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DU FONDS MULTILATÉRAL AUX FINS
D'APPLICATION DU PROTOCOLE DE MONTRÉAL
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**PLAN D'ACTIVITÉS DE LA BANQUE MONDIALE
POUR LA PÉRIODE 2009-2011**

Les documents de présession du Comité exécutif du Fonds multilatéral aux fins d'application du Protocole de Montréal sont présentés sous réserve des décisions pouvant être prises par le Comité exécutif après leur publication.

OBSERVATIONS ET RECOMMANDATIONS DU SÉCRÉTARIAT DU FONDS

1. Le présent document contient un résumé des activités de la Banque mondiale pour la période triennale 2009-2011 visant l'élimination des substances appauvrissant la couche d'ozone (SAO). Il comprend également les indicateurs d'efficacité du plan d'activités de la Banque mondiale, des observations générales et des recommandations qui seront soumises à l'examen du Comité exécutif. Le plan d'activités de la Banque mondiale pour la période 2009-2011 figure à l'Annexe 1.

Activités prévues pour 2009-2011

2. Bien que ce plan soit un plan d'activités triennal à horizon mobile, la plupart des précisions fournies concerne l'année 2009. Les activités prévues pour 2010 et 2011, à l'exception de celles associées aux plans pluriannuels, ne sont incluses qu'à titre provisoire et pourront être modifiées au cours de la mise en œuvre du plan d'activités définitif pour 2009-2011.

Activités prévues pour 2009

3. En 2009, la valeur totale des projets présentés par la Banque mondiale est de 33,05 millions \$US (coûts d'appui compris) en vue de l'élimination de 8 128 tonnes PAO. Le plan d'activités comprend :

- (a) Des tranches se rapportant à 14 plans pluriannuels en cours pour l'élimination par secteur et par substance, d'un coût total évalué à 26,68 millions \$US, qui, une fois les projets mis en œuvre, aboutiront à l'élimination de 8 008 tonnes PAO ;
- (b) Trois prorogations du renforcement des institutions (Equateur, Jordanie et Thaïlande) pour une valeur totale de 720 595 \$ US ;
- (c) Quatre démonstrations de projet, évaluées à 2,78 millions \$US, équivalant à 120 tonnes PAO.
- (d) Une préparation de projet évaluée à 946 750 \$US ;
- (e) Une activité d'assistance technique au niveau mondial estimée à 268 750 \$ US, et
- (f) Les coûts unitaires essentiels de 1,66 million \$US.

Activités prévues pour 2010

4. En 2010, la Banque mondiale prévoit de présenter des projets d'une valeur totale de 63,25 millions \$US pour l'élimination de 952 tonnes PAO. Ce montant de 63,25 millions \$US est destiné aux activités requises pour parvenir à la conformité, selon le modèle orienté vers la conformité, dont 59,81 millions \$US pour les activités liées aux HCFC.

Activités prévues pour 2011

5. En 2011, la Banque mondiale prévoit de présenter des projets d'une valeur totale de 94,79 millions \$US pour l'élimination de 819 tonnes PAO. Ce montant de 94,79 millions \$US est destiné aux activités requises pour parvenir à la conformité, dont 92,27 millions \$US pour les activités liées aux HCFC.

Affectation des fonds

6. Le Tableau 1 récapitule l'affectation des fonds dans le cadre du plan d'activités 2009-2011 de la Banque mondiale.

Tableau 1

AFFECTATION DES FONDS (en milliers de \$US)

	2009	2010	2011
Activités requises pour la conformité			
Accords pluriannuels approuvés	26 676	1 320	129
Coûts essentiels des agences d'exécution	1 663	1 663	1 663
Renforcement des institutions	721	461	721
HCFC – Projets de démonstration	2 775	0	
HCFC- Préparation de démonstration	183		
HCFC – Projets de production		7 000	37 000
HCFC – Préparation de production	161		
PGEH (Plan de gestion de l'élimination du HCFC)	269	3 656	6 074
PGEH - Projets d'investissement	0	49 150	49 200
PGEH – Préparation des projets d'investissement	441		
Total partiel (activités requises pour la conformité)	32 888	63 250	94 787
Activités non requises pour la conformité			
Elimination des SAO	162		
Total partiel (activités non requises pour la conformité)	162	0	0
Total	33 050	63 250	94 787

7. La Banque mondiale demande un financement s'élevant à 33,05 millions \$US en 2009. Dans le plan d'activités de la Banque, 32,89 millions \$US sont destinés aux activités requises pour parvenir à la conformité et 161 500 \$US sont destinés aux activités n'étant pas nécessaires pour la conformité. La majorité de l'affectation 2009 des fonds de l'agence correspond aux tranches annuelles des projets pluriannuels approuvés (26,68 millions \$US).

