCom). Project is tied to a reinvestment project - meaning FIASA has committed to reinvest funds received from the MPMF into a new plant (sodium chloride). Delays in disbursements caused by changes in Government which prevented initially agreed investment schedule to be adhered to. After more than a year of negotiations, a new schedule was accepted by the GOA and FIASA in Dec 05. Under new schedule, all funds from the 2004 and 2005 tranches will be disbursed by mid-2007.
Argentina	National CFC phase-out plan	CFC reductions to contribute to overall reduction targets as per the revised agreement between the ExCom and Argentina (with UNIDO as the lead IA). Revised agreement includes the World Bank as a co-operating implementing agency for a chiller component. Study of the chiller sector completed in mid-2005. A list of potential chillers for replacement has been prepared.
Bahamas	Terminal CFC Phaseout Plan for The Bahamas	The Bahamas has met its consumption reduction targets for 2004-2005 (which are to be verified). CFC demand declined faster than anticipated and a number of activities proposed in the 2004-2005 Biennial Action Plan became unnecessary. The plan therefore emphasized more public awareness and training of customs and other relevant stakeholders to ensure that ODS consumption reduction achievement thus far would be sustainable. The Bahamas is preparing the next Biennial Action Plan along with the 2005 verification and financial audit for 2004-2005.
Chile	Phase-out of all the remaining uses of methyl bromide in soil application pest control	Project will be cancelled (as per request by the Government of Chile) at the 48th ExCom. Funds will be returned to the MLF. 2005 consumption data is <i>not</i> official data.
China	Halon Sector	Preliminary 2005 actual production and consumption figures show targets were met, however the exact figures will be given only once figures are verified. From initial number of 14 halon plants, 12 halon 1211 production plants closed and dismantled; 2 remaining halon 1211 production facilities will be closed in 2006. Out of 72 halon fire fighting extinguisher manufacturers originally identified, 14 enterprises signed contracts to end manufacturing and 47 enterprises signed contracts to convert manufacturing of fire extinguishers from halon to non-ODS extinguishers. 58 of 61 enterprises completed closure/conversions projects and 3 presently implementing closure/conversions. Remaining 11 enterprises closed down w/out funding. Four additional equipment manufacturers found to be operating w/out valid licenses and shut down in 2001 w/out funding. Out of 22 identified halon fire fighting systems manufacturers, 14 enterprises signed contracts to convert manufacturing; 11 of these completed and other 3 under implementation. Based on review of status of licensed halon fire equipment companies, it was found that remaining eligible 11 fire extinguisher manufacturing enterprises and 8 halon 1211 fire extinguishing system enterprises have either closed down or merged with other companies. A total of 61 TA activities taken up, including activities for s
China	CFC Production Sector	2005 production targets met and verified. Starting with the 37 identified enterprises in 1999, the production lines of 31 enterprises have completely closed with dismantling of their facilities of CFC-11, 12 and 113 under the Sector Plan - accounting for the closure of 79,430 MT of CFC production capacity. A total of six CFC producers remained in operation in 2005. 47 TA activities were planned of which 28 have been completed. 8 are under implementation and 11 were cancelled.
China	Foam Sector	2005 targets expected to be met, but two planned contracts were cancelled due to ineligibility of enterprises. For the 2002 AP, two of three ODS conversion projects have completed, the third will be completed by Jun. 06. All associated TA activities completed. Two of three conversion projects under the 2003 AP completed, the third will be completed by Jun. 06. All TA activities completed. Six conversion contracts under the 2004 AP were signed within 2004 and two were cancelled. The four projects are expected to be completed by Dec. 07. Three conversion contracts signed in 2005 and are expected to be completed by Jun 08. Two or three more contracts will be signed under the 2005 AP to meet the phaseout target.
China	TCA Sector	TCA production quota system was issued in Sep 04 and became effective since then. As of Jan 06, the Juhua Mining Company remains the only TCA producer in China with an annual TCA production quota of 780 MT. Production facilities at TCA 1, TCA 2 and TCA 3 have all been dismantled. Actual TCA production in 2005 has been verified by the Bank and is under the limit of 79 ODP tonnes.

China	CTC/PA Sector Phase I	CTC production: Of the 17 original CTC producers, 11 CTC producers remain. For PA companies, of the 8 CR companies, 5 have been closed in and 3 will modify their production lines to reduce emissions. Closure contracts have been signed with 10 CP-70 producers (totally 12) and all of them have been closed by the end of Jan 05. The other two CP-70 producers have been shut down by themselves. CTC production and consumption as PA in 2005 has been verified and confirmed to be within targets. CFC-113 consumption also within limit. 18 TA activities were planned, of which 10 are completed, 5 are under implementation and 3 were cancelled.
China	CTC/PA Sector Phase II	Newly approved. Agreement with the Executive Committee to be finalized for approval at the 48th ExCom Meeting.
Ecuador	National CFC phase-out plan	All subprojects in the NCPP are underway. During '05, 48 refrigeration workshops from all over the country were trained on good practices in refrigeration. Equipment (2R and 3R) for each of these workshops is being procured. Customs training program started in '05. Equipment for customs also being procured. A total of \$280,000 in equipment have been committed. Training (chiller sector) and additional equipment for a CFC bank are planned. 2nd phase of the Training and Certification of refrigeration technicians started and expected to be completed in 2006, as well as the subcomponent on chillers, IS and monitoring. 2006 AP will be presented to the 49th ExCom.
India	CFC production sector gradual phase-out project	2005 Annual Program satisfactorily implemented. Reduction of CFC production proceeded in accordance with the planned schedule, as agreed between India and ExCom. TA activities including training and awareness have been implemented by PMU with support from UNEP.
India	CTC phase-out plan for the consumption and production sectors	Two disbursements amounted to \$10 million made in 2005. A verification protocol completed in 2005. Additional disbursement of \$7.1 million will be made during the first quarter of 2006 after the trial verification in accordance with the approved verification protocol is completed. This will leave a balance of less than \$940,000 that will be disbursed in 2006. In 2005, two workshops with the consumption sector were organized to assist CTC consuming enterprises to prepare their application for funding from the GOI to support their phase-out activities. Coordination meeting held by MOEF to develop a coordinated annual implementation plan for 2005. PMU fully operational. Project Implementation Manual finalized and being used as a basis for reviewing and approving all sub-projects under the Plan. Technical appraisal of more than 20 enterprises completed in 2005.
Indonesia	Phase-out of residual CFCs in the foam sector	Verification done and submitted by lead agency, UNDP but new AP approvals will be delayed until country has adopted new import regulations. By the end of 2005, 16 enterprises participated in the program. 16 units of foam dispensing machines procured and payment made thru L/C. Machines arrived in two shipments in Nov and Dec 05. Commissioning will be conducted in early Jan to mid Feb 06. Procurement of chemicals for trials completed with delivery expected Mar 06. For non-investment component, 4 awareness workshops held in 2005 by MOE in cooperation with Group Coordinator inviting local government, other relevant ministries/institutions and foam enterprises. Studies on "environmentally benign substitute technology for foam sector" and for "development of economic incentive instruments for foam industries" are being conducted. Draft report expected to be ready Apr 06.
Indonesia	Refrigeration sector phase-out plan: MAC servicing sector	108 MAC services shops in 7 regions of Sumatera Island (South Sumatera, Jambi, West Sumatera, Batam Island, Riau Kepulauan, Riau and Lampung) participated in the program. Regarding non-investment activities, 6 workshops were arranged by MOE in cooperation with the Group Coordinator with the objective to inform service shop owners and technicians about their rights and responsibilities under the Programme including monitoring and reporting requirements for CFC-12 consumption as well as the operating procedures in the MAC sector phase-out approach: Workshops were held in: (i) Bandung (Aug 05) for service shops covering an area around Jakarta, Bogor and Western Java; (ii) Solo (Jul 05) for service shops covering Central and Eastern Java and Bali; and (iii) Medan – workshops were held here for service shops covering the North Sumatera area (Sep 05). Workshops for approximately 180 MAC service shops will be conducted in 2006.
Malaysia	National CFC phase-out plan	2002 AP: Implementation of MAC Inspection requirement and Train-the-Trainer completed Apr 04 and implementation of foam & CRSS, Solvent, TA for MDIs and Customs Training in progress. For foam sector, group project completed in Jul 04 and 22 projects completed by Dec 05. Four new subprojects started end '05 and expected to be completed Jun 06. Implementation of final solvent project underway with planned completion of Apr 06 which will then close sector. 2003 AP: Implementation of subsidy for MAC basic tools and MAC R&R machines in progress. As of Dec 05, a total of 2,529 workshops have registered as part of the certification program. 2,511 vouchers for MAC basic service tools issued and 424 vouchers issued for R&R machines. Fund transfer from Seasonair savings (1st Tranche) into 3rd Tranche will be requested. 2004 AP: Implementation of subsidy for MAC basic tools/ R&R machines continues. 2005 AP: Implementation of MAC servicing sector has progressed. Implementation of ref. servicing component of NCFCP has begun. Group Coordinator will be confirmed by DOE in Jan 06.

Mexico	National CFC phase-out plan: Chiller Subsector	CFC reductions to contribute to overall reduction targets as per the agreement between the ExCom and Mexico (with UNIDO as the lead IA and the WB as the Co-operating IA). Funds for the 2005 programme will be disbursed to FIDE in early 2006 by the FI after the expected subgrant agreement signing in Jan. 06. Financial and risk analysis by FIDE of parties that have shown interest for chiller replacement to start during Q2 2006 (this includes credit checks and status of current equipment).
Philippines	National CFC phase out plan	Project implementation in manufacturing sector continues with all enterprises having ceased CFC use. MDI symposium held in late Dec 05. Also in 2005, training equipment procured and distributed to training centers; 34 vouchers issues; and 21 technicians trained in the pilot implementation of the voucher system. Three suppliers of tools and equipment for voucher system qualified. "Catch-up" plan adopted for the servicing sector which includes utilization of EMB Regional Offices and hiring of consultants to expedite national implementation of voucher system. Policy on MAC Inspection endorsed for approval to department secretaries & procurement process for identifiers ongoing. Training of LTO regional offices on mandatory MAC inspection conducted Nov-Dec 05. Additional 3000 copies of Code of Practice printed. Meetings with PARI representatives undertaken to discuss concerns regarding operation of reclamation facility and procurement process for facility initiated.
Thailand	National CFC phaseout plan	As of Dec 05, investment activities in aerosol completed while some projects in foam and solvent sectors are ongoing and will be completed by end '06. Implementation of textile and garment subproject has progressed as voucher finalized and db of textile and garment factories developed. MDI, procurement of equipment to DSD for MAC component, customs training and development of MAC inspection manual completed. For MAC sector, contracts between FI and 3 GCs signed Mar 05. 68 training workshops conducted under Phase 1 and 2 and approx. 2,547 MAC service shops certified (as of Mar 05). 2,073 vouchers released to certified MAC service shops of which 80% have received equipment from suppliers. For R&R machines, distribution of voucher will be undertaken in '06. In addition, 7 workshops organized under Phase 3 training in Q4 2005 and addtl 8 workshops will be organized in Jan 06 to meet NCPP target. Annual consumption target for 2005 achieved but not verified. Activities implemented under PMU in 2005 comprise project implementation and policy activities.
Thailand	National methyl bromide phase-out plan	2005 consumption targets met but not yet verified. Consultation workshop held in Feb 05 to present strategy to stakeholders. Grant Agreement between the WB and Thailand amended to incorporate the Department of Agriculture (DOA) as the executing agency. Ministry of Finance countersigned said agreement in Oct 05. MOA signature between DOA and GSB (the FI) will take place in Feb 06. DOA has designated a temporary PMU that will be responsible for carrying out the initial activities under the plan. A selection committee has also been set up to select the permanent staff of the PMU.
Turkey	CFC Phase-out plan for Turkey	First tranche completed. 2003 AP: Conversion of 13 SMEs completed. 1st and 2nd phase of training completed. 3rd phase of training will be started by MoEdu as explained in the annual report. Customs training completed and program will be continued. R&R component continues. Chillers component continues with conversion of 5 companies as of end '05. 2004 AP: Conversion of 3 SMEs completed. Implementation of chillers, R&R and management components of the project continues with conversion of 2 of 4 chiller companies. For activities under 2005 AP, 2 chiller contracts and 1 end-user contract signed in 2005. Chiller, R&R, end-user and management components continue.
Venezuela	Phased reduction and closure of the entire CFC production	2004 audit took place in Feb 05. Production was 19% below the quota for that year (2,913 MT). Revised TORs for 2006 are being prepared by FOINDOIN for TA activities in 2006, which will include a study on the impacts of production closure, regional workshops on CFC alternatives, a public awareness campaign, and employee retraining. Contracts with firms and individuals to carry out the activities in the annual plans are planned.
Vietnam	National CFC and halon phase-out plan	Phaseout Plan is for CFC and halon. Government of Vietnam established an import/export licensing system which is one of the policy recommendations of the Plan, in Jul 05. Import/export licensing system is in operations since then. Ban on imports of CFC containing equipment will be issued Jan 06. PMU established in Oct. 05. PMU fully staffed since Q3 05. Grant Agreement between Vietnam and WB will be signed Jan 06 allowing approved funds to be used for implementing the Plan and also to retroactively cover the cost of PMU operations in 2005. Verification of 2005 consumption will be completed by May 06.

D. Sector Phaseout by Country

27. The Bank has implemented and is implementing a few 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.

28. The Jordan National ODS Phaseout Plan (NOPP) approved at the 38th Meeting of the Executive Committee and scheduled for completion in 2009, commenced disbursement in 2005. Activities in the MDI, foam and MAC sectors are underway. Significant progress has been achieved in the implementation of the NOPP and individual projects despite the travel restrictions to the region (for Bank staff) and the country is meeting targets as per plan. The necessary ODS import control system is in place and imports only take place through a special license for each import issued by the Ozone Office. Contracts were signed with all remaining CFC using foam companies to be funded under the NOPP. The conversion of the pharmaceutical aerosol company (non-MDI part) has been funded and the conversion to none ODS substitutes is underway. The two main outstanding tasks are implementation of the MAC recycling program and the phase-out of CTC in the solvent sector.

29. The last leg of the commercial refrigeration sector conversion project in China – a group subproject covering the last five manufacturers of CFC-based compressors – has experienced some delay in equipment delivery in 2005 for one enterprise. This has postponed project completion until June 2006. However, phaseout has been achieved.

30. Other “one-off” sector projects that continued project implementation in 2005 include a national strategy for phasing out the use of CFC in the aerosol sector for Indonesia (which forms part of the country’s NCPP); two umbrella projects in Pakistan to completely phase out remaining CFC use in the refrigeration and foam sectors; and, a national methyl bromide phaseout strategy in the Philippines.

II. PROJECT COMPLETIONS SINCE LAST REPORT

Projects completed during this reporting period (January 1, 2005 to December 31, 2005) are highlighted in Table II-1 below.

A. ODP Phased Out Since Last Report

31. The total quantity of ODP phased out in association with the 44 projects completed during the reporting period, including one institutional strengthening project with phaseout, amounts to 21,147 tonnes ODP. Of this phaseout, 19,575 tonnes ODP was achieved in 2005. This figure also excludes phaseout that occurred at enterprises that have completed a component of an ongoing project and have already phased out CFC consumption for that component. Phaseout from ongoing projects in 2005 is 1,772 ODP tonnes. Completed projects in Table II-1 are 61 percent disbursed, leaving a balance of US\$33.9 million. 92 percent of this balance is for multi-year projects with completed annual programs.