8. Pour 2010 et 2011, toutes les activités du plan d'activités de la Banque mondiale sont nécessaires à la conformité. De plus, le niveau du financement prévu augmente, passant de 33,05 millions \$US en 2009 à 63,25 millions \$US en 2010 et à 94,79 millions \$US en 2011. Après 2011, la Banque mondiale a identifié des activités estimées à 409,24 millions \$US, montant destiné en majorité à des activités relatives aux HCFC

Mise en œuvre et aide à la conformité

9. Pendant la période triennale 2009-2011, la Banque mondiale envisage d'éliminer 17 159 tonnes PAO grâce aux projets en cours et aux projets pluriannuels. En outre, la Banque mondiale a indiqué que 1 652 tonnes PAO seront éliminées grâce aux projets soumis pour approbation pendant la période triennale

Observations générales

10. Les activités non requises pour la conformité sont indiquées au Tableau 1 selon les montants des demandes pour 2009, 2010 et 2011.

Activités relatives aux HCFC

Estimations de la croissance de la consommation, PAO, et rapport coût-efficacité

11. Les quantités PAO couvertes par le plan d'activités 2009 de la Banque mondiale sont basées sur une réduction de 10 % par rapport aux niveaux de production 2007. Comme il n'existe pas de directives sur les niveaux de financement, les estimations de la Banque des fonds nécessaires sont basées sur le même niveau de rapport coût-efficacité que celui s'appliquant à l'élimination de la production de CFC, sur la base d'un kilo. Les valeurs de toutes les activités d'investissement figurant aux tableaux du plan d'activités représentent seulement les coûts se rapportant à l'élimination des HCFC.

Production de HCFC

12. Le plan d'activités 2009 de la Banque mondiale inclut deux plans d'élimination de la production de HCFC se rapportant à la Chine et à l'Inde. Le plan d'élimination progressive de la production de HCFC se rapportant à la Chine devrait être présenté à l'examen du Comité exécutif en 2010.

13. Dans le cadre des activités de contrôle et d'élimination de la production, le plan du secteur de la production de HCFC pour la Chine ne comprendra pas seulement des HCFC-141b, mais aussi des HCFC-22 et HCFC-142b. Cette activité visant à permettre à la Chine de parvenir au gel de ses activités et aux objectifs de réduction de production de 10 %, respectivement en 2013 et 2015, il n'y aura pas de décision définitive se rapportant au niveau d'élimination de chaque substance tant que des avant-projets de plans n'ont pas été rédigés pour d'autres secteurs de consommation, ceci afin de faciliter la coopération avec le secteur de production.

14. De plus, la Banque a inclus dans son plan d'activités 2009, une demande de préparation de projet pour l'élimination progressive de la production de HCFC pour l'Inde. Étant donné les questions d'orientation autour des critères de l'éligibilité au financement des installations de production polyvalente, la Banque demandera le décaissement des fonds de préparation de projet pour l'Inde une fois les directives sur ces questions d'orientation fournies par le sous-groupe du secteur de la production.

Plan régional de gestion de l'élimination du HCFC (PGEH) en Afrique

15. En 2009, la Banque mondiale a proposé de développer en coopération avec le PNUE des PGEH pour des pays africains, avec les objectifs suivants : (i) examiner les effets possibles bénéfiques sur l'ozone et le changement climatique liés à l'élimination des HCFC dans des pays africains et, (ii) apporter l'expertise de la Banque mondiale en matière de mobilisation des ressources pour aider au développement et au financement des activités d'élimination de HCFC dans les pays concernés. Dix pays ont assisté à l'atelier commun consacré à l'ozone et au changement climatique (Ozone Climate Concept Review Workshop), organisé à Nairobi le 17 février 2009, pour le lancement de cette initiative. Afin de concrétiser les décisions prises lors de cet atelier, la Banque a inclus dans son plan d'activités 2009 une demande de financement de préparation de projet d'un montant de 250 000 \$US afin de développer des programmes d'investissement pour 10 pays. Ce financement sera demandé dès que des communications officielles confirmant les accords convenus lors de l'atelier seront à la disposition du PNUE et de la Banque mondiale. Le niveau actuel de PAO qui sera capturé par cette activité régionale sera communiqué une fois les études préliminaires conduites par le PNUE et d'autres agences seront disponibles.