B. Non-Investment Project Completions Since Last Report

32. Country Programs: Tunisia received MLF funding for the completion of a country program update. The CPU was approved by the 48th Executive Committee in November 2005.
33. Technical Assistance: There were no new completions in 2005 for technical assistance projects.
34. Training: The Bank hosted its Ninth Annual Financial Agents Workshop in April 2005 for country counterparts who are responsible for project execution, its financial agents, as well as for government officials, in view of their increasing prominence in project implementation through sector and national ODS phaseout plans.
35. The theme of the workshop was “Effective Partnerships for Meeting Compliance Goals.” Respective roles of FAs, NOUs and project management units (PMUs), the Bank, as well as other key players such as government agencies and ministries and other implementing agencies were considered to better understand stakeholder expectations and obligations in implementation aspects of sector and national plan implementation.
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Table II-1: Project Completions During Reporting Period

Project Name	Region	Project Number	ODP Phased Out*	Date Approved	Date of First Disbursement	Date of Completion (Actual)	Date of Financial Completion	Approved Funding	Adjustment (US\$)	Funds Disbursed (US\$)	% Funds Disbursed	Balance	Planned Commitment in Cur. Year (US\$)
Conversion from CFC-11, CFC-12, CFC-113 and MCF into HCFC for technical aerosols at Servex S.R.L.	LAC	ARG/ARS/38/INV/131	36	Nov-02	Aug-04	Feb-05		160,160	0	143,240	89	16,920	16,920
Strategy for gradual phase-out of CFC-11 and CFC-12 production: 2004 annual programme	LAC	ARG/PRO/44/INV/141	1,373	Dec-04	Dec-04	Dec-05		3,500,000	0	1,012,000	29	2,488,000	2,488,000
Terminal phase-out management plan: 2004-2005 biennial programme	LAC	BHA/PHA/44/INV/12	23	Dec-04		Dec-05		200,000	0	0	0	200,000	200,000
Extension of institutional strengthening project	LAC	CHI/SEV/38/INS/52	15	Nov-02	Dec-03	Dec-05	Dec-05	186,550	0	186,550	100	0	
Phase out of CFC-11 by conversion to HCFC-141b technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam at 29 Colombian enterprises	LAC	COL/FOA/29/INV/39	38	Nov-99	Sep-02	Jan-05	Aug-05	584,727	0	414,170	71	170,557	
Umbrella project designed to phase out of the refrigerant CFC-12 by conversion to HFC-134a and replacement of the blowing agent CFC-11 by HCFC-141b in the manufacture of commercial refrigeration systems in 17 enterprises	LAC	COL/REF/38/INV/57	8	Nov-02	Dec-05	Oct-05	Dec-05	211,636	0	81,565	39	130,071	
Conversion to CFC-free technology in the manufacture of flexibe (slabstock) polyurethane foam at Chengdu Plastics No. 7	ASP	CPR/FOA/20/INV/179	120	Oct-96	Jan-01	Apr-05	Jan-05	301,000	0	301,000	100	0	
Conversion of refrigerator manufacture from CFC-11 to pentane foam blowing agent in the production of PU insulation panels at Foshan Refrigeration Equipment General Factory	ASP	CPR/FOA/26/INV/267	120	Nov-98	Sep-00	Mar-05	Aug-05	743,500	0	743,500	100	0	

Project Name	Region	Project Number	ODP Phased Out*	Date Approved	Date of First Disbursement	Date of Completion (Actual)	Date of Financial Completion	Approved Funding	Adjustment (US\$)	Funds Disbursed (US\$)	% Funds Disbursed	Balance	Planned Commitment in Cur. Year (US\$)
Conversion of polyurethane slabstock manufacture from CFC-11 to methylene chloride and vertifoam from CFC-11 to liquid carbon dioxide technology at Shenzhou Foam Plant	ASP	CPR/FOA/29/INV/311	135	Nov-99	Oct-01	May-05	Dec-05	609,616	0	609,616	100	0	
Conversion of polyurethane slabstock manufacture from CFC-11 to liquid carbon dioxide technology in Handan Fuxing Jiahe Foam Plant	ASP	CPR/FOA/29/INV/322	137	Nov-99	Dec-02	Mar-05	Jul-05	515,970	0	515,970	100	0	
Sector plan for phase-out of CFC-11 in the China foam sector: 2005 annual programme	ASP	CPR/FOA/44/INV/424	1,335	Dec-04		Dec-05		10,903,000	0	0	0	10,903,000	5,659,500
Sector plan for halon phase-out in China: 2005 annual programme	ASP	CPR/HAL/44/INV/423	0	Dec-04		Nov-05		1,800,000	0	0	0	1,800,000	900,000
Phase out the production and consumption of CTC for process agent and other non-identified uses (phase I): 2004 annual programme	ASP	CPR/PAG/43/INV/416	6,657	Jul-04	Oct-04	Jul-05		16,000,000	0	16,000,000	100	0	
Sector plan for CFC production phase-out: 2004 annual programme	ASP	CPR/PRO/42/INV/411	4,700	Apr-04	Nov-05	Apr-05		13,000,000	0	13,000,000	100	0	
Replacement of CFC-11 foaming agent with cyclopentane and CFC-12 refrigerant with HFC-134a in the manufacture of domestic refrigerators at Shangling Electric Appliance (Group) Co. Ltd.	ASP	CPR/REF/34/INV/378	174	Jul-01	May-03	Dec-05		1,400,000	0	1,194,037	85	205,963	205,963
Technology change for the phase-out of methyl bromide in the rose plant nursery sector	LAC	ECU/FUM/38/INV/31	37	Nov-02	Dec-03	Jan-05	Feb-05	597,945	0	597,945	100	0	
National CFC phase-out plan: first tranche	LAC	ECU/PHA/41/INV/32	11	Dec-03	Dec-04	Apr-05		777,326	0	301,297	39	476,029	410,000
Conversion and aerosol filling center at PT Candi Swadaya Sentosa	ASP	IDS/ARS/22/INV/61	460	May-97	Jul-01	May-05	Oct-04	1,175,340	0	1,175,340	100	0	
Technical assistance programme for SMEs for flexible polyurethane foam at Indonesian Foam Association (AFI)	ASP	IDS/FOA/23/INV/78	370	Nov-97	Dec-02	Apr-05	Dec-05	3,538,400	0	1,554,876	44	1,983,524	

Project Name	Region	Project Number	ODP Phased Out*	Date Approved	Date of First Disbursement	Date of Completion (Actual)	Date of Financial Completion	Approved Funding	Adjustment (US\$)	Funds Disbursed (US\$)	% Funds Disbursed	Balance	Planned Commitment in Cur. Year (US\$)
Phase out of CFC-11 by conversion to 100% water based technology in the manufacture of polyurethane integral skin shoe soles at PT Udapana Swasti	ASP	IDS/FOA/35/INV/129	28	Dec-01	Dec-03	Dec-05	Dec-05	165,201	0	144,691	88	20,510	
Phase-out of residual CFCs in the foam sector (advancement)	ASP	IDS/FOA/42/INV/160	130	Apr-04	Dec-04	Dec-05		100,000	1,625,000	744,060	43	980,940	980,940
Phase-out of CFCs in the refrigeration sector (MAC) (third tranche)	ASP	IDS/REF/44/INV/165	110	Dec-04		Dec-05		1,347,300	0	0	0	1,347,300	400,000
CTC phase-out plan for the consumption and production sectors: 2004 work programme	ASP	IND/PHA/42/INV/373	0	Apr-04	Dec-05	Apr-05		9,180,112	0	1,479,157	16	7,700,955	7,700,955
CFC production sector gradual phase-out: 2004 annual programme	ASP	IND/PRO/42/INV/372	1,832	Apr-04	Jun-04	Jan-05		6,000,000	0	5,933,054	99	66,946	66,946
Substitution of CFC-12 for HAPs at the aerosol plant of Arab Chemical Industries	ASP	JOR/ARS/31/INV/64	13	Jul-00	Dec-02	Feb-05	Feb-05	49,539	0	49,539	100	0	
Extension of institutional strengthening project	ASP	JOR/SEV/40/INS/79	0	Jul-03	Jun-05	Jun-05	Jun-05	147,333	0	147,333	100	0	
National CFC phase-out plan: 2004 annual programme	ASP	MAL/PHA/44/INV/154	430	Dec-04	Dec-05	Dec-05		1,688,300	0	466,800	28	1,221,500	1,221,500
Phaseout of CFC-11 in the manufacture of flexible PUF molded and integral skin at Master Group: (Master Enterprises Ltd., Durafoam Ltd., Khyber Plastic and Polymer Industries Ltd., Procon En)	ASP	PAK/FOA/17/INV/06	205	Jul-95	Aug-99	Feb-05		1,247,330	0	1,246,300	100	1,030	
Conversion to CFC-free technology in the manufacture of polyurethane foam (flexible slabstock, flexible moulded, rigid foam) at Diamond Group of Industries	ASP	PAK/FOA/23/INV/22	64	Nov-97	Sep-01	Feb-05		563,339	0	506,935	90	56,404	56,404
Conversion from CFC-11 to water-based technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane shoe soles at Jaguar Industries	ASP	PAK/FOA/29/INV/34	40	Nov-99	Sep-04	Jun-05	Sep-05	279,280	0	273,667	98	5,613	

Project Name	Region	Project Number	ODP Phased Out*	Date Approved	Date of First Disbursement	Date of Completion (Actual)	Date of Financial Completion	Approved Funding	Adjustment (US\$)	Funds Disbursed (US\$)	% Funds Disbursed	Balance	Planned Commitment in Cur. Year (US\$)
Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b and from CFC-12 to HFC-134a technology in the manufacture of commercial refrigeration equipment at Pakistan Airconditioning Engineering Co. P. Ltd., (PAECO)	ASP	PAK/REF/32/INV/39	20	Dec-00	Dec-04	Aug-05		176,681	0	174,382	99	2,299	2,299
Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b and from CFC-12 to HFC-134a technology in the manufacture of commercial refrigeration equipment at Mumtaz Engineers	ASP	PAK/REF/32/INV/40	14	Dec-00	Dec-04	Nov-05		204,736	0	97,690	48	107,046	107,046
National CFC phase-out plan: 2005 annual programme	ASP	PHI/PHA/44/INV/75	301	Dec-04	Dec-05	Dec-05		2,160,071	0	76,436	4	2,083,635	416,727
Extension of institutional strengthening project	ASP	PHI/SEV/42/INS/73	0	Apr-04	Dec-04	Apr-05	May-05	90,566	0	90,566	100	0	
National CFC phase-out plan: 2004 annual programme	ASP	THA/PHA/42/INV/141	486	Apr-04	Dec-05	Apr-05		1,315,400	0	69,747	5	1,245,653	500,000
Extension of institutional strengthening project	ASP	THA/SEV/40/INS/139	0	Jul-03	Dec-03	Aug-05	Aug-05	346,667	0	346,667	100	0	
Phasing out of CFC-11 in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam at Coldeq by conversion to a combination of water and HCFC-141b based systems	AFR	TUN/FOA/32/INV/36	9	Dec-00	Dec-01	Jan-05		68,917	0	64,525	94	4,392	
Phasing out of CFC-11 in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam at Bafes by conversion to a combination of water and HCFC-141b based systems	AFR	TUN/FOA/32/INV/37	12	Dec-00	Dec-01	Jan-05		91,477	0	86,329	94	5,148	
Phasing out of CFC-11 in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam at Societe de Construction Industrialisee (SCI) by conversion to a combination of water and HCFC-141b based systems	AFR	TUN/FOA/32/INV/38	8	Dec-00	Dec-01	Jan-05		64,700	0	58,730	91	5,970	

Project Name	Region	Project Number	ODP Phased Out*	Date Approved	Date of First Disbursement	Date of Completion (Actual)	Date of Financial Completion	Approved Funding	Adjustment (US\$)	Funds Disbursed (US\$)	% Funds Disbursed	Balance	Planned Commitment in Cur. Year (US\$)
Phasing out of CFC-11 in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam at Societe Nouvelle de Coupe Industrielle (SNCI) by conversion to a combination of water and HCFC-141b based systems	AFR	TUN/FOA/32/INV/39	20	Dec-00	Dec-01	Jan-05		156,235	0	140,612	90	15,624	
Phasing out of CFC-11 in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam at Soften by conversion to a combination of water and HCFC-141b based systems	AFR	TUN/FOA/32/INV/40	8	Dec-00	Dec-01	Jan-05		59,079	0	58,083	98	996	
Total phase-out of CFCs plan: 2005 annual programme	EUR	TUR/PHA/44/INV/85	166	Dec-04	Jan-05	Dec-05		750,000	0	105,277	14	644,723	300,000
Umbrella project for the phase-out of MCF used as solvent by water cleaning at 21 enterprises	EUR	TUR/SOL/35/INV/76	15	Dec-01	Nov-03	Feb-05	Dec-05	518,693	0	473,214	91	45,479	
Phased reduction and closure of the entire CFC production: 2004 annual programme	LAC	VEN/PRO/44/INV/101	1,487	Dec-04	Dec-05	Dec-05		3,300,000	0	3,295,000	100	5,000	5,000
TOTAL			21,147					86,276,126	1,625,000	53,959,900	61	33,941,226	21,638,200

* Does not include phaseout achieved in 2005 by projects that were considered ongoing in 2005.

III. GLOBAL AND REGIONAL PROJECT HIGHLIGHTS

A. Global Projects

36. The World Bank has one new global project which was approved by the Executive Committee at its 47th Meeting. The Global Chiller Replacement Project received US \$6.9 million in project funding out of a \$15.2 million window for chiller replacement. The funding was provided to the Bank as seed money to replace CFC chillers in China, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Malaysia, the Philippines and Tunisia, as well as to set up a global fund which will mobilize funds for replacements in additional countries. The minimum level of external resources for replacement of chillers in the seven countries in addition to the MLF funding is set by the Executive Committee at US \$13.8 million to replace at least 150 chillers.

37. Project design was based on experiences gained through the implementation of three chiller replacement demonstration projects in Mexico, Thailand and Turkey as well as a comprehensive study in India and a global workshop funded by the MLF in 2005. In each of the three countries, different factors influenced the willingness of chiller owners to replace chillers despite the demonstrated guarantee of lower energy costs. The study found that alone, chiller owners are reticent to change their chillers before normal attrition. The energy savings is not sufficient in itself to persuade owners to replace chillers before the end of their product life. The new global chiller project is structured to address this barrier by providing an additional financial incentive.

38. The new project envisions the inclusion of other Article 5 countries on demand, and subject to funding availability, which will be allocated on a first-come, first-serve basis. By accelerating the replacement of energy-inefficient CFC-based centrifugal chillers, one outcome of the project will be to phase out the annual consumption of 2,000 tonnes of CFC in the chiller sub-sector.

39. However, chiller replacement will not only reduce CFC consumption but will also result in significant reductions of carbon emissions due to the higher energy efficiency of new chillers. The global project, as originally planned, is expected to reduce carbon emissions by 5.3 million tCO₂ a year, and reduce power demand by 416 MW. Thus, in accordance with Executive Committee Decision 47/26, efforts to mobilize additional resources from the GEF and through Carbon Finance credits are planned for 2006. Mechanisms dealing with climate change will be broached, as well as the private sector, in order to supplement and leverage additional funds.

40. Country-specific implementation arrangements in priority countries (China, India, Malaysia, Philippines, Indonesia, Jordan & Tunisia) will commence in 2006. The Bank's assessment of the cost of replacing all chillers in Article 5 countries is estimated to be \$683 million which will include a series of investment, non-investment, technical assistance, and capacity building activities.

B. Regional Projects

41. The World Bank has no outstanding regional projects.

IV. PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

A. Agency Performance Goals

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

43. “Approval” indicators measure projects that received Executive Committee approval against those planned to be delivered as per multi-year agreements and the 2005 Business Plan. For the first approval indicator, 20 annual programs associated with existing (16) and new (4) multi-year agreements were targeted for approval in 2005 per the World Bank’s business plan and in accordance with Executive Committee Decision 45/9(b)). The actual number of annual programs submitted was 18 (from 13 existing agreements and 5 new agreements) because two submissions for Indonesia (foam and MAC sector plans) were deferred until 2006 after decision by the MLF Secretariat not to forward the various annual plans of the IAs assisting Indonesia to the 47th Executive Committee Meeting due to verification issues still needing to be resolved.

44. The second approval indicator, the planned number of new individual projects (investment projects, RMPs, halon banks, institutional strengthening, technical assistance) for approval was set at 15 in the Business Plan and reduced to 11 per Dec. 45/9(b). In 2005, 7 new individual activities were approved, meaning the World Bank accomplished this target by 64%.

45. There are four “implementation” indicators. The first implementation indicator measures performance in multi-year projects, namely whether milestone activities and ODS consumption and production levels were achieved as planned. In 2005, Bank partner countries executing the 19 existing multi-year agreements (prior to 2005) that were targeted in the business plan met their targeted ODS phaseout and policy milestones. (This includes 3 multi-year agreements where an annual program was not due for submission in 2005.)

46. The second implementation indicator focuses on ODS phased out in individual projects versus what was planned in the progress report (this excludes multi-year project phaseout per MLF Secretariat guidance). The World Bank had targeted 4,660 ODP tonnes of phaseout in 2005 by individual projects based only on what projects were expected to complete in 2005. This target was changed through Dec. 45/9(b) to 6,744 ODP tonnes. Based on the annual ODP reductions reported for previous years in comparison to this year’s ODS phaseout performance, a total of 2,376 ODP tonnes were phased out by individual World Bank projects.

47. The Bank again did not achieve its target because the target was set at a level that was not possible to meet, most likely because it was set based on planned completions in 2005 and corresponding planned phaseout – regardless if a previously ongoing project had already achieved phaseout the year before. Of the projects that did not complete on time, most have achieved additional ODS phaseout. As mentioned in the previous annual report, the limitation of having only one indicator that targets ODP phaseout only from individual projects in the new performance indicator approach, is that the overall ODP phaseout performance of the MLF from all MLF projects is no longer highlighted. The bulk of the phaseout for projects under Bank implementation comes from multi-year projects. In 2005, total consumption and production phaseout was over 39,000 ODP tonnes.

48. For the third implementation indicator, “project completion,” the World Bank expected 55 investment and non-investment projects to be completed in 2005. This excludes project preparation and core unit approvals. A total of 44 projects reached actual completion in 2005 - 80% of the target. The reasons for delay in completion vary, including the need to obtain equipment disposal certificates and delays in equipment delivery.

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

50. There are three “administrative” indicators. The Bank met all of the three administrative targets. For Speed of Financial Completion, the Bank had shown that the average number of months from project completion to financial completion was within 11 months from the required date in its 2005 Business Plan. The Bank’s 2005 Progress Report data indicates that the average duration of project completion to financial completions in 2005 is 9 months.

51. The Bank committed to submit to the Executive Committee 100 percent of PCRs for the number of projects completed in the 2005 PCR reporting period in its 2005 Business Plan. In the 2005 PCR reporting, 54 individual investment and non-investment projects completed and a total of 58 PCRs in the same period were submitted, meaning that the Bank achieved the target by over 100 percent. If applying the target set with the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer of submitting 41 PCRs in 2005, then the Bank met the target by 140%. Finally, the 2005 Progress Report was submitted on time for achievement of the third administrative indicator.

52. Table IV-1 summarizes the World Bank’s performance relative to indicators per Decision 45/9(b) on the Bank’s 2005 Business Plan.

Table IV-1: World Bank Performance Goals

Category of Performance Indicator	Item	Weighting	2005 Target	2005 Actual
Approval	Number of annual programmes of existing multi-year agreements approved vs. those planned	20	20	18
Approval	Number of individual projects/activities approved vs. those planned	20	11	7
Implementation	Milestone activities completed (e.g., policy measures, regulatory assistance)/ODS levels achieved for approved multi-year annual tranches vs. those planned	20	19	19
Implementation	ODS phased-out for individual projects vs. those planned per progress reports	5	8,076 MT ODP	2,376 MT ODP
Implementation	Project completion (pursuant to Dec. 28/2 for investment projects) and as defined for non-investment projects vs. those planned in progress reports	5	55	44
Implementation	Percentage of policy/regulatory assistance completed vs. that planned	10	N/A	All countries with WB multiyr projects in compliance and targets met per APs submitted and approved
Administrative	Speed of financial completion vs. that required per progress report completion dates	10	11 months	9 months
Administrative	Timely submission of project completion reports vs. those agreed	5	100%	100%
Administrative	Timely submission of progress reports and responses unless otherwise agreed	5	100%	100%

53. According to Decision 41/93, traditional indicators of performance are to be maintained for trend analysis. The 2005 outcomes are thus highlighted in the following paragraphs in terms of disbursement, value of projects approved, cost of project preparation, cost-effectiveness, distribution of projects among countries, speed of first disbursement, speed of completion and net emission due to delays. Table IV-2 summarizes the World Bank's performance relative to indicators on delivery speed, ODP phaseout and cost-effectiveness established for the business planning process.

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	Overall
Delivery Speed	Signing	Mos.	48	35	30	21	15	13	15	13	11	10	8	11	14	0	9	18
	First Disb.	Mos.	47	43	35	27	22	22	27	21	21	24	17	18	18	11	6	25
	Last Disb.	Mos.	52	59	55	58	52	53	48	35	50	42	27	37	0	0	0	51
ODP Phaseout	Amount	Percentage	77	100	117	103	100	92	100	100	100	102	100	101	99	93	44	84
	Speed	Mos.	62	56	44	50	43	42	43	35	40	42	21	23	16	18	17	40
Cost Effective	Average	US\$ per Kg ODP	8.61	0.92	11.54	3.03	9.69	7.25	1.91	2.28	2.68	3.03	3.47	3.69	5.47	3.19	0.68	2.46

54. Based on data from the 2005 Progress Report, the actual net emissions was calculated as 17,651 ODP tonnes. Actual cost of project preparation in 2005 was US\$263,250 (excluding support costs), or, 0.40 percent of investment project approvals in 2005. Overall speed of ODS phaseout was, in 2005, 40 months. Actual overall speed of first disbursement is 25 months.

55. Nineteen investment projects worth a total of US \$68 million (excluding support costs) were submitted and approved in 2005. These projects will result in the phaseout of 65,722 ODP tonnes (including the phaseout of multi-year projects associated with the tranches approved in 2005). The average cost-effectiveness of the projects approved in 2005 is US \$1.04/kg ODP.

56. The Bank completed 4 non-investment projects in the reporting period. The overall speed of first disbursement is 14 months at the end of 2005. Overall speed of completion is 32 months by the end of the reporting period. Total funds disbursed for non-investment activities (excluding demonstration projects) in 2005 are US\$1,221,964.

Table IV-3: World Bank Indicators of Implementation Progress – Non-Investment

Indicator	Measure	Unit	1991-93	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Overall
Speed of Delivery	1st Disb.	Mos.	21	14	19	5	7	35	22	25	29	12	12	10	7	14
	To Completion	Mos.	33	24	28	n/a	14	97	91	26	45	37	12	29	13	32

B. Cumulative Completed Investment Projects

57. Since 1991, the World Bank's cumulative total of completed investment projects has grown to 494, resulting in the reduction in consumption of 88,729 tonnes ODP and in production of 77,539 tonnes ODP. Out of a total of US \$602,281,927 of approved Multilateral Fund financing for completed projects, 91 percent of funds have been disbursed. The average number of months from approval to first disbursement has been 25, the average number of months from approval to completion has been 40, at an average cost-effectiveness of US \$3.62/kg. These averages include projects both before and after initiation of the umbrella grant agreement approval process.

58. The number of investment projects completed in 2005 was 40. Table IV-4 below provides a summary of completed investment projects at both a regional and sectoral level.

Table IV-4: 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	494	602,281,927	91%	88,729	77,539	25	40	\$3.62
Region								
Africa	16	4,715,834	94%	435	0	24	49	\$10.84
Asia & Pacific	360	519,003,306	90%	81,704	74,679	25	40	\$3.32
Europe	32	24,481,878	93%	3,318	0	12	18	\$7.38
Latin America and Caribbean	86	54,080,909	92%	3,272	2,860	31	47	\$8.82
Global	n/a	0	0%	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sector								
Aerosol	28	12,751,633	99%	19,552	0	29	45	\$0.65
Foam	201	115,276,766	81%	22,026	0	25	42	\$5.23
Fumigants	2	964,385	100%	87	0	12	35	\$11.06
Halon	13	55,278,850	95%	30,129	29,988	18	26	\$0.92
Multiple Sectors	4	2,800,000	93%	419	0	28	78	\$6.69
Other	2	5,059,360	100%	404	0	28	41	\$12.52
Phaseout Plan	20	53,096,274	50%	3,142	0	18	13	\$16.90
Process Agent	5	40,330,316	100%	624	9,295	11	19	\$4.07
Production	16	144,407,120	98%	0	38,256	10	10	\$3.77
Refrigeration	174	162,216,008	98%	11,762	0	27	45	\$13.79
Solvents	28	9,706,119	100%	562	0	29	27	\$17.27
Sterilant	1	395,095	100%	21	0	3	18	\$19.10
Implementation Characteristics								
Agency Implementation	0	0	0%	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
National Implementation	494	602,281,927	91%	88,729	77,539	25	40	\$3.62
Time or Objective-Sensitive Accounts								
Time-Sensitive	0	0	0%	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Objective-Sensitive	494	602,281,927	91%	88,729	77,539	25	40	\$3.62
Disbursement Method								
During Implementation	456	584,012,126	90%	86,841	77,539	25	42	\$3.55
After Implementation	23	11,126,575	100%	1,036	0	29	27	\$10.73
Retroactive Funding	15	7,143,226	100%	851	0	24	1	\$8.40

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

C. Cumulative Completed Non-Investment Projects

59. Since 1991, the World Bank's cumulative total of completed non-investment projects has grown to 87. Out of a total of US \$13,440,491 of approved Multilateral Fund financing, 99 percent of funds have been disbursed. (This is due to early line of grant projects in Tunisia and Jordan with approved funding which was redistributed among investment and non-investment projects under the grant. Overall disbursement for these line of grant projects is within the approved amount.) 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 33.

Table IV-5: 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	87	13,440,491	99%	19	33
Region					
Africa	12	1,800,821	100%	13	31
Asia & Pacific	33	7,865,693	99%	19	39
Europe	6	767,512	100%	20	34
Latin America and Caribbean	25	2,799,569	100%	23	34
Global	11	206,896	100%	2	14
Sector					
Aerosol	2	372,662	100%	17	45
Foam	2	1,671,013	100%	34	51
Fumigants	1	80,000	100%	33	45
Halon	0	0	0%	n/a	n/a
Multiple Sectors	1	53,792	100%	56	58
Other	0	0	0%	n/a	n/a
Phaseout Plan	0	0	0%	n/a	n/a
Process Agent	0	0	0%	n/a	n/a
Production	0	0	0%	n/a	n/a
Refrigeration	14	4,921,906	98%	42	58
Several	67	6,341,118	100%	12	26
Solvents	0	0	0%	n/a	n/a
Sterilant	0	0	0%	n/a	n/a
Implementation Characteristics					
Agency Implementation	40	1,954,628	100%	4	15
National Implementation	47	11,485,863	99%	29	48
Time or Objective-sensitive Accounts					
Time-Sensitive	40	2,280,744	100%	4	15
Objective-Sensitive	47	11,159,747	99%	29	48
Disbursement Method					
During Implementation	86	12,532,336	99%	19	32
After Implementation	1	908,155	100%	25	64
Retroactive Funding	0	0	0%	n/a	n/a

Note:

- (1) Per decision 22/11(a)(vi), project preparation is not included as a non-investment project.
- (2) The sum of each section (Region, Sector, etc.) equals the Grand Total.

D. Cumulative Ongoing Investment Projects

60. Since 1991, the World Bank's cumulative total of ongoing investment projects has decreased from 58 in the previous year to 37. Out of a total of US \$88,345,702 of approved Multilateral Fund financing, 38 percent of funds have been disbursed. The average number of months from approval to first disbursement has been 28, the average number of months from approval to the current expected completion dates is 41, with an average cost-effectiveness of US \$1.27/kg.

Table IV-6: Cumulative Ongoing 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 2006	Avg. No. of Months from Approval to 1st Disbursement	Avg. No. of Months from Approval to Planned Completion	Avg. Length of Delay in Project Planned Completion	Overall Cost-Effectiveness to the Fund (US\$/kg.)*
GRAND TOTAL	37	88,345,702	38%	20	54%	58,959,085	67%	28	41	46	\$1.27
Region											
Africa	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Asia & Pacific	24	75,174,350	32%	15	63%	47,450,687	63%	30	45	44	\$1.11
Europe	2	1,229,040	39%	1	50%	829,040	67%	11	45	50	\$6.83
Latin America and Caribbean	11	11,942,312	72%	4	36%	10,679,358	89%	23	33	48	\$7.63
Global	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sector											
Aerosol	2	624,250	19%	2	100%	343,940	55%	17	39	n/a	\$4.90
Foam	5	10,358,513	57%	4	80%	6,926,798	67%	50	67	55	\$5.16
Fumigants	3	1,717,734	28%	1	33%	679,040	40%	11	38	50	\$19.09
Halon	3	12,531,000	5%	2	67%	1,177,131	9%	29	58	42	\$0.72
Multiple Sectors	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Other	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Phaseout Plan	10	8,405,198	1%	1	10%	3,519,485	42%	36	24	7	\$0.47
Process Agent	3	17,114,480	8%	1	33%	10,000,000	58%	5	33	n/a	\$0.83
Production	5	28,650,000	72%	4	80%	28,390,000	99%	9	19	4	\$2.93
Refrigeration	5	8,655,827	49%	4	80%	7,633,991	88%	37	70	71	\$6.96
Solvents	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sterilant	1	288,700	42%	1	100%	288,700	100%	29	41	17	\$19.91
Implementation Characteristics											
Agency Implementation	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
National Implementation	37	88,345,702	38%	20	54%	58,959,085	67%	28	41	46	\$1.27
Time or Objective-sensitive Accounts											
Time-Sensitive	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Objective-Sensitive	37	88,345,702	38%	20	54%	58,959,085	67%	28	41	46	\$1.27
Disbursement Method											
During Implementation	37	88,345,702	38%	20	54%	58,959,085	67%	28	41	46	\$1.27
After Implementation	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Retroactive Funding	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

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

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

E. Cumulative Ongoing Non-Investment Projects

61. Since 1991, the World Bank's cumulative total of ongoing non-investment projects is 23. Out of a total of US \$11,901,628 of approved Multilateral Fund financing, 20 percent of funds have been disbursed. The average number of months from approval to first disbursement has been 20, the average number of months from the date of approval to the current expected completion date is 53.

Table IV-7: Cumulative Ongoing Non-Investment Projects

Item	No. of Projects	Approved Funds + Adjustment (US\$)	% of Funds Disbursed	No. of Projects Disbursing	% of Projects Disbursing	Estimated Disbursements + Funds Disbursed	% Funds Expected to be Disbursed by End of 2006	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	23	11,901,628	20%	17	74%	4,287,637	36%	20	53	20
Region										
Africa	2	322,667	86%	2	100%	322,667	100%	8	32	16
Asia & Pacific	8	2,113,755	48%	7	88%	1,518,796	72%	16	54	19
Europe	3	899,250	19%	2	67%	564,832	63%	18	52	23
Latin America and Caribbean	8	1,681,344	52%	6	75%	1,681,343	100%	31	57	27
Global	2	6,884,612	0%	0	0%	200,000	3%	n/a	55	n/a
Sector										
Aerosol	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Foam	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Fumigants	4	1,297,374	48%	4	100%	1,088,374	84%	35	82	36
Halon	6	1,879,070	43%	3	50%	1,420,494	76%	34	77	37
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	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Process Agent	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Production	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Refrigeration	1	6,884,612	0%	0	0%	200,000	3%	n/a	97	n/a
Several	12	1,840,572	49%	10	83%	1,578,770	86%	10	28	9
Solvents	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sterilant	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Implementation Characteristics										
Agency Implementation	2	80,000	50%	1	50%	80,000	100%	8	20	10
National Implementation	21	11,821,628	19%	16	76%	4,207,637	36%	21	56	21
Time or Objective-sensitive Accounts										
Time-Sensitive	10	1,650,572	46%	8	80%	1,388,770	84%	10	25	6
Objective-Sensitive	13	10,251,056	15%	9	69%	2,898,868	28%	30	74	32
Disbursement Method										
During Implementation	22	11,808,353	20%	17	77%	4,194,362	36%	20	55	21
After Implementation	1	93,275	0%	0	0%	93,275	100%	n/a	13	n/a
Retroactive Funding	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a

Note:

- (1) Per decision 22/11(a)(vi), project preparation is not included as a non-investment project.
- (2) The sum of each section (Region, Sector, etc.) equals the Grand Total.

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

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

62. Projects with new partner countries or with new operational modalities have required legal agreements between the country and the World Bank. This recently applied to Antigua and Barbuda, Vietnam and Venezuela.

63. Antigua and Barbuda is implementing a terminal CFC phaseout plan with the Bank. The preparation of the grant agreement to channel the grant funds from the Multilateral Fund to Antigua and Barbuda is in its last stages. Pending final clearance, the grant agreement package will be submitted to the country for negotiation and signing. The grant agreement will have provisions that permit retroactive reimbursement. This will permit Antigua and Barbuda to be reimbursed for activities undertaken before the agreement was signed.

64. Vietnam received approval of MLF funding for a National CFC Phaseout Plan in April 2005. The new grant agreement between Vietnam and the Bank has been prepared and is expected to be signed on January 23, 2006. Similarly to Antigua and Barbuda, the agreement will permit PMU operations undertaken in 2005 to be retroactively funded.

65. The production sector closure project in Venezuela was approved in December 2004 and received additional funding in July 2005. The Grant Agreement was signed and became effective in May 2005 which permitted disbursement of nearly 100% of the total US\$11.4 million approved by the end of 2005.

66. Finally, the existing Grant Agreement between the World Bank and the Government of Thailand had to be amended to incorporate the Department of Agriculture (DOA) as the executing agency upon the approval of the National Methyl Bromide Phaseout Plan in December 2004. The agreement was amended, signed by the Bank in September 2005 and countersigned by the Ministry of Finance in October 2005. The signature of a memorandum of agreement between DOA and the Financial Intermediary will take place in 2006 to allow disbursements to proceed for capital cost items.

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

67. A list of active World Bank project preparation activities is presented in the table below. Total funds approved for these projects are US \$465,500, of which US \$68,250 has been disbursed. Planned commitments for the seven project preparation activities that are moving forward are US \$397,250.