Projets de démonstration relatifs aux HCFC dans le secteur des mousses

16. Dans son plan d'activités de 2009, la Banque mondiale a proposé quatre projets de démonstration d'élimination des HCFC dans le secteur des mousses en Chine. Ces projets comprennent : (i) un projet de démonstration de conversion d'une entreprise de formulation de mousses s'orientant vers l'utilisation de polyols d'hydrocarbures pré-mélangés (ii) un projet d'utilisation d'agents de gonflage à base d'hydrocarbures pour les mousses isolantes destinées aux chauffe-eau solaires ; (iii) un projet de remplacement du HCFC-141b par du dioxyde de carbone liquide dans les applications de vaporisation de mousse, et (iv) un projet destiné à remplacer le HCFC-141b par une technologie de gonflement à l'eau dans les applications de mousses à peau intégrée.

17. Les appareils fonctionnant à l'énergie solaire constituent en Chine un développement récent. En 2008, la consommation de HCFC de ce sous-secteur était d'environ 3 000 tonnes et le taux de croissance annuelle dépassait les 20 %. Ce sous-secteur consomme d'abondantes quantités de HCFC et compte des milliers d'entreprises, utilisant pour la plupart une technologie à base de HCFC-141b. Aucune entreprise n'utilise la technologie à base d'hydrocarbures. Comme les HCFC sont appelés à être éliminés dans un future proche, il est important de développer cette technologie à base d'hydrocarbures. Un projet de démonstration testera les aspects sécuritaires et techniques de la technologie à base d'hydrocarbures. De plus, de grosses entreprises de ce secteur auront la possibilité entre 2011 et 2015 de passer de la technologie à base de HCFC-141b à celle à base d'hydrocarbures, mais elles ont besoin d'acquérir de l'expérience au moyen d'un projet de démonstration afin de prendre en main les aspects techniques et les aspects de sécurité de la nouvelle technologie. Une meilleure compréhension des coûts d'investissement et des autres questions clés de la production est également cruciale.

18. La Banque mondiale a indiqué que le projet de démonstration proposé pour une entreprise de formulation en Chine couvrira la conversion/modification nécessaire à l'entreprise de formulation ainsi qu'à 8 à 10 entreprises de mousse en aval. Les coûts de préparation de ce projet de démonstration comprennent l'évaluation technique de 11 entreprises. Le recours à des entreprises de formulation de polyol en tant que metteur en œuvre du projet s'est révélé une modalité d'exécution au meilleur coût pour l'élimination du CFC-11 dans de nombreux pays. Cette modalité n'a pas encore été utilisée en Chine, qui désire essayer cette application au moyen d'un projet de démonstration. La Banque voudrait aussi tester la faisabilité de l'utilisation de polyols et d'hydrocarbures pré-mélangés.

19. Trois des quatre projets de démonstration relatifs aux HCFC seront achevés d'ici décembre 2010. On espère que le projet se rapportant à l'entreprise de formulation de mousses pourra être achevé en juillet 2010. L'expérience acquise par ces projets devrait profiter directement à toutes les entreprises de fabrication de mousses et aux fournisseurs de technologie opérant en Chine. Les leçons tirées de cette expérience seront rapportées au Comité par l'intermédiaire du Secrétariat.

Activités de démonstration de destruction

20. Suite à la décision XX/7 de la 20^{ème} Réunion des Parties, la Banque mondiale a inclus trois projets pilotes d'élimination des SAO dans son plan d'activités 2009. Les fonds demandés serviront à financer le développement de documents de conception de projet (PDD) afin d'assurer des revenus carbone du marché volontaire du carbone. Les activités proposées sont conformes à l'étude de destruction des SAO qui a déjà été approuvée par le Comité exécutif.

21. L'étude sur la destruction des SAO fournira une méthodologie pour l'élimination de SAO qui sera approuvée par le marché volontaire du carbone par l'intermédiaire, par exemple, du Chicago Climate Exchange (CCX). Toutefois, il sera toujours nécessaire de développer des documents de conception de projet qui définiront des paramètres clés, notamment des dispositions relatives à la surveillance, spécifiques au pays concerné. Du fait du caractère novateur des projets d'élimination de SAO, on peut considérer ceux-ci comme étant à haut risque. C'est pourquoi la Banque a fait part de la nécessité de

soutenir le développement de documents de conception dans le cadre de plusieurs projets pilotes employant la nouvelle méthodologie fournie par l'étude sur l'élimination financée par le Fonds. Il a été suggéré qu'une fois les projets pilotes achevés et réussis, les coûts de développement pourraient être assumés par le secteur privé.

22. Les trois projets de démonstration proposés présentent des traits différents (tels que la source des SAO) pouvant générer des coûts différents au niveau de la collecte, des tests, du stockage, du transport, du conditionnement et de la destruction. Le Tableau 2 présente les objectifs et les autres informations relatives aux activités d'éliminations des SAO.

Tableau 2

ACTIVITÉS DE DESTRUCTION DES SAO

Pays	Objectifs de la démonstration	Informations supplémentaires	Total des coûts (\$US)	Valeur PAO	Préparation de projet (\$US)
Indonésie	Faire la démonstration de méthodologies prenant en main la destruction des SAO issues des importations illégales et étudier la faisabilité de la destruction des SAO par une entreprise locale de destruction.	Le projet s'appuiera sur un projet de destruction des SAO financé par le gouvernement japonais dans le cadre de sa contribution bilatérale au MLF.	0	60	53 750
Mexique	Faire la démonstration de l'utilisation de méthodologies et de critères développés par l'étude sur la destruction des SAO pour les SAO dont on ne veut plus provenant des réfrigérateurs et climatiseurs. Les CFC-12 tout comme les CFC-11 des anciens appareils seront collectés et éliminés.	Le projet s'appuiera sur le programme des appareils à bon rendement énergétique au Mexique mis au point par la Banque mondiale	0	775	54 000
Philippines	Faire la démonstration de méthodologies relatives à l'élimination des CFC en vrac et contaminés (mélange de CFC-12, HFC-134a et autres) et étudier le transport des CFC des ateliers d'entretien au centre de récupération et de recyclage mis en place en vertu du Plan national d'élimination des CFC.	Le projet s'appuiera sur le Plan national d'élimination des CFC et comprendra le conditionnement et l'élimination définitive.	0	12	53 750

Mobilisation des ressources pour des effets bénéfiques conjoints sur le climat

23. Les lignes directrices du PGEH demandent de prendre en compte le cofinancement. La Banque étudiera donc les possibilités de mobiliser des ressources en dehors du Fonds multilatéral. Dans le cas où le PGEH demande un financement au Mécanisme de développement propre (CDM), seules les méthodologies pas encore couramment disponibles devront être développées. Dans le domaine du rendement énergétique, des méthodologies sont déjà disponibles, par contre il n'en n'existe pas encore dans des domaines liés aux frigorigènes à faible potentiel de réchauffement planétaire (GWP) ainsi qu'aux réductions d'émissions indirectes de substances chimiques ayant un GWP élevé.

24. La Banque mondiale a donc inclus dans son plan d'activités 2009 une étude au niveau mondial sur la mobilisation des ressources en vue de maximaliser les effets bénéfiques sur le climat. Cette étude analysera : (i) le volume potentiel des réductions d'émission en équivalents dioxyde de carbone pouvant être obtenu au moyen d'une élimination accélérée des HCFC prenant en compte des produits de

remplacement à faible GWP ; (ii) les obstacles se rapportant à la conversion des technologies HCFC avec un rendement énergétique de base à des alternatives à faible GWP et meilleur rendement énergétique ; (iii) consommation et production de HFC, notamment ceux émanant des produits dérivés d'autres processus chimiques, et (iv) les sources de financement possibles (par ex. le Fonds multilatéral, le Protocole de Kyoto, le Marché volontaire du carbone, les Fonds de partenariat du carbone et le Fonds pour les technologies propres) afin de financer l'adoption de pratiques améliorées de confinement des HCFC et des technologies respectueuses du climat, y compris le développement de méthodologies de financement telles que des approches d'évaluation de la consommation de base et de la production de HFC. De plus, l'étude examinera les modalités efficaces pour la mise en œuvre de ces activités afin d'assurer une synergie sans faille entre les activités financées par le Fonds multilatéral et celles financées par des ressources extérieures.