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
LAC	ARG/ARS/45/PRP/142	Preparation of MDI phase-out plan		50,000	0	0	0	50,000	50,000
ASP	CPR/ARS/43/PRP/415	Project preparation for pharmaceutical aerosol		135,500	0	0	0	135,500	135,500
ASP	CPR/PAG/42/PRP/408	Project preparation for the second phase of process agents phase-out	Dec-05	125,000	0	56,250	45	68,750	68,750
LAC	ECU/FUM/45/PRP/34	Preparation of a methyl bromide project		25,000	0	0	0	25,000	25,000
LAC	ECU/SOL/45/PRP/35	Preparation of a TCA phase-out project		20,000	0	0	0	20,000	20,000
ASP	IDS/PHA/46/PRP/170	Project preparation funds for the development of a phase-out plan for		45,000	0	0	0	45,000	45,000
ASP	VIE/FUM/44/PRP/44	Project preparation for methyl bromide phase-out plan	Dec-05	65,000	0	12,000	18	53,000	53,000
		Total		465,500	0	68,250	15	397,250	397,250

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

A. Meetings Attended

68. Table VI.1 indicates the meetings attended by World Bank Staff on all Montreal Protocol related work in 2005.

Table VI-1: MP Meetings Attended by World Bank Staff in 2005

Dates	City	Meetings Attended
January 24	Montreal, Canada	Interagency coordination meeting
February 1-3	Montreal, Canada	Interagency coordination meeting
March 7-9	Frankfurt, Germany	Halons Technical Options Committee Meeting
March 31-April 1	Washington, DC, USA	9 th Annual Financial Agents Workshop
April 4-8	Montreal, Canada	45 th ExCom Meeting
April 18-20	Bridgetown, Barbados	Main Meeting of Ozone Officers from the English Speaking Caribbean Countries
June 27-30	Montreal, Canada	25 th Meeting of the Open-ended Working Group
July 1	Montreal, Canada	2 nd Extraordinary Meeting of the Parties
July 2	Montreal, Canada	34 th Meeting of the Implementation Committee
July 4-8	Montreal, Canada	46 th ExCom Meeting
September 6-8	Pattaya, Thailand	EAP/ENV Regional Workshop on Montreal Protocol Implementation
September 27	Washington, DC, USA	Meeting on global CFC chiller replacement
October 3-5	Kathmandu, Nepal	South Asia Network Meeting of Ozone Officers
October 13-14	Hua Hin, Thailand	Small Group Meeting on MB Phaseout in the margins of the SEAP Network Meeting
October 14	Montreal, Canada	Interagency coordination meeting
November 21-25	Montreal, Canada	47 th ExCom Meeting
December 7-9	Dakar, Senegal	35 th Meeting of the Implementation Committee
December 12-16	Dakar, Senegal	17 th Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol & 7 th Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention

B. Implementing Agency and Other Cooperation

69. Cooperation and coordination by the World Bank with the three Implementing Agencies and Bilateral Agencies is ongoing and present directly through shared project implementation in national ODS phaseout plans such as in Indonesia, and in meetings and workshops occurring throughout the year.

70. The Governments of Mexico and Argentina requested the involvement of the Bank in a specific component of their respective NCPPs. This resulted in amendments to the existing Executive Committee agreements with the Lead Implementing Agency, UNIDO in 2005. Accordingly, the Bank worked with UNIDO to determine implementation and monitoring and reporting arrangements within the NCPP frameworks and future cooperation is implicit.

71. The Bank continues to work with Sweden on two projects in East Asia – the NCPP in the Philippines and the halon management programme and halon banking project in Thailand (which was revised and resubmitted to the Executive Committee at its 47th Meeting). In addition, both UNDP and UNEP have worked with the Bank and India on the technical assistance component of the halon phaseout sector plan and the CFC production closure project respectively.

72. Finally, close cooperation with UNDP continues in Indonesia, in particular due to consumption verification in various sectors and its relationship to import/export issue. Cooperation has been formalized through a Memorandum of Understanding between UNDP and the World Bank which is underlined by a cost-sharing arrangement has been made for project staff at the country level.

C. Other Issues

73. The focus of World Bank Montreal Protocol activities in 2005 were in the development and implementation of sector and national ODS phaseout plans, in initiating a new global activity in the chiller subsector and closing older umbrella projects of traditional investment projects. Only 13 traditional investment activities and 12 technical assistance or demonstration projects remain open at the end of 2005. A major umbrella project in India, ODS II, was closed in 2005, comprising of 76 individual projects that were approved over US\$34 million by the Executive Committee. Other countries are also wrapping up umbrella projects such as China (ODS III umbrella), Pakistan and Chile, which are expected to be closed next year. Future ODP phaseout will thus stem from multi-year agreements making the second implementation indicator, “ODS phased-out for individual projects” less relevant in the case of the Bank.

74. In 2005, issues of particular concern to the Bank concerned the chiller subsector, the CTC sector in China and monitoring of and reporting on multi-year projects. The Bank is pleased to see that the Executive Committee has recognized the significance of the Global Chiller Project (described more fully in Section III.A) in not only addressing CFC phaseout but in reducing energy consumption, and in turn, reducing carbon emissions. The Bank strongly supports further development of projects which are able to combine several environmental objectives, leverage funds from multiple sources and exploit inter-linkages.

75. China received approval of Phase II of the CTC Production and Consumption Phaseout in Process Agents Project in November 2005 (see Section I.C. on multi-year projects for more information). The Bank is interested to see how the decision by the Executive Committee to take it upon itself in determining acceptable levels of CTC emissions will play out in the future with the Parties to the Montreal Protocol, as the devolution of this type of decision-making is a first in Montreal Protocol history.

76. In terms of monitoring and reporting in multi-year agreements, the 47th Meeting of the Executive Committee adopted new reporting requirements for multi-year projects based on a series of recommendations made by the MLF Secretariat. The World Bank had raised several concerns with regards to the new recommendations before they were approved by the Executive Committee. The main concern was that Decision 47/50 and previous decisions taken in the context of projects with implementation delays and completed projects with balances appeared to be recasting these performance-based agreements as traditional, investment-oriented conversion projects. Annual tranches are being treated more and more as individual projects with the expectation that specific details of progress, along with the flow of resources are reported at the activity level.

77. This trend, if continued, may conflict with what Article 5 countries with multi-year projects understand to be their obligations as per their agreement with the Executive Committee. In most of the multi-year agreements where the Bank is serving as an Implementing Agency, it is the responsibility of the country to do the reporting – i.e. to prepare the annual work plans and to track financial flows at all levels. When new reporting requirements are added post facto, this, in essence, changes the terms of the agreements. The Bank fully supports the sharing of information and full transparency as implementation proceeds with the Executive Committee as it is essential to enable Executive Committee decision-making and monitoring. However, a balance is needed where reporting is sufficient for these purposes but not overzealous to the point that the unique nature of performance-based, country-driven sector and national ODS phaseout plans is compromised. Countries will have to focus most of their attention on meeting their obligations per the Executive Committee agreements, and of course the Montreal Protocol, in particular as ODS consumption and production ceilings sharply decrease in 2007. Meeting obligations when implementing annual work plans should be the priority and reporting should be simply a tool to help countries, the Executive Committee and Implementing Agencies determine if countries are on the right track.

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Annex I

COUNTRY DEVELOPMENTS

Environment Department

The World Bank

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA*Country Developments*

The Executive Committee approved Antigua and Barbuda's National CFC Phaseout Plan in December 2004. The World Bank has worked with the Government to establish a legal agreement for channeling the funds to the country and the preparation of the grant agreement is in the last stages. Pending final clearance which is expected in 2006, the grant agreement package will be submitted to Antigua and Barbuda for its final review and signing.

In parallel to that process, the Government and the Bank have worked together to lay down the ground work required for supporting implementation of the NCPP. In order to allow implementation of the Terminal Phase-out Plan to move forward without delays once the agreement is signed, consideration has been made to include provisions for retroactive reimbursement in the agreement. Finally, to familiarize the country with some of the implementation and financial management issues surrounding project implementation, the Bank financed the attendance of a country representative at its Ninth Annual Financial Agents Workshop. A mission is expected in June 2006.

ARGENTINA*Country Developments*

The umbrella project suffered delays in its implementation due to changes in the government (Secretary of Industry). The total number of projects in the portfolio has reached 22. Four of the projects are under execution (Halon Bank, Methyl Bromide, FIASA (production sector), and Neba). Two projects (Delta and Servex) are physically completed and awaiting financial closure. Neba had not recovered from its legal and financial difficulties as of the end of 2005 and a local court sought expressions of interest from private enterprises interested in taking ownership of the plant and the project. New ownership for NEBA was found at the beginning of 2006. Finally, the chiller replacement component of Argentina's existing NCPP was approved at the 47th Executive Committee Meeting.

One new project is under development for MDIs and planned for submission to the Executive Committee in late 2006. The proposed MDI project is included in the 2005-2007 World Bank Business Plan that was submitted to the Executive Committee in early 2005.

BAHAMAS*Country Developments*

The Bahamas Terminal Phaseout Management Plan (TPMP) became fully operational in mid-2004. Two tranches of funds have been approved by the Executive Committee to date, with the first tranche completely disbursed to the country. The Bahamas is believed to have met its consumption reduction target for 2004-2005, with 23 tonnes being imported in 2005 – 2 tonnes under the ceiling. This consumption still needs to be verified.

Because CFC demand declined faster than anticipated, a number of activities proposed in the 2004-2005 Biennial Action Plan became unnecessary. The plan therefore emphasized more public awareness and training of customs and other relevant stakeholders to ensure that ODS consumption reduction achievement thus far would be sustainable. The Bahamas is preparing the next Biennial Action Plan along with the 2005 verification and financial audit for 2004-2005.

The BEST Commission has continued its intensive public awareness activities, as well as its delivering training targeted to MAC and refrigeration sector technicians and to customs officers which are key to the TPMP.

BRAZIL

Country Developments

All approved projects are physically and financially completed.

CHILE

A. Country Developments

One project continues active implementation in 2006: the phaseout of halon consumption. A methyl bromide consumption phaseout project was approved by the Executive Committee in 2005, however, this project was subsequently withdrawn by the Chilean government because of political difficulties, and is currently under re-evaluation with UNDP. These funds will be returned to the Multilateral Fund at the 49th Executive Committee Meeting.

The halon project has required establishment of an import-quota system in order to move to implementation, which, in turn, has required passage of enabling legislation and issuance of regulations. The law was passed in 2005, issued by presidential decree in March 2006, and the regulations are presently under development.

B. Institutional Strengthening Unit

The National Ozone Unit in the Comisión Nacional del Medio Ambiente continues its work on project implementation and in coordinating activities of all implementing agencies active in the country, and has been re-funded by the Executive Committee for US \$186,500 through 2007 in November 2005.

CHINA

Country Developments

China has phased out more than 132,000 ODP tonnes in the consumption and production sectors through World Bank-implemented projects since the early 1990s. Projects under implementation by the Bank for China fall under the ODS III and ODS IV Bank umbrella projects.

ODS III: There are 94 MLF-funded investment activities under the ODS III project. Of these 94 activities, 7 have been cancelled and 87 completed as of the end of 2005.

ODS IV: Thirty annual programs have been approved by the MLF (including 2006 annual programs): nine annual programs for the halon sector plan, eight annual programs for the CFC production closure plan, five for the foam sector plan, five for CTC phaseout in the process agent sector (four for phase I, one for phase II), one MAC sector plan, one sector plan for the commercial refrigeration sector, and one sector plan for the TCA sector. Nineteen of the annual programs have already been completed (seven halon, six CFC production, two foam, three CTC/PA I, and one MAC).

COLOMBIA

Country Developments

The Bank's MP program in Colombia is entering its final stages, as the last two projects that remained under implementation, namely umbrella projects for the foam and commercial refrigeration sectors, were physically and financially completed in 2005. These two projects contributed to a combined phaseout of roughly 46 ODP tonnes.

A final project was approved at the 47th Executive Committee Meeting for the phaseout of CTC used as a process agent in the manufacture of chlorine. Funds were also received, through this project, to assist the Government in the phaseout of all non-essential uses of CTC. Implementation of this project is expected to take two years, however, it will be transferred to UNDP in 2006.

ECUADOR

A. Country Developments

During 2005, the Government of Ecuador received approval of US \$439,319 for a national phaseout plan in 2005. Three companies (Industrias Verton, Mora Refrigeración, and Rojas Cepero Hermanos) participated in the industrial conversion process. Rojas Cepero Hermanos completed their conversion during 2005 (including destruction of equipment), while Verton and Cepero started the process of importing the new equipment. This subcomponent is expected to be completed during 2006. With respect to strengthening of customs, six portable detectors were acquired and a gas chromatograph is being procured. The customs office conditioned a lab to house the chromatograph. In addition, training of customs officers on how to prevent illegal trade of ODS was carried out during the year.

The recovery and recycling component of the NCPP is well under way. Initial equipment (fifteen R&R machines) has been acquired. The PIU and SECAP trained 48 workshops in three cities (Quito, Cuenca, and Guayaquil). Procurement of 48 machines, both R&R and 3R, is underway. Finally, a high demand was identified in the past in the solvent subsector. During January 2006 an international team of experts will travel to Ecuador to provide technical assistance to consumers and importers of solvents. Their report will be the basis to determine whether a new project for this sector should be prepared and submitted to the Secretariat during 2006.

With regards to the methyl bromide subsector, the investment project was concluded during January 2005, when the baseline equipment was destroyed. The second subproject in this sector, the demonstration with ESPE (Escuela Politecnica del Ejercito), was unilaterally changed by the Executive Committee from a demonstration project with no phaseout planned to a technical assistance project with an expected phaseout of 15 ODP tonnes; the project progressed very well in 2005. Six different alternative treatments were tested, and the results presented at an international seminar during the second half of 2005. A compendium of the alternatives to methyl bromide is being prepared for publication, as well as a set of booklets that will be distributed to unions and users around the country.

B. Institutional Strengthening Unit

For the institutional strengthening activities, in 2005, public awareness campaigns were still underway, including participation in Ozone Day, the children's 2nd National Paint Contest (children from all 22 provinces participated), seminars in high schools in Quito, as well as the release of brochures and technical sheets on ozone depletion. In addition, a training course on ozone depletion was carried out for the 22 Provincial Environmental and Road Education Chiefs.

INDIA

Country Developments

The Ozone Cell of the Ministry of Environment and Forests issued quotas for the production of CTC for non-feedstock applications in early 2005. The protocol for verifying CTC production and CTC feedstock consumption was finalized in the second quarter of 2005. The four CTC producers and all CTC feedstock users have been licensed and agree to the verification protocol. A trial verification was initiated during the fourth quarter of 2005. The actual verification of 2005 consumption and production will be carried out during the first or second quarter of 2006.

Two disbursements amounting to US \$10 million were made in 2005. Additional disbursement of US \$7.1 million will be made during the first quarter of 2006. This will leave a balance of less than US \$940,000 from the approved funds. This balance will be disbursed in 2006. In 2005, two workshops for the consumption sector were organized to assist CTC-consuming enterprises to prepare their applications for funding from the GOI to support their phaseout activities. A coordination meeting was held by MOEF to develop a coordinated annual implementation plan for 2005. The PMU has been fully operational. A project implementation manual has been finalized and is being used as a basis for reviewing and approving all subprojects under the sector phaseout plan. Technical appraisal of more than 20 enterprises was completed in 2005.

The Bank plans to undertake at least three supervision missions in 2006. This intense supervision is required in order to maintain the momentum of project implementation during the first couple years of the project.

The Ozone Cell has already issued the CY2006 production quota in accordance with the Production Quota Order under the Ozone Rule to the four CFC producers. The maximum production quota for 2006 is at the level stipulated in the Agreement for the Project (7,342 MT). In 2006, the Ozone Cell will continue its effort to strengthen the monitoring system of CFC distribution in India through registration

of sellers, dealers and buyers of CFCs. In approving export licenses to CFC producers, the Ozone Cell will take into account information received from importing countries on their registered importers.

Activities will be organized to strengthen public awareness targeted to end users (i.e., owners of CFC equipment). For example, the Ozone Cell is exploring an opportunity to partner with the private sector to organize free servicing days, targeting taxi companies in four cities. Other activities to support implementation of the ongoing sector plan for the refrigeration servicing sector, including additional dealer workshops to extend the coverage of the registration system mentioned above, will be carried out in this calendar year.

In 2006, the Ozone Cell will launch a new initiative, development of a monitoring protocol. Given that funding for CFC phaseout related activities from the Multilateral Fund could be available only up to 2010, it is necessary for a long-term plan to ensure that mandates of the PMU will be mainstreamed into the MOEF's operational functions. This would help define what relevant actions or systems should be set up now and what activities should be undertaken by the PMU to ensure a smooth transition.

INDONESIA

Country Developments

Two traditional investment projects are ongoing as of the end of 2005, including one foam group project under the Indonesian Foam Association and the halon banking and management project.

The AFI molded project was physically and financially completed in December 2005. For the AFI box foam project, all 54 units of equipment have been distributed to foam recipients, and commissioning and trials of all 54 units has been completed. The disposal of baseline equipment of the 54 foam enterprises is currently ongoing, however, as at the end of 2005 it successfully phased out 954 ODP tonnes.

A Halon Advisory Panel meeting was held on October 26-27, 2005 to discuss among others the categorizing of halon for essential use/critical use, listing of interim critical use, and strategizing halon management including setting up a regulation on halon. The GMF has prioritized the objective of addressing the essential users, fire authorities and the fire equipment industry (including distributors) as critical to the success of the halon banking operation.