Question d'orientation – Élimination de la production de HCFC dans les installations de production polyvalente

25. La Banque mondiale a inclus dans son plan d'activités 2009 une demande de préparation de projet afin d'élaborer un plan d'élimination progressive des HCFC en Inde. Dans ce pays, toutes les industries produisant du HCFC ont des installations de production polyvalente et toutes ont bénéficié d'un financement du Fonds multilatéral pour l'élimination de la production de CFC. Le sous-groupe sectoriel de production a été chargé par le Comité exécutif d'examiner l'éligibilité de ces installations à un financement supplémentaire du Fonds pour l'élimination de la production de HCFC. En l'absence de décision du sous-groupe sectoriel de production, la Banque ne peut pas procéder à l'élaboration d'un plan d'élimination de HCFC en Inde et dans les autres pays producteurs de HCFC ayant des installations polyvalentes.

Indicateurs d'efficacité

26. Un résumé des indicateurs d'efficacité de la Banque mondiale conformément aux décisions 41/93, 47/51 et 49/4 (d) figure au tableau 3.

Tableau 3

INDICATEURS D'EFFICACITÉ

Projets	Objectif 2009
Nombre de programmes annuels d'accords pluriannuels approuvés par rapport au nombre planifié	14/14
Nombre de projets/activités individuels (projets d'investissement, PGF, banques de halons, assistance technique, renforcement des institutions) approuvés par rapport au nombre planifié	2/2
Activités repères achevées (mesures gouvernementales, assistance en matière de réglementation) /niveaux de SAO atteints pour les tranches annuelles de projets pluriannuels approuvés par rapport aux prévisions	19/19
SAO éliminées par les projets individuels par rapport à ceux planifiés dans les rapports périodiques	465 tonnes PAO
Achèvement des projets (conformément à la Décision 28/2 sur les projets d'investissement) et selon la définition portant sur les projets ne portant pas sur des investissements par rapport aux dates prévues dans les rapports périodiques	6 (*)
Nombre d'actions d'assistance en matière de politique/réglementation réalisées par rapport aux prévisions	100 %
Rapidité d'achèvement du volet financier par rapport à celle requise par les dates d'achèvement stipulées dans les rapports périodiques	11 mois

Projets	Objectif 2009
Remise des rapports d'achèvement des projets dans les délais prescrits par rapport au nombre convenu	100 %
Remise des rapports périodiques et des réponses dans les délais prescrits sauf stipulation contraire	100 %

(*) Deux projets d'investissement, trois projets de renforcement des institutions et un projet d'assistance technique.

27. L'objectif de la Banque mondiale concernant le nombre de programmes annuels approuvés par rapport au nombre planifié est de deux. Toutefois la base de données du plan d'activités de la Banque indique 8 projets individuels à soumettre en 2009, notamment trois projets de renforcement des institutions, un projet d'assistance technique et quatre projets de démonstration. Aux fins d'uniformisation avec les autres agences, l'objectif de la Banque mondiale concernant les projets individuels approuvés devrait être également huit.

28. L'objectif de la Banque mondiale concernant les activités repères achevées /niveaux de SAO atteints pour les tranches annuelles de projets pluriannuels est 19. Étant que l'indicateur ne s'applique qu'aux projets pluriannuels approuvés, l'objectif de la Banque mondiale pour les activités repères devrait être 14.

29. De même, la Banque mondiale a fixé un objectif de 465 tonnes PAO en tant qu'indicateur d'efficacité pour le volume de SAO à éliminer au moyen de projets individuels. Toutefois le tableau de son plan d'activités indique que la Banque mondiale éliminera 229 tonnes PAO par les activités individuelles approuvées et en cours en 2009, sur la base de la classification du Secrétariat du Fonds des projets individuels. C'est pourquoi, aux fins d'uniformisation avec les autres agences, l'objectif d'élimination devrait être 229 tonnes PAO.

RECOMMANDATIONS

30. Le Comité exécutif pourrait envisager les points suivants :

- (a) Adopter le plan d'activités 2009-2011 de la Banque mondiale tel qu'il figure dans le document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/12 tout en faisant remarquer que cette adoption ne signifie ni l'approbation des projets définis en la matière ni leurs niveaux de financement, et qu'elle s'effectue avec toutes les modifications fondées sur l'examen des activités suivantes :
 - (i) Activités de production liées aux HCFC
 - (ii) PGEH régional en Afrique
 - (iii) Démonstration de projet pour les mousses avec HCFC
 - (iv) Activités de démonstration d'élimination de SAO
 - (v) Mobilisation pour des effets bénéfiques conjoints sur le climat
- (b) Approuver les indicateurs d'efficacité pour la Banque mondiale présentés au Tableau 3 des observations du Secrétariat contenu dans le document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/12, tout en fixant comme objectif 8 pour le nombre de projets individuels, 14 pour les activités repères achevées pour les plans pluriannuels et 229 tonnes PAO pour l'élimination.

2009 BUSINESS PLAN

WORLD BANK

INVESTMENT AND NON-INVESTMENT
OPERATIONS FUNDED BY THE
MULTILATERAL FUND OF THE
MONTREAL PROTOCOL

Presented to the 57th Meeting
Of the Executive Committee

February 20, 2009

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
I. MULTILATERAL FUND TARGETS.....	1
A. Meeting the Objectives of the Multilateral Fund.....	1
B. Resource Allocation.....	3
II. PLANNED BUSINESS ACTIVITIES.....	6
A. Ongoing Activities.....	6
B. Program Expansion in 2009.....	6
C. Measures to Expedite Implementation of Approved Projects and Those Critical to Compliance	8
III. PERFORMANCE INDICATORS.....	10
IV. POLICY ISSUES.....	13
V. ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL MATTERS	14

Annexes

Annex I:	Country-by-Country Review
Annex II:	Implementation and New Activities
Annex III:	Database of New and Ongoing Activities (Actual ODP) – available upon request
Annex IV:	Database of New and Ongoing Activities (ODP based on overall cost effectiveness) – available upon request
Annex V:	Value and Year of ODP Phase-out - available upon request

I. MULTILATERAL FUND TARGETS

A. Meeting the Objectives of the Multilateral Fund

1. The objectives of the proposed 2009 Business Plan for the World Bank are to: (i) ensure Article 5 countries' full compliance with the 2010 complete phase-out of CFCs, halons, and CTC; and (ii) assist Article 5 countries in meeting their first two obligations pertaining to HCFC phase-out (i.e., freeze in 2013 and 10% reduction by 2015).
2. The proposed 2009 Business Plan of the World Bank includes annual work programs of sector plans and national plans, which were previously approved by the ExCom, to phase out consumption and production of CFCs, halons, CTC, TCA, and methyl bromide. In light of the decisions on HCFCs taken at the 19th Meeting of the Parties and the ExCom decisions regarding the inclusion of HCFC projects in the 2009 business plans of the Implementing Agencies, the Bank's Business Plan includes new HCFC project preparation activities, and HCFC demonstration projects. In line with the decision taken at the 20th Meeting of the Parties, the World Bank also proposes a few pilot ODS disposal activities in its 2009 Business Plan.
3. The expected impact of proposed new investment activities for 2009 is summarized in Table I – 1. Information for each individual project is presented in Annex II through IV.

Table I-1: Expected impact of new investment activities included in proposed 2009–2011 Business Plan (ODP tonnes)

ODS to be phased out	2009	2010	2011	Total
HCFC Phase-out Plan	-	500	624	1,124
HCFC Demonstration Projects	-	120	-	120
HCFC Production Projects	-	-	-	-
ODS Disposal	-	172	135	307
Total	-	792	759	1,551

4. In accordance with Decision 38/66, Table I – 2 also includes information on new activities for 2010 and 2011. It is important to note that activities planned for 2010 and 2011 are included on a tentative basis only, and that they may be revised later as part of submission of the business plans in the future years.
5. Other than the ODP to be phased out from new investment activities proposed for the 2009-2011 period, additional phase-out will be achieved through the implementation of previously approved investment projects, sector plans and national plans. This additional phase-out is summarized in Table I – 2.