The Government of Indonesia is making some progress in improving the import licensing and quota system to monitor and control the import of Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS). The Bank was apprised that PT.PPI (the only registered importer in Indonesia) now has the mechanism to nominate another importer in Indonesia to import ODS. A revised draft amendment to the existing regulation has been prepared which will be enacted once agreement is reached by the Ministry of Trade. The Standard Operating Procedure has been drafted for the import licensing and quota system and circulated amongst the various government stakeholders. Meetings are now regularly being held with the Ministry of Trade, the legal importer (PPI), the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Industry, and KLH to discuss the amendment of the Decree No. 789/MPP/KEP/12/2002. The Directorate General of Customs and Excise signed a memorandum of understanding in December 2005 to jointly control, prevent, detect and examine the documentation of ODS arriving in the country. Under the eight-point agreement, the Ministry of Environment will train customs and excise officials to increase their capacity to identify these substances.

JORDAN

A. Country Developments

The last remaining ongoing aerosol project Arab Chemicals, was completed per Dec. 28/2 in February 2005. With this completion, all traditional investment projects under Bank implementation have been completed. The exception is the terminal halon umbrella project. All enterprises covered by the project have been converted, however, some training workshops remain and a study tour which has proven difficult to execute. A technical assistance project also was ongoing by the end of 2005, the halon banking project. Past delays were due to issues opening the letter of credit for the equipment. In January 2005, the remaining equipment was delivered.

The implementation of the National ODS Phaseout Plan (NOPP) is progressing as scheduled with disbursement occurring in 2005. Under the MDI component, the Arab Center for Pharmaceutical Products was awarded a contract. Equipment was delivered in May 05 and commissioned in November. Under the foam component, six companies have been identified and are implementing subprojects. Finally, for the MAC component, the equipment procurement process has begun and a contract award for the equipment is expected in 2006.

To complement the NOPP, a new project is being discussed with the country – the Executive Committee approved funds at its 47th Meeting for a Global Chiller Replacement Project to be implemented by the Bank. Jordan is included for eventual participation in the project.

In terms of Bank work directly in the country, the Bank conducted only one mission to Jordan in 2005 due to restrictions on travel by staff to the region.

B. Institutional Strengthening Unit

Activities of the Ozone Unit in 2005 included facilitating phase out of ODS in remaining ODS using enterprises and continuing work on the establishment of a halon bank. Supervision of converted enterprises was ongoing, International Ozone Day was celebrated and public awareness materials were prepared and distributed. The Ozone Unit also conducted its normal reporting for the MLF and Ozone Secretariats, to the Bank and other Government agencies. Finally, representatives of the Ozone Unit attended normal meetings surrounding the implementation of the Montreal Protocol, including the 17th Meeting of the Parties and the three Executive Committee Meetings in 2005.

Phase VI of the Institutional Strengthening (IS) project ended in mid-2005 and the Executive Committee approved Phase VII of the IS project at its 46th Meeting. This tranche will focus primarily on meeting Jordan's 85% CFC/halon consumption reduction targets in 2007 through targeted activities, including in the aerosol, commercial refrigeration and servicing sectors, and coordination of Implementing Agencies that are active in the country. Ongoing supervision and public awareness activities are also included.

Specific activities will be to:

- follow up implementation of investment projects for different sectors consuming ODS;

- manage national compliance plans, identify the gaps and update the plans of action to ensure compliance;
- continue promotion of public awareness, including in the industrial sector, about ozone related issues;
- monitor compliance to the Montreal Protocol including managing the day-to-day operations of the ODS import/export licensing systems;
- collect data on ODS for reporting to the Ozone Secretariat and MLF Secretariat;
- facilitate the work of decision-makers related to ODS phaseout;
- maintain communication between the Ministry of Environment and relevant stakeholders in the public and private sectors;
- develop and update relevant legislation and rules to phase out ODS; and
- strengthen government commitment, i.e., decision-makers, industry, importers, traders and other stakeholders to achieve and sustain ODS phaseout.

MALAYSIA

Country Developments

Implementation of project activities continues, in line with the approved National CFC Phaseout Plan.

In the foam manufacturing sector, 22 of the 26 individual foam conversion projects have been physically and financially completed in 2005. The final four projects to be implemented under this component were appraised in August 2005. All projects are expected to be completed by June 2006, at which point the foam sector will be closed.

In the solvent sector, one project is under implementation, with physical completion planned in May 2006. The sector will be closed upon completion of this project.

In the servicing sector, all activities described in the approved NCF CPP are ongoing, including:

- Mandatory MAC Inspection – Since January 2005, vehicle inspections have been carried out at 28 branches of PUSPAKOM inspections around the country that received a Refrigerant Identifier through the NCF CPP. Commercial vehicle inspections are mandatory while private vehicle inspections are voluntary.
- Certification of Service Technicians – Approximately 2,526 out of 3,000 MAC service workshops have been registered under the NCF CPP at the end of 2005. Just over 2,800 technicians have received training by December 2005, of the target of 3,000 trainees.
- Verification and vouchers for MAC service tools – A total of 2,506 out of 3,000 workshops have received vouchers for subsidy of MAC service tools. The target for this component is to distribute all remaining vouchers by June 2007.
- Verification and vouchers for R&R machines – A total of 377 workshops out of 608 eligible MAC workshops have received vouchers for the subsidy of MAC R&R machines. The remaining vouchers will be distributed in 2006.

- Refrigeration Servicing Sector – A Group Coordinator for the Refrigeration Servicing Component was selected at the end of 2005 and the appointment will be effective in early 2006. Activities under this component are expected to start in the first semester of 2006.

A hands-on training session for custom officers was conducted in 2005, and a final one will take place in 2006. A total of 52 refrigerant identifiers have been distributed to the Customs Department to check shipments of ODS and to identify potential issues of illegal trade of CFCs.

The Malaysian Transition Strategy for CFC Phaseout in MDIs was published in February 2005 and it has been distributed to hospitals, clinics, universities, and private pharmacies. The latest road show to present the strategy was organized in September 2005. Awareness activities under this component will continue in 2006.

MEXICO

Country Developments

The Bank's Montreal Protocol program in Mexico is entering its final stages with three subprojects under execution: sterilization, industrial aerosols, and chillers (second phase).

With respect to industrial aerosols, the last two companies still consuming CFCs in Mexico were involved in this subproject: Tecnosol and Dimmex. Tecnosol ceased consumption of CFCs, and Dimmex will cease by March 2006. The final production audit for DIMMEX is expected by mid April, and, when it is completed, final disbursement will be made to the company.

Regarding the sterilization subproject, five subgrant agreements have been signed and two remain to be signed. Implementation of four of the seven subgrants was completed during 2005. The ISSSTE project is complex and it is following a very tight schedule; it is expected to be completed by June 2006. The other two projects are retroactive so no implementation delays are expected.

Finally, regarding the chillers subproject, the SGA between NAFIN (the Financial Intermediary) and FIDE is expected to be signed in January 2006, with transfer of funds expected soon thereafter.

OMAN

Country Developments

The Bank received approval of one halon banking project for Oman in 2003. However, based on mutual agreement between the Government of Oman and the Bank, it was decided to transfer the project to UNIDO. The transfer occurred in July 2005 at the 46th Executive Committee Meeting.

PAKISTAN

Country Developments

The Government of Pakistan moved closer to completely ending CFC-based manufacturing in 2005 with the completion of five projects which combined, have phased out 343 tonnes of CFCs (between 2003 and 2005). This leaves five ongoing projects which are all expected to be completed in 2006. The acceleration in project implementation in Pakistan after a period of modest implementation speed is largely due to an extremely high increase in the cost of CFCs in the last two years.

Two of the ongoing projects cover the thermoware subsector. All enterprises covered by these two umbrella projects have converted operations and destroyed their baseline equipment. An additional 3.7 MT of phaseout was achieved in 2005, meaning that the two projects have met their planned phaseout targets of a total of 345.25 MT phaseout of CFC-11. The two projects are expected to be completed in early 2006.

Two projects for closing out remaining CFC-based manufacturing in the foam and refrigeration subsectors that were approved in 2003 and 2004 respectively have made marked progress in implementation. The foam project in particular is moving quickly with one enterprise already having converted operations in 2005 (for 45 MT of phaseout).

The Bank had two supervision missions to Pakistan in 2005 and two additional technical missions led by an international consultant.

PHILIPPINES

A. Country Developments

The Government of the Philippines continues to implement three projects in cooperation with the Bank: an institutional strengthening project, the National CFC Phaseout Plan (NCP) and the Methyl Bromide Phaseout Strategy. In addition, in November 2005, the Executive Committee approved funds for a Global Chiller Replacement Project to be implemented by the Bank. The Philippines was included for participation in the project.

2005 marked the third year of NCP implementation. Some delays were experienced in the servicing sector, namely in launching the voucher system for distributing subsidies to purchase servicing equipment and tools. These were due to time needed to reevaluate the direction to be taken in terms of the training, to reassess the needs of shops for equipment and the associated value of the voucher and to qualify suppliers. In addition, a change in personnel in both the Philippines Ozone Desk and the Project Management Unit added to the time needed in 2005 to launch the pilot phase of the voucher scheme and to start preparation for the full implementation. In regards to the manufacturing sector, most conversions have taken place and CFCs are no longer utilized, however, project implementation was ongoing as of December 31, 2005.

The NCPP is characterized by strong inter-agency coordination and the country has instituted various policy measures and has undertaken extensive consultations, public awareness raising and other communication programs. Consequently, the Philippines more than met annual CFC consumption reduction targets between 2003 and 2005.

2005 was the first year of implementation of the Methyl Bromide Phaseout Strategy. Terms of reference were drawn up for several consultancy positions in the Project Management Unit and one regular staff from the Fertilizer and Pesticide Authority (FPA) of the Department of Agriculture was assigned to the project. Activities included the issuance of guidelines to tighten the control of methyl bromide (MB) consumption (from importer to end-user); monitoring of fumigators; consultations with the Bureau of Plant Industries (BPI) on MB consumption and QPS use; consultations with stakeholders (exporters, fumigators and pest control operators) and three regional orientation workshops for concerned government agencies (BPI, FPA and Customs).

The Bank continues its support to the country through regular project supervision, review and clearance of terms of references for activities, monitoring of progress, and procurement and financial management, and policy guidance through ongoing dialogue with the NOU and PMU. The Bank conducted two supervision missions in 2005.

B. Institutional Developments

The Philippines Ozone Desk (POD) experienced a relatively quick rate of disbursement of Institutional Strengthening (IS) project funds in 2005 which corresponds to the number of initiatives undertaken in the year. These comprised of monitoring and enforcement, development of the country's halon management plan, public awareness (including Ozone Month celebration) and on advancing steps for the ratification of the Montreal and Beijing Amendments to the Montreal Protocol.

Public awareness activities continued in 2005, including the redesign of the website, printing and distribution of the Chemical Control Order for an ODS primer, calendars and other outreach publications, and hosting events in schools. A communications strategy was finished in June 2005 and will cover 2004-2006 and will be followed by an evaluation to determine if the strategy requires reorientation.

In addition, POD worked with PMU staff to better align approaches to information exchange and communication as well as in work and financial planning. The aim is to promote a more coordinated and comprehensive approach, in particular when dealing with local and provincial government and other government agencies and departments.

Through the IS project, POD continued its work on halon and a meeting was conducted with the Bureau of Fire Protection to pursue the formation of a technical working group to come up with a management plan on existing halon stocks. The Department of the Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) contracted a legal advisor to handle and address legal issues concerning foreign assisted projects under the Unified Project Management (UPM) set-up. The advisor commenced reviewing the Chemical Control Order and other relevant rules and regulations to determine how to manage illegal traders of CFC, among other things.

Regular annual activities were also conducted, such as celebration of the International Month for the Preservation of the Ozone Layer through various public awareness tools, monitoring of completed projects and data reporting, and spot verification of shipments. The Government plans to request renewal of its institutional strengthening project at the first meeting of the Executive Committee in 2006.

Finally, POD representatives participated in the 25th Meeting of the Open-Ended Working Group, the 17th Meeting of the Parties, UNEP network ODS and customs officers meetings, a World Bank East Asia regional NCPP meeting held in Bangkok and the Bank's Ninth Annual Financial Agents Workshop held in Washington DC.

THAILAND

A. Country Developments

National CFC Phase out Plan (NCP): Implementation of project activities continue, in line with the approved project document.

Manufacturing sector:

- Aerosols – The aerosol sector has been closed.
- Foam sector – A group project including 18 SMEs is ongoing, and is expected to be completed by the end of 2006. A total of 29 individual enterprises in the foam sector will receive assistance for conversion, and all projects are expected to be completed by the end of 2006.
- Solvents – All activities under the CFC-113 and CTC sectors have been completed and the sectors have been closed. The final individual 1,1,1 TCA project will be completed in early 2006, while the group project for conversion of 1,1,1 TCA users in the garment sector is underway.

Servicing sector:

- Mandatory MAC Inspection – Regulation to include inspection of the MAC system refrigerant as part of the annual vehicle inspection has been effective since January 2005. Procurement of refrigerant identifiers for inspection stations is ongoing.
- Train-the-trainer and certification of service technicians – Training of trainers has been completed. The final phase of training for MAC workshop technicians will be completed in the first semester of 2006, after which the target number of technicians (2,750) will have been trained.
- Subsidy for MAC Servicing Tools and Recovery and Recycling Machines – A total of 2,073 vouchers for basic MAC service tools have been distributed to certified service shops, of which roughly 80% have received the equipment. No vouchers for R&R machines were distributed in 2005.
- The customs training program is ongoing. Since February 2005, the Customs Training Center has provided training to 500 customs officers working in major ports/entry points across the country.

Individual projects:

- Halon management, recovery, recycling and banking – A revised project proposal was approved at the 47th Executive Committee Meeting. The Committee approved the partial reallocation of the

balances from both the Halon Management project and the Terminal Halon Conversion. Both projects will remain open until 2008.

- Refrigeration sector – All activities have been completed for the Kulthorn Engineering umbrella project and the PCR will be submitted in 2006.

National Methyl Bromide Phaseout Plan: The amendment to the Grant Agreement between the Royal Thai Government and the Bank for the implementation of the National Methyl Bromide Phaseout Plan was signed by the Bank in September 2005. The FI was selected and project activities are expected to begin in early 2006.

B. Institutional Strengthening Unit

The institutional strengthening project is ongoing. Activities concluded include:

- Announce import quotas for 2003-2010, as per schedule established in the NCF CPP.
- Implementation of the revised import license approval process.
- Consultation meetings and workshops with relevant industries to strengthen the import control of HCFCs and to identify any measures required for preventing growth of HCFC demand.
- Quarterly meetings with Customs Department to update ODS import data.
- Semi-annual meetings with relevant industry sectors to monitor ODS consumption by chemical type and by sector.
- Organize training for DIW staff on CFC phase out and the relevant safety measures.
- Follow up completed investment projects to ensure that beneficiaries are no longer using CFCs.

Activities underway from 2005 to 2007 include:

- To enhance the effectiveness of controls on ODS and prevent illegal trade.
- To announce regulations on prohibited use of ODSs.
- Ratify the MP amendment.
- Develop MIS for ODS.
- Develop policy to address the HCFC issue.
- Finalize all ongoing individual projects under NOU.
- Upgrading of NOU's facilities.
- In-country training and coordination activities to increase knowledge and cooperation of staff on ODS phase out activities within DIW as well as between DIW and other concerned agencies.

TUNISIA

A. Country Developments

Five additional foam projects were completed in early 2005, resulting in a phaseout of 56.6 MT ODP. With the completion of these projects, the portfolio of investment activities being implemented under the World Bank is now closed (with the exception of financial closure of individual projects which is expected to take place in 2006). Tunisia has phased out a total of 472 ODP tonnes through twelve projects under the World Bank since inception of the Tunisia MP program in 1991.

The Government of Tunisia is looking to completely end remaining CFC consumption in the manufacturing and servicing sectors a goal that was confirmed during the preparation of the country program update (CPU). The CPU was approved by the 48th Executive Committee in November 2005. The national ODS phaseout plan will be further refined and resubmitted to the 49th Executive Committee Meeting.

In November 2005, the Executive Committee approved funds for a Global Chiller Replacement Project to be implemented by the Bank. Tunisia is included for eventual participation in the project.

B. Institutional Developments

The third phase of the IS component in Tunisia was nearing completion as of the end of 2005 and is planned to be renewed as phase four at the first Executive Committee meeting of 2006. The objective of the project was to implement activities in order to gradually eliminate the use of ozone depleting substances (ODS). More specifically, the project aimed to consolidate accomplishments by the “Bureau Ozone,” or NOU; to reinforce the regulatory framework aimed to better control the imports and consumption of ODS; to pursue training activities with an emphasis on consultations and diffusion of new techniques to accompany ongoing projects.

Activities undertaken in 2005 included: (i) project identification, execution, supervision, monitoring and follow-up of completed projects; (ii) technical assistance to the sub-projects and enterprises involved in the ODS phaseout program; (iii) continuation of the preparation of the country program update and national ODS phaseout plan; (iv) execution of public awareness campaigns (press communiqués, interviews, radio and television spots, conferences, etc.); (v) data collection on ODS import and consumption; (vi) writing legislation for implementing the Montreal Protocol and preparing amendments in view of their adoption by the Government.