Table I-2: Impact of investment activities implemented by the World Bank approved prior to 57th Executive Committee Meeting (ODP tonnes)

ODS	2009	2010	2011	Total
CFC in non-LVC countries	407	1,341	-	1,748
CFC in LVC countries	22	-	-	22
CFC production sector	1,819	1,680	-	3,499
Halon	-	2,061	-	2,061
Methyl Bromide (Consumption)	79	-	47	125
CTC	440	8,844	-	9,284
TCA	-	102	-	102
Total	2,766	14,026	47	16,839

Strategic approach to ODS phase-out in the proposed 2009 Business Plan

6. Decision XIX/6: The proposed 2009 Business plan includes a funding request to conduct an overall study to mobilize resources outside of the Multilateral Fund to support HCFC phase-out with maximum climate benefits. The study will focus on resource mobilization to support projects aiming at reducing use of HFCs and HCFC-22 in particular as they could impact efforts to minimize emissions of HFC-23, which is a byproduct of HCFC production.

7. The study will investigate: (i) the potential volume of carbon dioxide equivalent emission reductions that could be obtained from accelerated HCFC phase-out considering low GWP alternatives; (ii) barriers associated with conversion of HCFC technology with baseline energy efficiency to low GWP alternatives with improved energy efficiency, and to high GWP alternatives with improved energy efficiency; (iii) consumption and production of HFCs including those produced as byproducts of other chemical processes; and (iv) potential funding resources (e.g., Multilateral Fund, Kyoto Protocol, Voluntary Carbon Market, Carbon Partnership Funds, Clean Technology Fund) to support adoption of better HCFC containment practices and climate friendly technologies, including development of funding methodologies such as approaches to evaluate baseline consumption and production of HFCs. In addition, the study will investigate effective modalities for implementing these activities in order to ensure seamless synergy between the MLF-funded activities and activities funded by resources outside the MLF.

8. World Bank–UNEP Cooperation: In 2009, the World Bank proposes to cooperate with UNEP in developing HPMPs for African countries. The objectives of this cooperation are to: (i) explore opportunities for ozone and climate benefits in phasing out HCFCs in African countries; and (ii) provide the World Bank’s resource mobilization expertise to support development and financing of HCFC phase-out activities in those countries. A joint Ozone Climate Concept Review Workshop was organized in Nairobi, Kenya on 17 February 2009 to launch this initiative. The workshop was attended by 10 countries. To follow up with the decision of the workshop, a project preparation request

of \$250,000 to develop investment programs for 10 countries in the region is included in the Bank Business Plan. However, the actual request for this fund will be made once formal communication confirming the agreement reached at the workshop be made available to UNEP and the World Bank.

9. ODS Disposal: According to the decision of the 20th Meeting of the Parties pertaining to the need to carry out pilot ODS disposal activities in Article 5 countries, two project preparation requests are included in the World Bank 2009 Business Plan. These funds will be used to support development of project design documents for securing carbon revenues from the voluntary carbon markets. These activities are in line with the ODS disposal study previously approved by the Executive Committee.

10. While the ODS disposal study will deliver a methodology for ODS disposal which will be endorsed by the voluntary carbon market, project design documents, which will delineate key parameters including monitoring arrangements that are country-specific, will still need to be developed. Given the innovative nature of the ODS disposal projects, these projects could be considered high risk. Hence, it is necessary to support the development of a few pilot project design documents employing the new methodology to be delivered by the MLF-funded disposal study. Once successful pilot projects have been completed, these development costs could later on be assumed by the private sector.

11. HCFC Production: The World Bank proposes to include an HCFC gradual production phase-out plan for China. The plan is expected to be delivered for the ExCom's consideration in 2010. In addition, the Bank also includes a project preparation request for preparing an HCFC gradual production phase-out plan for India in the 2009 Business Plan. Given the policy issues surrounding funding eligibility criteria for swing plants, the Bank will request the release of these project preparation funds for India once guidance on these policy issues is provided by the Production Sub-group.

B. Resource Allocation

12. The proposed 2009 Business Plan includes deliverables of 12 investment activities in 8 countries, including Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, China, India, Malaysia, Thailand, Tunisia, and Vietnam. The total amount of funds requested in the proposed 2009 Business Plan is US\$ 26.67 million.

13. The 2009 Business Plan also proposes project preparation funding requests to develop four demonstration projects for phasing out HCFCs in various foam applications in China. The four demonstration projects with an estimated cost of US\$ 2.8 million are included as part of the 2009 deliverables of the World Bank. Four project preparation funding requests are proposed for India, Indonesia, and Sri Lanka, to support development of sector plans to phase out HCFCs in the production and consumption sectors. In addition, three project preparation funding requests are proposed for

Indonesia, Mexico, and the Philippines, to support development of project design documents for ODS disposal.

14. The deliverables in the proposed 2009 World Bank Business Plan including investment, demonstration, and non-investment activities amount to US\$ 33.04 million (including agency support costs and core unit costs). The breakdown of these deliverables is summarized in Table I-3.

Table I-3: Summary of all activities included in the proposed 2009 Business Plan

Type of activity included in the proposed 2009 Business Plan	Number of Activities	Amount Requested* (US\$ million)
Annual Work Programs for sector/national plans previously approved by Executive Committee	14	26.67...
New demonstration projects	4	2.78...
Institutional Strengthening Project Renewals in Ecuador, Jordan and Thailand	3	0.72...
New project preparation activities	10	0.95...
Global technical assistance activities	1	0.27...
Core Unit	1	1.66...
Total	31	33.04...

* Figures include agency support costs

15. The funding distribution for investment activities included in the proposed 2009 Business Plan is summarized in Table I – 4, while a summary of resource allocations for the triennium is presented in Table I – 5.

Table I – 4: Summary of proposed funding distribution for investment activities in the proposed 2009 World Bank Business Plan

Sector	Total amount of funds requested in 2009 (US\$ 000s)	Percent of total (%)	Estimated impact in 2009 (ODP tonnes)	Percent of total (%)
CFC Consumption	1,142	3.88	429	14.86
CFC Production	17,673	60.02	1,819	63.03
CTC Consumption	6,141	20.86	220	7.62
CTC Production	-	0.00	220	7.62

Methyl Bromide Consumption	1,712	5.81	78	2.70
HCFC Consumption	2,775	9.42	120	4.16
Total	29,443	100.00	2,886	100.00

Note: Figures include agency support costs.

Table I-5: World Bank's proposed resource allocation plan for 2009-2015
(in US\$ 000s)

	Value (\$000) in 2009	ODP MT in 2009	Value (\$000) in 2010	ODP MT in 2010	Value (\$000) in 2011	ODP MT in 2011	Value (\$000) 2012-2015	ODP MT in 2012-2015
Planned New Activities	2,775	120	59,806	770	92,274	810	400,437	6,056
Approved Multi-year Agreements	26,668	2,766	1,295	13,877	129	47	106	107
Institutional Strengthening	721	-	461	-	721	-	2,041	-
Technical Assistance	269	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Project Preparation	947	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	31,379	2,886	61,652	14,647	93,124	857	402,584	6,163

16. The proposed 2009 Business Plan will capture an estimated 2,886 ODP tonnes at an average cost effectiveness of US\$ 10.87/kg ODP.

17. A request for US\$ 1.663 million for Core Unit Costs is included in the proposed 2009 Business Plan.

II. PLANNED BUSINESS ACTIVITIES

A. Ongoing Activities

18. Investment Projects: At the beginning of 2009, the World Bank's Montreal Protocol portfolio consists of 5 ongoing individual investment projects and 19 multi-year projects.

19. Non-investment Projects and Activities: At the beginning of 2009, the Bank's portfolio included 13 ongoing non-investment activities, such as demonstration projects, institutional strengthening, technical assistance and training.

20. Annex I presents a country-by-country analysis of the progress and status of ongoing Montreal Protocol operations, provided by members of the various countries' task teams.

B. Program Expansion in 2009

21. The following sections provide brief descriptions of new activities that have been included in the Bank's proposed 2009 Business Plan. Annex II summarizes ODP impact from new and from approved activities implemented during the period 2009-2011 and beyond. A list of all activities to be implemented during 2009–2011 and of their levels of funding is included in Annex III and Annex IV.

New submissions

22. HCFC Production Phase-out: The 2009 Business Plan proposes to include two HCFC production phase-out plans for China and India. For China, the Bank expects to submit the HCFC gradual production phase-out plan for the consideration of the ExCom at the last meeting of 2010. This HCFC gradual production phase-out plan would enable China to meet its freeze and 10% production reduction targets in 2013 and 2015, respectively. For India, the Bank proposes to include a project preparation request to support development of an HCFC gradual production phase-out plan. The actual request will be submitted to the ExCom as part of the 2009 work program amendment as soon as the decision pertaining to swing plants is made available by the Production Sub-group.

23. HCFC