Accomplishments in 2005 include the ratification of the Beijing Amendment on 16 May 2005. Customs control software was developed and recently underwent two important upgrades:

- Every ODS used in Tunisia now has a specific customs code (NGP);
- Each time an importation of ODS is recognized via the customs software, the system asks automatically for an Ozone Office Authorization and Industry Ministry Authorization – without which importation is disallowed.

The Bureau Ozone participated in several meetings and workshops throughout the year including workshops of regional networks of ODS officers and the 17th Meeting of the Parties.

TURKEY

A. Country Developments

By the end of 2005, the cumulative disbursement of MLF funds to Turkey was US \$21.1 million under the Bank-supported PODS-I and II projects. Combined with a UNIDO-supported project, there has been a total phaseout of 4,237 ODP tonnes.

The fifth tranche of the refrigeration sector plan (RSP) was approved by the Executive Committee in December 2005, adding another US \$0.75 million to the US \$7.75 million already approved for the first four RSP tranches. End-user retrofits, chiller conversions and training will continue to be supported during 2006 as additional applications are submitted by enterprises and approved for funding. The training program will continue to be extended throughout the Turkish education system. Turkey's first end-user retrofit contract was initiated in late 2005. By the end of 2005, five contracts were signed for recovery, recycling and reclamation, two contracts for chiller projects, one contract for an end-user project, and one contract for management/technical assistance, totaling US \$0.4 million. To date, the cumulative value of contracts signed under the first four RSP tranches combined is US \$6.7 million, or 86% of the US \$7.75 million total.

The methyl bromide dried fig project was delayed due to a pressure tank which was damaged in transit to Turkey and had to be returned to Germany for repairs. Installation was further delayed into the second quarter of 2005 due to uncertainties as to its temporary location, pending a municipal government mandated future move by the beneficiary, TARIS. Operations were finally initiated successfully in conjunction with processing during the first subsequent harvest season which began in September 2005. The installation will ultimately be moved to TARIS' new permanent plant location by end 2006 at which time methyl bromide use will terminate and remaining use will be completely phased out by TARIS.

After an extended search, a suitable executing agency, ASO-Ankara Chamber of Industry, in Ankara, was finally identified and agreement was reached to execute the halon banking project within a facility to be established at its laboratory site. A halon project action plan was prepared in August 2005 and approved by the World Bank.

B. Institutional Strengthening Unit

The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MARA) closely coordinates the IS project with the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF), Turkey's national ozone unit. The goal of the IS project is to efficiently phase out the consumption of methyl bromide (MeBr) in Turkey in compliance with Montreal Protocol provisions by establishing the MeBr National Strategy Committee and MeBr Steering Committee and monitoring system; creating a regulatory framework for MeBr phaseout and use; and increasing farmer and public awareness.

In 2005, MARA, supported in part by funds remaining under the second IS project, prepared an Action Plan for the promotion, training and dissemination of MeBr alternatives throughout Turkey. The Action Plan extends Turkey's MeBr phaseout program's reach to additional provinces where protected vegetable, cut flower and dried fruit processing is common and/or gradually becoming more important. Turkey's newly established MeBr Resource Group (comprised of participants from MARA, MoEF,

Aegean University, UNIDO, TTGV and the Bank) was convened for the first time in Ankara in November 2005 to review and approve the Plan. Among other things, it was agreed that training programs on MeBr alternatives would be conducted specifically for staff from MARA's Plant Protection and Farmer Training and Extension sections. Proposed project activities, partners and budget for projected expenditures under the third IS project were also determined.

In June 2005, the Bank conducted a supervision mission to Turkey.

URUGUAY

Country Developments

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

VENEZUELA

Country Developments

The Executive Committee at its 44th Meeting in December 2004 approved in principle US \$16.05 million in funding for the phased reduction and closure of the entire CFC production in Venezuela, to be payable in five annual tranches (2004-2008). It includes (i) the compensation package to PRODUVEN for profit loss, and (ii) technical assistance to the government (FONDOIN) for activities related to CFC production phaseout, including the design and implementation of policies and regulations, a study of the market effects of the phaseout, public awareness, and information management systems to monitor the plan (US \$450,000). The first two of these tranches, totaling US \$11.3 million, have been disbursed. Production levels are in conformity with the agreed amounts, with about 1,487 tonnes of ODS reduced so far. PRODUVEN is on track to close its production of CFC-11 and CFC-12 by the end of 2006.

VIETNAM

Country Developments

There are two ongoing activities for Vietnam which are being implemented through the World Bank, the national CFC and halon phaseout plan; and preparation of a methyl bromide sector plan. The first targets for the national CFC and halon phaseout plan are the 2005 consumption levels for Annex A Group I and II chemicals, and CTC. Verification of these consumption targets will be initiated during the first and second quarters of 2006.

During July 2005, the Government of Vietnam established an import/export licensing system which is one of the policy recommendations of the plan. The licensing system has been in operation since then. A ban on imports of CFC-containing equipment will be issued in January 2006. The PMU was established in October 2005 and is fully staffed. The grant agreement between Vietnam and the Bank will be signed in January 2006, allowing approved funds to be used for implementing the Plan and also to retroactively cover the cost of PMU operations in 2005.

A project implementation manual including terms of reference for all consultant services to support the implementation of the plan, as well as specifications for refrigeration servicing equipment, has been finalized. The process for selection of qualified suppliers was initiated in 2005 and will be finalized after the grant agreement is signed. The PMU has already initiated the technical and financial appraisal of the individual subprojects (insulation panel and Vietsovpetro).

The Bank undertook three missions in 2005. The objectives of the missions were to provide technical support to the preparation of the project implementation manual; provide procurement and financial management training; and to engage in policy dialogue with the relevant ministries (i.e., Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Ministry of Trade, and General Customs Department) regarding the import/export licensing systems and the other policy measures to support implementation of the national CFC and halon phaseout plan. The Bank also assisted the Ozone Office to engage in policy dialogue with the Plant Protection Department of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development with regard to the control and monitoring of methyl bromide consumption. The preparation of the methyl bromide sector plan is underway. The sector plan proposal will be submitted for the Executive Committee's consideration at its last meeting in 2006.

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Annex II

PROGRESS AND FINANCIAL REPORTING DATABASE

Environment Department

The World Bank

Multi-Year

Country	Sector Plan/ National ODS Phase- Out Plan	Date Approved	Planned Date of Completion	Funds Committed by ExCom (US\$)	Funds Released including Present Year by ExCom (US\$)	Funds Disbursed to the Country (US\$)	Total ODP Consumption to be Phase-out for the Plan	ODP Consumption Allowed for the Reporting Year	Actual ODP Consumption for Reporting Year	Total ODP Production to be Phase-out for the Plan	ODP Production Allowed for the Reporting Year	Actual ODP Production for Reporting Year	Remarks (Achievement of Conditions of Approval, Milestones, Relevant Issues concerning next Targets)
Antigua Barbuda	CFC phase- out management plan	Dec-04	Dec-08	97,300	69,400	-	1.80	-	-	-	-	-	Preparation of grant agreement to channel funds from the MLF to Antigua and Barbuda is in the final stage. Pending final clearance, the GA package will be submitted to Antigua and Barbuda for its consideration. To allow implementation of the TMP to move forward without delays, consideration has been made to include provisions for retroactive reimbursement in the GA.
Argentina	CFC production closure plan	Nov-02	Dec-09	8,300,000	4,300,000	1,012,000	-	-	-	3,020	1,647	1,645	Country successfully met its 2005 production reduction targets as verified in the production audit (submitted to the 48th ExCom). Project is tied to a reinvestment project - meaning FIASA has committed to reinvest funds received from the MPMF into a new plant (sodium chloride). Delays in disbursements caused by changes in Government which prevented initially agreed investment schedule to be adhered to. After more than a year of negotiations, a new schedule was accepted by the GOA and FIASA in Dec 05. Under new schedule, all funds from the 2004, 2005, and 2006 tranches (the latter to be approved at 48th ExCom) will be disbursed by mid-2007.
Argentina	National CFC phase- out plan	Nov-05	Dec-06	500,000	500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	CFC reductions to contribute to overall reduction targets as per the revised agreement between the ExCom and Argentina (with UNIDO as the lead IA). Revised agreement includes the World Bank as a co-operating implementing agency for a chiller component. Study of the chiller sector completed in mid-2005. A list of potential chillers for replacement has been prepared.

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Bahamas	Terminal CFC Phaseout Plan for The Bahamas	Dec-01	Dec-09	560,000	440,000	240,000	66.00	25.00	23	-	-	-	The Bahamas has met its consumption reduction targets for 2004-2005 (which are to be verified). CFC demand declined faster than anticipated and a number of activities proposed in the 2004-2005 Biennial Action Plan became unnecessary. The plan therefore emphasized more public awareness and training of customs and other relevant stakeholders to ensure that ODS consumption reduction achievement thus far would be sustainable. The Bahamas is preparing the next Biennial Action Plan along with the 2005 verification and financial audit for 2004-2005.
Chile	Phase-out of all the remaining uses of methyl bromide in soil	Apr-05	Apr-13	2,547,156	691,703	-	136.30	170.00	168.20	-	-	-	Project will be cancelled (as per request by the Government of Chile) at the 48th ExCom. Funds will be returned to the MLF. 2005 consumption data is <i>not</i> official data.
China	Halon Sector	Dec-97	Dec-10	62,000,000	61,200,000	48,000,000	24,480	7,170		30,060	7,970		Preliminary 2005 actual production and consumption figures show targets were met, however the exact figures will be given only once figures are verified. From initial number of 14 halon plants, 12 halon 1211 production plants closed and dismantled; 2 remaining halon 1211 production facilities will be closed in 2006. Out of 72 halon fire fighting extinguisher manufacturers originally identified, 14 enterprises signed contracts to end manufacturing and 47 enterprises signed contracts to convert manufacturing of fire extinguishers from halon to non-ODS extinguishers. 58 of 61 enterprises completed closure/conversions projects and 3 presently implementing closure/conversions. Remaining 11 enterprises closed down w/out funding. Four additional equipment manufacturers found to be operating w/out valid licenses and shut down in 2001 w/out funding. Out of 22 identified halon fire fighting systems manufacturers, 14 enterprises signed contracts to convert manufacturing; 11 of these completed and other 3 under implementation. Based on review of status of licensed halon fire equipment co

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China	CFC Production Sector	Mar-99	Dec-10	150,000,000	111,000,000	91,500,000	-	-	-	44,931	18,750	18,720	2005 production targets met and verified. Starting with the 37 identified enterprises in 1999, the production lines of 31 enterprises have completely closed with dismantling of their facilities of CFC-11, 12 and 113 under the Sector Plan - accounting for the closure of 79,430 MT of CFC production capacity. A total of six CFC producers remained in operation in 2005. 47 TA activities were planned of which 28 have been completed. 8 are under implementation and 11 were cancelled.
China	Foam Sector	Dec-01	Dec-10	53,846,000	47,636,000	25,650,500	14,143	9000**	-	-	-	-	2005 targets expected to be met, but two planned contracts were cancelled due to ineligibility of enterprises. For the 2002 AP, two of three ODS conversion projects have completed, the third will be completed by Jun. 06. All associated TA activities completed. Two of three conversion projects under the 2003 AP completed, the third will be completed by Jun. 06. All TA activities completed. Six conversion contracts under the 2004 AP were signed within 2004 and two were cancelled. The four projects are expected to be completed by Dec. 07. Three conversion contracts signed in 2005 and are expected to be completed by Jun 08. Two or three more contracts will be signed under the 2005 AP to meet the phaseout target.
China	TCA Sector	Jul-04	Jul-15	2,100,000	1,400,000	75,000	-	-	-	113	79	78	TCA production quota system was issued in Sep 04 and became effective since then. As of Jan 06, the Juhua Mining Company remains the only TCA producer in China with an annual TCA production quota of 780 MT. Actual TCA production in 2005 has been verified by the Bank and is under the limit of 79 ODP tonnes.

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China	CTC/PA Sector Phase I	Nov-02	Dec-10	65,000,000	56,000,000	39,400,000	11,160.2	1,454.0	1,397.9	52,162	38,686	33,080	CTC production: Of the 17 original CTC producers, 11 CTC producers remain. For PA companies, of the 8 CR companies, 5 have been closed in and 3 will modify their production lines to reduce emissions. Closure contracts have been signed with 10 CP-70 producers (totally 12) and all of them have been closed by the end of Jan 05. The other two CP-70 producers have been shut down by themselves. CTC production and consumption as PA in 2005 has been verified and confirmed to be within targets. CFC-113 consumption also within limit. 18 TA activities were planned, of which 10 are completed, 5 are under implementation and 3 were cancelled.
China	CTC/PA Sector Phase II	Nov-05	Dec-09	46,500,000	25,000,000	-	6,945.0	-	-	-	-	-	Newly approved. Agreement with the Executive Committee to be finalized for approval at the 48th ExCom Meeting.
Ecuador	National CFC phase- out plan	Dec-03	Dec-08	1,689,800	1,216,645	284,894	246.0	150.0	133	-	-	-	All subprojects in the NCPP are underway. During '05, 48 refrigeration workshops from all over the country were trained on good practices in refrigeration. Equipment (2R and 3R) for each of these workshops is being procured. Customs training program started in '05. Equipment for customs also being procured. A total of \$280,000 in equipment have been committed. Training (chiller sector) and additional equipment for a CFC bank are planned. 2nd phase of the Training and Certification of refrigeration technicians started and expected to be completed in 2006, as well as the subcomponent on chillers, IS and monitoring. 2006 AP will be presented to the 49th ExCom.
India	CFC production sector gradual phase-out project	Nov-99	Jan-10	82,000,000	64,000,000	57,500,000	-	-	-	22,588	11,294	11,263	2005 Annual Program satisfactorily implemented. Reduction of CFC production proceeded in accordance with the planned schedule, as agreed between India and ExCom. TA activities including training and awareness have been implemented by PMU with support from UNEP.

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India	CTC phase-out plan for the consumption and production sectors	Jul-03	Jan-10	38,100,954	18,100,000	10,000,000	11,505.00	1,726	1,726.00	11,553	1,726	1,726	Two disbursements amounted to \$10 million made in 2005. A verification protocol completed in 2005. Additional disbursement of \$7.1 million will be made during the first quarter of 2006 after the trial verification in accordance with the approved verification protocol is completed. This will leave a balance of less than \$940,000 that will be disbursed in 2006. In 2005, two workshops with the consumption sector were organized to assist CTC consuming enterprises to prepare their application for funding from the GOI to support their phase-out activities. Coordination meeting held by MOEF to develop a coordinated annual implementation plan for 2005. PMU fully operational. Project Implementation Manual finalized and being used as a basis for reviewing and approving all sub-projects under the Plan. Technical appraisal of more than 20 enterprises completed in 2005.
Indonesia	Phase-out of residual CFCs in the foam sector	Apr-04	Dec-07	2,957,564	2,775,000	792,303	352	222.2	222	-	-	-	Verification done and submitted by lead agency, UNDP but new AP approvals will be delayed until country has adopted new import regulations. By the end of 2005, 16 enterprises participated in the program. 16 units of foam dispensing machines procured and payment made thru L/C. Machines arrived in two shipments in Nov and Dec 05. Commissioning will be conducted in early Jan to mid Feb 06. Procurement of chemicals for trials completed with delivery expected Mar 06. For non-investment component, 4 awareness workshops held in 2005 by MOE in cooperation with Group Coordinator inviting local government, other relevant ministries/institutions and foam enterprises. Studies on "environmentally benign substitute technology for foam sector" and for "development of economic incentive instruments for foam industries" are being conducted. Draft report expected to be ready Apr 06.

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Indonesia	Refrigeratio n sector phase-out plan: MAC servicing sector	Nov-02	Dec-08	4,317,000	4,191,200	3,265,187	915	585	585	-	-	-	108 MAC services shops in 7 regions of Sumatera Island (South Sumatera, Jambi, West Sumatera, Batam Island, Riau Kepulauan, Riau and Lampung) participated in the program. Regarding non-investment activities, 6 workshops were arranged by MOE in cooperation with the Group Coordinator with the objective to inform service shop owners and technicians about their rights and responsibilities under the Programme including monitoring and reporting requirements for CFC-12 consumption as well as the operating procedures in the MAC sector phase-out approach: Workshops were held in: (i) Bandung (Aug 05) for service shops covering an area around Jakarta, Bogor and Western Java; (ii) Solo (Jul 05) for service shops covering Central and Eastern Java and Bali; and (iii) Medan – workshops were held here for service shops covering the North Sumatera area (Sep 05). Workshops for approximately 180 MAC service shops will be conducted in 2006.
Malaysia	National CFC phaseout plan	Dec-01	Dec-09	11,517,005	9,678,705	5,615,122	1,910.51	717.68	667.37	-	-	-	2002 AP: Implementation of MAC Inspection requirement and Train-the-Trainer completed Apr 04 and implementation of foam & CRSS, Solvent, TA for MDIs and Customs Training in progress. For foam sector, group project completed in Jul 04 and 22 projects completed by Dec 05. Four new subprojects started end '05 and expected to be completed Jun 06. Implementation of final solvent project underway with planned completion of Apr 06 which will then close sector. 2003 AP: Implementation of subsidy for MAC basic tools and MAC R&R machines in progress. As of Dec 05, a total of 2,529 workshops have registered as part of the certification program. 2,511 vouchers for MAC basic service tools issued and 424 vouchers issued for R&R machines. Fund transfer from Seasonair savings (1st Tranche) into 3rd Tranche will be requested. 2004 AP: Implementation of subsidy for MAC basic tools/ R&R machines continues. 2005 AP: Implementation of MAC servicing sector has progressed. Implementation of ref. servicing component of NCFCP has begun. Group Coordinator will be confirmed by DOE in Jan 06.

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Mexico	National CFC phase- out plan: Chiller Subsector	Apr-05	Apr-07	500,000	500,000	500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	CFC reductions to contribute to overall reduction targets as per the agreement between the ExCom and Mexico (with UNIDO as the lead IA and the WB as the Co-operating IA). Funds for the 2005 programme will be disbursed to FIDE in Feb 06. Analysis of interested parties for chiller replacement to start during Q2 2006 (this includes credit checks and status of current equipment).
Philippines	National CFC phase out plan	Nov-02	Nov-10	10,216,876	9,769,159	1,415,976	2,017.60	1,509.00	-	-	-	-	Project implementation in manufacturing sector continues with all enterprises having ceased CFC use. MDI symposium held in late Dec 05. Also in 2005, training equipment procured and distributed to training centers; 34 vouchers issued; and 21 technicians trained in the pilot implementation of the voucher system. Three suppliers of tools and equipment for voucher system qualified. "Catch-up" plan adopted for the servicing sector which includes utilization of EMB Regional Offices and hiring of consultants to expedite national implementation of voucher system. Policy on MAC Inspection endorsed for approval to department secretaries & procurement process for identifiers ongoing. Training of LTO regional offices on mandatory MAC inspection conducted Nov-Dec 05. Additional 3000 copies of Code of Practice printed. Meetings with PARI representatives undertaken to discuss concerns regarding operation of reclamation facility and procurement process for facility initiated.

Multi-Year

Country	Sector Plan/ National ODS Phase- Out Plan	Date Approved	Planned Date of Completion	Funds Committed by ExCom (US\$)	Funds Released including Present Year by ExCom (US\$)	Funds Disbursed to the Country (US\$)	Total ODP Consumption to be Phase-out for the Plan	ODP Consumption Allowed for the Reporting Year	Actual ODP Consumption for Reporting Year	Total ODP Production to be Phase-out for the Plan	ODP Production Allowed for the Reporting Year	Actual ODP Production for Reporting Year	Remarks (Achievement of Conditions of Approval, Milestones, Relevant Issues concerning next Targets)
Thailand	National CFC phaseout plan	Dec-01	Dec-09	14,728,626	13,243,626	2,888,254	3,107.5	1,370.00	1002.54	-	-	-	As of Dec 05, investment activities in aerosol completed while some projects in foam and solvent sectors are ongoing and will be completed by end '06. Implementation of textile and garment subproject has progressed as voucher finalized and db of textile and garment factories developed. MDI, procurement of equipment to DSD for MAC component, customs training and development of MAC inspection manual completed. For MAC sector, contracts between FI and 3 GCs signed Mar 05. 68 training workshops conducted under Phase 1 and 2 and approx. 2,547 MAC service shops certified (as of Mar 05). 2,073 vouchers released to certified MAC service shops of which 80% have received equipment from suppliers. For R&R machines, distribution of voucher will be undertaken in '06. In addition, 7 workshops organized under Phase 3 training in Q4 2005 and addtl 8 workshops will be organized in Jan 06 to meet NCPP target. Annual consumption target for 2005 achieved but not verified. Activities implemented under PMU in 2005 comprise project implementation and policy activities.
Thailand	National methyl bromide phase-out plan	Dec-04	Dec-12	2,901,600	546,991	-	241.8	183.1	103.91	-	-	-	2005 consumption targets met but not yet verified. Consultation workshop held in Feb 05 to present strategy to stakeholders. Grant Agreement between the WB and Thailand amended to incorporate the Department of Agriculture (DOA) as the executing agency. Ministry of Finance countersigned said agreement in Oct 05. MOA signature between DOA and GSB (the FI) will take place in Feb 06. DOA has designated a temporary PMU that will be responsible for carrying out the initial activities under the plan. A selection committee has also been set up to select the permanent staff of the PMU.

Multi-Year

Country	Sector Plan/ National ODS Phase- Out Plan	Date Approved	Planned Date of Completion	Funds Committed by ExCom (US\$)	Funds Released including Present Year by ExCom (US\$)	Funds Disbursed to the Country (US\$)	Total ODP Consumption to be Phase-out for the Plan	ODP Consumption Allowed for the Reporting Year	Actual ODP Consumption for Reporting Year	Total ODP Production to be Phase-out for the Plan	ODP Production Allowed for the Reporting Year	Actual ODP Production for Reporting Year	Remarks (Achievement of Conditions of Approval, Milestones, Relevant Issues concerning next Targets)
Turkey	CFC Phase- out plan for Turkey	Dec-01	Dec-09	9,000,000	8,500,000	6,051,124	977	150	132	-	-	-	First tranche completed. 2003 AP: Conversion of 13 SMEs completed. 1st and 2nd phase of training completed. 3rd phase of training will be started by MoEdu as explained in the annual report. Customs training completed and program will be continued. R&R component continues. Chillers component continues with conversion of 5 companies as of end '05. 2004 AP: Conversion of 3 SMEs completed. Implementation of chillers, R&R and management components of the project continues with conversion of 2 of 4 chiller companies. For activities under 2005 AP, 2 chiller contracts and 1 end-user contract signed in 2005. Chiller, R&R, end-user and management components continue.
Venezuela	Phased reduction and closure of the entire CFC production	Dec-04	Dec-08	16,500,000	13150000**	11,200,000	-	-	-	4,400	2,913	2,451	2004 audit took place in Feb 05. Production was 19% below the quota for that year (2,913 MT). Revised TORs for 2006 are being prepared by FOINDOIN for TA activities in 2006, which will include a study on the impacts of production closure, regional workshops on CFC alternatives, a public awareness campaign, and employee retraining. Contracts with firms and individuals to carry out the activities in the annual plans are planned.
Vietnam	National CFC and halon phase- out plan	Apr-05	Apr-09	1,260,000	495,537	-	258.5	258.5	241	-	-	-	Phaseout Plan is for CFC and halon. Government of Vietnam established an import/export licensing system which is one of the policy recommendations of the Plan, in Jul 05. Import/export licensing system is in operations since then. Ban on imports of CFC containing equipment will be issued Jan 06. PMU established in Oct. 05. PMU fully staffed since Q3 05. Grant Agreement between Vietnam and WB will be signed Jan 06 allowing approved funds to be used for implementing the Plan and also to retroactively cover the cost of PMU operations in 2005. Verification of 2005 consumption will be completed by May 06.

Closed Projects and Transferred Projects

Agency	Number of Projects	Approved Funding (US\$)	Adjustments (US\$)	Approved Funding Plus Adjustment (US\$)	Funds Disbursed (US\$)	Balances (US\$)	Percent of Funds Disbursed	Consumption ODP to Be Phased Out	Consumption ODP Phased Out	Production ODP to Be Phased Out	Production ODP Phased Out	Estimated Disbursement in Current Year (US\$)
Closed Projects												
UNDP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0
UNEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0
UNIDO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0
World Bank	91	30,022,601	-28,660,521	1,362,080	1,362,080	0	100%	655	581	0	0	0
Bilaterals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0
Total	91	30,022,601	-28,660,521	1,362,080	1,362,080	0	100%	655	581	0	0	0
Transferred Projects												
UNDP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0
UNEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0
UNIDO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0
World Bank	6	1,248,650	-1,248,650	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0
Bilaterals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0
Total	6	1,248,650	-1,248,650	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0

Total Funds

Item	UNDP (US\$)	UNEP (US\$)	UNIDO (US\$)	World Bank (US\$)*	Bilaterals (US\$)	Grand Total (US\$)*
Sector						
Aerosol	0	0	0	13,952,045	0	13,952,045
Foam	0	0	0	128,245,738	0	128,245,738
Halon	0	0	0	70,044,920	0	70,044,920
Fumigants	0	0	0	4,419,493	0	4,419,493
Multiple Sectors	0	0	0	2,853,792	0	2,853,792
Other	0	0	0	5,059,360	0	5,059,360
Phaseout Plan	0	0	0	61,691,472	0	61,691,472
Process Agent	0	0	0	57,956,977	0	57,956,977
Production	0	0	0	174,072,120	0	174,072,120
Refrigeration	0	0	0	185,864,626	0	185,864,626
Severall	0	0	0	24,235,431	0	24,235,431
Solvents	0	0	0	10,192,873	0	10,192,873
Sterilant	0	0	0	683,795	0	683,795
Sub-Total	0	0	0	739,272,643	0	739,272,643
Agency fees/administrative costs	0	0	0	68,501,992	0	68,501,992
GRAND TOTAL	0	0	0	807,774,635	0	807,774,635

*13 per cent agency fees were charged starting in July 1995, prior to which actual administrative costs were charged as project preparation or technical assistance.

Region

Africa	0	0	0	7,461,084	0	7,461,084
Asia & Pacific	0	0	0	619,196,940	0	619,196,940
Europe	0	0	0	28,960,563	0	28,960,563
Latin America and Caribbean	0	0	0	75,723,794	0	75,723,794
Global	0	0	0	7,930,262	0	7,930,262

Implementation Characteristics

Agency Implementation	0	0	0	21,515,906	0	21,515,906
National Implementation	0	0	0	717,756,737	0	717,756,737

Time or Objective-sensitive Accounts

Time-Sensitive	0	0	0	14,432,838	0	14,432,838
Objective-Sensitive	0	0	0	724,839,805	0	724,839,805

Disbursement Method

During Implementation	0	0	0	719,131,411	0	719,131,411
After Implementation	0	0	0	12,998,005	0	12,998,005
Retroactive Funding	0	0	0	7,143,226	0	7,143,226

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

Annual Summary detail

Year Approved/Implementation Characteristic	Number of Approvals*	Number Completed	Per Cent Completed	Consumption ODP to be Phased Out*	Consumption ODP Phased Out	Per Cent of Consumption on ODP Phased Out	Production ODP to be Phased Out*	Production ODP Phased Out	Per Cent of Production on ODP Phased Out	Approved Funding (US \$)	Adjustment (US \$)	Funds Disbursed (US \$)	Per Cent of Funds Disbursed	Balance (US \$)	Estimated Disbursement in Current Year (US \$)	Support Costs Approved (US\$)	Support Cost Adjustments (US\$)
Disbursement during Implementation																	
1991	15	15	100%	536	600	112%	0	0	0%	4,180,000	-126,208	4,053,792	100%	0	0	0	0
1992	46	46	100%	18,069	17,904	99%	0	0	0%	27,314,000	-3,082,021	24,133,065	100%	98,914	0	0	0
1993	28	28	100%	1,745	1,997	114%	0	0	0%	25,736,520	917,527	26,654,047	100%	0	0	0	0
1994	51	51	100%	8,794	9,192	105%	1,200	1,200	100%	45,017,887	-7,971,315	37,046,572	100%	0	0	0	161,465
1995	77	76	99%	3,553	3,903	110%	0	0	0%	50,409,887	-6,928,269	43,192,537	99%	289,082	0	3,655,461	-680,945
1996	54	54	100%	3,605	3,312	92%	0	0	0%	34,252,428	-5,032,389	29,220,039	100%	0	0	4,452,817	-621,460
1997	92	89	97%	16,729	16,587	99%	11,739	11,739	100%	63,042,202	-6,200,126	53,906,004	95%	2,936,071	480,833	7,823,487	-798,425
1998	57	53	93%	8,796	8,526	97%	5,826	5,826	100%	41,105,054	-2,918,895	36,961,925	97%	1,224,234	627,241	4,780,697	-342,914
1999	72	68	94%	8,008	7,012	88%	11,468	11,468	100%	58,562,577	5,964,763	63,669,838	99%	857,501	442,005	6,198,688	379,217
2000	66	63	95%	2,978	3,230	108%	8,793	8,793	100%	38,225,604	-1,199,588	36,513,018	99%	512,998	207,269	3,718,868	-148,507
2001	28	28	100%	6,067	6,067	100%	7,864	7,868	100%	48,091,203	6,395,439	53,510,960	98%	975,682	609,693	4,434,398	573,783
2002	30	26	87%	6,480	6,440	99%	7,173	7,175	100%	64,668,387	-360,096	50,538,513	79%	13,769,778	9,716,382	5,627,501	-51,694
2003	20	17	85%	3,946	3,817	97%	7,421	7,421	100%	68,609,603	3,446,243	59,611,045	83%	12,444,801	8,860,018	5,474,660	257,499
2004	26	15	58%	4,451	2,981	67%	16,083	16,049	100%	75,554,839	1,625,000	43,219,592	56%	33,960,247	22,952,679	5,829,594	121,875
2005	25	1	4%	19,347	4,556	24%	46,223	24,553	53%	75,491,593	0	21,360,000	28%	54,131,593	20,789,599	5,823,215	0
Sub-Total	687	630	92%	113,103	96,124	85%	123,789	102,092	82%	720,261,784	-15,469,936	583,590,947	83%	121,200,901	64,685,718	57,819,386	-1,150,106
Disbursement after Completion**																	
1991	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0
1992	4	4	100%	372	372	100%	0	0	0%	1,344,000	-66,845	1,277,155	100%	0	0	0	0
1993	20	20	100%	574	913	159%	0	0	0%	11,938,000	-1,991,418	9,946,582	100%	0	0	0	32,940
1994	2	2	100%	100	100	100%	0	0	0%	1,857,200	-363,807	1,493,393	100%	0	0	0	0
1995	2	2	100%	21	21	100%	0	0	0%	187,600	0	187,600	100%	0	0	10,296	0
1996	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0
1997	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0
1998	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0
1999	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0
2000	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0
2001	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0
2002	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0
2003	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0
2004	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0
2005	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0
Sub-Total	28	28	100%	1,067	1,406	132%	0	0	0%	15,326,800	-2,422,070	12,904,730	100%	0	0	10,296	32,940
Retroactively Funded	15	15	100%	856	851	99%	0	0	0%	8,673,221	-1,529,995	7,143,226	100%	0	0	533,917	-96,546
Time-sensitive Account	165	155	94%	51	15	30%	0	0	0%	21,347,731	-6,914,893	13,542,168	94%	890,670	628,868	12,640,594	-1,288,489
GRAND TOTAL	895	828	93%	115,078	98,397	86%	123,789	102,092	82%	765,609,536	-26,336,893	617,181,072	83%	122,091,570	65,314,586	71,004,194	-2,502,201

* Does not include the ___ transferred and ___ closed projects included in the database.

** Does not include projects that were implemented before Executive Committee approval.

Note 1: Agency and National implementation is not distinguished in this table.

Note 2: Retroactive projects and time-sensitive accounts are provided for all years as one cumulative figure (not included in annual data).

Annual Summary

Year Approved	Number of Approvals*	Number Completed	Per Cent Completed	Consumption ODP to be Phased Out*	Consumption ODP Phased Out*	Per Cent of Consumption ODP Phased Out	Production ODP to be Phased Out*	Production ODP Phased Out*	Per Cent of Production ODP Phased Out	Approved Funding plus Adjustment (US\$)	Funds Disbursed (US\$)	Per Cent 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%	28,122,586	28,023,672	100%	98,914	0	1,347,550	-396,573
1993	79	79	100%	2,468	3,054	124%	0	0	0%	42,538,405	42,538,405	100%	0	0	1,179,000	-276,805
1994	91	91	100%	8,894	9,178	103%	1,200	1,200	100%	41,081,267	41,081,267	100%	0	0	1,418,963	113,858
1995	112	111	99%	3,648	3,536	97%	0	0	0%	47,225,216	46,936,135	99%	289,081	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	92	97%	17,308	17,166	99%	11,739	11,739	100%	58,833,729	55,897,657	95%	2,936,071	480,833	8,100,603	-810,128
1998	59	55	93%	8,837	8,568	97%	5,826	5,826	100%	38,368,895	37,144,661	97%	1,224,234	627,241	4,804,453	-342,914
1999	73	69	95%	8,016	7,020	88%	11,468	11,468	100%	64,591,546	63,734,044	99%	857,501	442,005	6,207,035	379,217
2000	67	63	94%	2,978	3,230	108%	8,793	8,793	100%	37,226,016	36,656,437	98%	569,579	263,850	3,744,868	-148,507
2001	29	29	100%	6,067	6,067	100%	7,864	7,868	100%	55,278,843	54,303,161	98%	975,682	609,693	4,482,838	572,878
2002	32	28	88%	6,495	6,455	99%	7,173	7,175	100%	64,494,841	50,725,063	79%	13,769,778	9,716,382	7,174,301	-51,694
2003	24	20	83%	3,966	3,817	96%	7,421	7,421	100%	72,792,513	60,342,045	83%	12,450,468	8,865,685	7,029,910	257,499
2004	30	17	57%	4,451	2,981	67%	16,083	16,049	100%	77,707,205	43,412,376	56%	34,294,830	23,172,092	7,369,146	121,875
2005	31	1	3%	19,362	4,556	24%	46,223	24,553	53%	76,262,698	21,637,266	28%	54,625,432	21,136,805	7,381,049	0
Total	895	828	93%	115,078	97,816	85%	123,789	102,092	82%	739,272,643	617,181,072	83%	122,091,570	65,314,586	71,004,194	-2,502,201
*Excludes Closed and Transferred Projects Includes Project Preparation																

Agency Comparisons

Item	UNDP	UNEP	UNIDO	World Bank	Bilaterals	Grand Total
Investment Projects						
Number of completed projects	0	n/a	0	494	0	494
Number of ongoing projects	0	n/a	0	37	0	37
Total ongoing and completed*	0	n/a	0	531	0	531
Per cent completed	0%	n/a	0%	93%	0%	93%
Consumption ODP phased out	0	0	0	98,397	0	98,397
Consumption ODP to be phased out	0	0	0	115,733	0	115,733
Consumption Per cent phased out	0%	0%	0%	85%	0%	85%
Production ODP phased out	0	0	0	102,092	0	102,092
Production ODP to be phased out	0	0	0	123,789	0	123,789
Production Per cent phased out	0%	0%	0%	82%	0%	82%
Funds disbursed through 2005	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$579,933,305	\$0	\$579,933,305
Estimated disbursements in 2006	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$62,971,903	\$0	\$62,971,903
Total funds approved through 2005***	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$691,969,288	\$0	\$691,969,288
Estimated of disbursements through 2006 as percentage of total funds approved through 2005***	0%	n/a	0%	93%	0%	93%
Non-Investment Projects**						
Number of completed projects	0	0	0	87	0	87
Number of ongoing projects	0	0	0	23	0	23
Total ongoing and completed*	0	0	0	110	0	110
Per cent completed	0%	0%	0%	79%	0%	79%
All Projects						
Total funds disbursed	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$617,181,072	\$0	\$617,181,072
Total funds approved***	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$739,272,643	\$0	\$739,272,643
Per cent disbursed	0%	0%	0%	83%	0%	83%
Estimated disbursement in Current Year	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$65,314,586	\$0	\$65,314,586
Balance of Funds	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$122,091,570	\$0	\$122,091,570
Per cent of 2005 balance committed in 2006	0%	0%	0%	53%	0%	53%

* The total number of ongoing and completed projects does not include closed projects and projects that were transferred.

**Does not include project preparation.

*** Includes adjustments.

Summary Data by Project Type

Type	Number of Approvals*	Number Completed	Per Cent Completed	Approved Funding (US\$)	Adjustment (US \$)	Funds Disbursed (US \$)	Per Cent of Funds Disbursed	Balance (US\$)	Estimated Disbursement In Current Year (US \$)
Country Programme Preparation	29	28	97%	2,383,906	-756,174	1,587,732	98%	40,000	40,000
Demonstration Projects	4	1	25%	8,289,210	-181,550	940,658	12%	7,167,002	482,390
Institutional Strengthening Projects	30	21	70%	5,457,465	-152,949	4,413,846	83%	890,670	628,868
Investment Projects	531	494	93%	706,654,691	-14,685,404	579,933,305	84%	112,035,982	62,971,903
Project Preparation	254	247	97%	29,542,262	-7,601,026	21,543,986	98%	397,250	397,250
Technical Assistance Projects	43	33	77%	12,596,002	-2,579,557	8,455,778	84%	1,560,666	794,176
Training Projects	4	4	100%	686,000	-380,234	305,766	100%	0	0
GRAND TOTAL	895	828	93%	765,609,536	-26,336,893	617,181,072	83%	122,091,570	65,314,586

*Excludes Closed and Transferred Projects.

Cumulative Completed Investment

Item	Number of Projects	Approved Funds plus Adjustment (US \$)	Per Cent of Funds Disbursed	Consumption ODP Phased Out**	Production ODP Phased Out**	Average Number of Months from Approval to First Disbursement	Average Number of Months from Approval to Completion	Overall Cost-Effectiveness to the Fund (US\$/kg.)
GRAND TOTAL	494	602,281,927	91%	88,729	77,539	25	40	\$3.62
Region								
Africa	16	4,715,834	94%	435	0	24	49	\$10.84
Asia & Pacific	360	519,003,306	90%	81,704	74,679	25	40	\$3.32
Europe	32	24,481,878	93%	3,318	0	12	18	\$7.38
Latin America and Caribbean	86	54,080,909	92%	3,272	2,860	31	47	\$8.82
Global	n/a	0	0%	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sector								
Aerosol	28	12,751,633	99%	19,552	0	29	45	\$0.65
Foam	201	115,276,766	81%	22,026	0	25	42	\$5.23
Fumigants	2	964,385	100%	87	0	12	35	\$11.06
Halon	13	55,278,850	95%	30,129	29,988	18	26	\$0.92
Multiple Sectors*	4	2,800,000	93%	419	0	28	78	\$6.69
Other	2	5,059,360	100%	404	0	28	41	\$12.52
Phaseout Plan	20	53,096,274	50%	3,142	0	18	13	\$16.90
Process Agent	5	40,330,316	100%	624	9,295	11	19	\$4.07
Production	16	144,407,120	98%	0	38,256	10	10	\$3.77
Refrigeration	174	162,216,008	98%	11,762	0	27	45	\$13.79
Solvents	28	9,706,119	100%	562	0	29	27	\$17.27
Sterilant	1	395,095	100%	21	0	3	18	\$19.10
Implementation Characteristics								
Agency Implementation	0	0	0%	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
National Implementation	494	602,281,927	91%	88,729	77,539	25	40	\$3.62
Time or Objective-sensitive Accounts								
Time-Sensitive	0	0	0%	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Objective-Sensitive	494	602,281,927	91%	88,729	77,539	25	40	\$3.62
Disbursement Method								
During Implementation	456	584,012,126	90%	86,841	77,539	25	42	\$3.55
After Implementation	23	11,126,575	100%	1,036	0	29	27	\$10.73
Retroactive Funding	15	7,143,226	100%	851	0	24	1	\$8.40
* No funds are listed for the multiple sector investment project, but are recorded in appropriate sector.								
** Total phased out for the Fund is _____ includes _____ from completed non-investment projects and _____ from ongoing projects.								
Note: The sum of each section (Region, Sector, etc.) equals the Grand Total.								

Cumulative Ongoing Investment

Item	Number of Projects	Approved Funds plus Adjustment (US\$)	Per Cent of Funds Dis-bursed	Number of Projects Disburs-ing	Per Cent of Projects Disburs-ing	Estimated Disbursement plus Funds Disbursed	Per Cent Funds Expected to be Disbursed by End of 2004	Average Number of Months from Approval to First Disburse-ment	Average Number of Months from Approval to Planned Completion	Average Length of Delay in Project Planned Completion	Overall Cost-Effective-ness to the Fund (US\$/kg.)*
GRAND TOTAL	37	88,345,702	38%	20	54%	58,959,085	67%	28	41	46	\$1.27
Region											
Africa	0	0	0%	0	#DIV/0!	0	0%	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Asia & Pacific	24	75,174,350	32%	15	63%	47,450,687	63%	30	45	44	\$1.11
Europe	2	1,229,040	39%	1	50%	829,040	67%	11	45	50	\$6.83
Latin America and Caribbean	11	11,942,312	72%	4	36%	10,679,358	89%	23	33	48	\$7.63
Global	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sector											
Aerosol	2	624,250	19%	2	100%	343,940	55%	17	39	n/a	\$4.90
Foam	5	10,358,513	57%	4	80%	6,926,798	67%	50	67	55	\$5.16
Fumigants	3	1,717,734	28%	1	33%	679,040	40%	11	38	50	\$19.09
Halon	3	12,531,000	5%	2	67%	1,177,131	9%	29	58	42	\$0.72
Multiple Sectors	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Other	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Phaseout Plan	10	8,405,198	1%	1	10%	3,519,485	42%	36	24	7	\$0.47
Process Agent	3	17,114,480	8%	1	33%	10,000,000	58%	5	33	n/a	\$0.83
Production	5	28,650,000	72%	4	80%	28,390,000	99%	9	19	4	\$2.93
Refrigeration	5	8,655,827	49%	4	80%	7,633,991	88%	37	70	71	\$6.96
Solvents	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sterilant	1	288,700	42%	1	100%	288,700	100%	29	41	17	\$19.91
Implementation Characteristics											
Agency Implementation	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
National Implementation	37	88,345,702	38%	20	54%	58,959,085	67%	28	41	46	\$1.27
Time or Objective-sensitive Accounts											
Time-Sensitive	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Objective-Sensitive	37	88,345,702	38%	20	54%	58,959,085	67%	28	41	46	\$1.27
Disbursement Method											
During Implementation	37	88,345,702	38%	20	54%	58,959,085	67%	28	41	46	\$1.27
After Implementation	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Retroactive Funding	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Note: The sum of each section (Region, Sector, etc.) equals the Grand Total.											
*Based on the ODS to be phased out according to the proposal.											

Cumulative Completed Non-Invest

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	87	13,440,491	99%	19	33
Region					
Africa	12	1,800,821	100%	13	31
Asia & Pacific	33	7,865,693	99%	19	39
Europe	6	767,512	100%	20	34
Latin America and Caribbean	25	2,799,569	100%	23	34
Global	11	206,896	100%	2	14
Sector					
Aerosol	2	372,662	100%	17	45
Foam	2	1,671,013	100%	34	51
Fumigants	1	80,000	100%	33	45
Halon	0	0	0%	n/a	n/a
Multiple Sectors	1	53,792	100%	56	58
Other	0	0	0%	n/a	n/a
Phaseout Plan	0	0	0%	n/a	n/a
Process Agent	0	0	0%	n/a	n/a
Production	0	0	0%	n/a	n/a
Refrigeration	14	4,921,906	98%	42	58
Several	67	6,341,118	100%	12	26
Solvents	0	0	0%	n/a	n/a
Sterilant	0	0	0%	n/a	n/a
Implementation Characteristics					
Agency Implementation	40	1,954,628	100%	4	15
National Implementation	47	11,485,863	99%	29	48
Time or Objective-sensitive Accounts					
Time-Sensitive	40	2,280,744	100%	4	15
Objective-Sensitive	47	11,159,747	99%	29	48
Disbursement Method					
During Implementation	86	12,532,336	99%	19	32
After Implementation	1	908,155	100%	25	64
Retroactive Funding	0	0	0%	n/a	n/a
Note:					
(1) Per decision 22/11(a)(vi), project preparation is not included as a non-investment project.					
(2) The sum of each section (Region, Sector, etc.) equals the Grand Total.					

Cumulative Ongoing Non-Invest

Item	Number of Projects	Approved Funds plus Adjustment (US\$)	Per Cent of Funds Disbursed	Number of Projects Disbursing	Per Cent of Projects Disbursing	Estimated Disbursements plus Funds Disbursed	Per Cent Funds Expected to be Disbursed by End of 2004	Average Number of Months from Approval to First Disbursement	Average Number of Months from Approval to Planned Completion	Average Length of Delay in Project Planned Completion
GRAND TOTAL	23	11,901,628	20%	17	74%	4,287,637	36%	20	53	20
Region										
Africa	2	322,667	86%	2	100%	322,667	100%	8	32	16
Asia & Pacific	8	2,113,755	48%	7	88%	1,518,796	72%	16	54	19
Europe	3	899,250	19%	2	67%	564,832	63%	18	52	23
Latin America and Caribbean	8	1,681,344	52%	6	75%	1,681,343	100%	31	57	27
Global	2	6,884,612	0%	0	0%	200,000	3%	n/a	55	n/a
Sector										
Aerosol	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Foam	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Fumigants	4	1,297,374	48%	4	100%	1,088,374	84%	35	82	36
Halon	6	1,879,070	43%	3	50%	1,420,494	76%	34	77	37
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	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Process Agent	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Production	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Refrigeration	1	6,884,612	0%	0	0%	200,000	3%	n/a	97	n/a
Severals	12	1,840,572	49%	10	83%	1,578,770	86%	10	28	9
Solvents	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sterilant	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Implementation Characteristics										
Agency Implementation	2	80,000	50%	1	50%	80,000	100%	8	20	10
National Implementation	21	11,821,628	19%	16	76%	4,207,637	36%	21	56	21
Time or Objective-sensitive Accounts										
Time-Sensitive	10	1,650,572	46%	8	80%	1,388,770	84%	10	25	6
Objective-Sensitive	13	10,251,056	15%	9	69%	2,898,868	28%	30	74	32
Disbursement Method										
During Implementation	22	11,808,353	20%	17	77%	4,194,362	36%	20	55	21
After Implementation	1	93,275	0%	0	0%	93,275	100%	n/a	13	n/a
Retroactive Funding	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Note:										
(1) Per decision 22/11(a)(vi), project preparation is not included as a non-investment project.										
(2) The sum of each section (Region, Sector, etc.) equals the Grand Total.										

Project Preparation

Item	COMPLETED PROJECT PREPARATION					ONGOING PROJECT PREPARATION							Balance (US\$)	Estimated Disbursement in Current Year (US\$)
	Num-ber of Pro-jects	Approved Funds plus Adjustment (US\$)	Per Cent of Funds Dis-bursed	Aver-age Num-ber of Months from Ap-proval to First Dis-burse-ment	Average Number of Months from Approval to Completion	Num-ber of Pro-jects	Approved Funds plus Adjust-ment (US\$)	Funds Disbursed (US\$)	Per Cent of Funds Dis-burs-ed	Average Number of Months from Ap-proval to First Dis-burse-ment	Average Number of Months from Ap-proval to Planned Com-pletion			
GRAND TOTAL	247	21,475,315	100%	5	13	7	465,500	68,250	15%	16	20	397,250	397,250	
Agency														
UNDP	0	0	0%	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0%	n/a	n/a	0	0	
UNEP	0	0	0%	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0%	n/a	n/a	0	0	
UNIDO	0	0	0%	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0%	n/a	n/a	0	0	
WORLD BANK	247	21,475,315	100%	5	13	7	465,500	68,250	15%	16	20	397,250	397,250	
Bilaterals	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0%	n/a	n/a	0	0	
Region														
Africa	16	621,762	100%	2	9	0	0	0	0%	n/a	n/a	0	0	
Asia & Pacific	119	13,423,690	100%	4	13	4	370,500	68,250	18%	16	22	302,250	302,250	
Europe	21	1,582,883	100%	4	14	0	0	0	0%	n/a	n/a	0	0	
Latin Amer./Car.	85	5,008,226	100%	5	12	3	95,000	0	0%	n/a	18	95,000	95,000	
Global	6	838,754	100%	10	18	0	0	0	0%	n/a	n/a	0	0	
Sector														
Aerosol	2	18,000	100%	1	9	2	185,500	0	0%	n/a	24	185,500	185,500	
Foam	14	689,000	100%	4	12	0	0	0	0%	n/a	n/a	0	0	
Fumigants	9	270,000	100%	13	15	2	90,000	12,000	13%	12	21	78,000	78,000	
Halon	7	356,000	100%	5	12	0	0	0	0%	n/a	n/a	0	0	
Multiple Sectors	0	0	0%	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0%	n/a	n/a	0	0	
Other	0	0	0%	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0%	n/a	n/a	0	0	
Phaseout Plan	3	145,000	100%	9	15	1	45,000	0	0%	n/a	12	45,000	45,000	
Process Agent	4	387,181	100%	9	14	1	125,000	56,250	45%	20	24	68,750	68,750	
Production	7	1,015,000	100%	9	15	0	0	0	0%	n/a	n/a	0	0	
Refrigeration	24	2,075,060	100%	6	15	0	0	0	0%	n/a	n/a	0	0	
Several	169	16,053,320	100%	3	12	0	0	0	0%	n/a	n/a	0	0	
Solvents	8	466,754	100%	7	18	1	20,000	0	0%	n/a	15	20,000	20,000	
Sterilant	0	0	0%	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0%	n/a	n/a	0	0	
Implementation Type														
Agency	237	19,015,357	100%	4	12	7	465,500	68,250	15%	16	20	397,250	397,250	
National	10	2,459,958	100%	16	36	0	0	0	0%	n/a	n/a	0	0	
Time/Objective Accounts														
Time	115	10,501,101	100%	2	9	0	0	0	0%	n/a	n/a	0	0	
Objective	132	10,974,214	100%	7	16	7	465,500	68,250	15%	16	20	397,250	397,250	
Disbursement														
During Imp.	243	20,605,315	100%	4	12	7	465,500	68,250	15%	16	20	397,250	397,250	
After Imp.	4	870,000	100%	11	28	0	0	0	0%	n/a	n/a	0	0	
Retroactive	0	0	0%	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0%	n/a	n/a	0	0	

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

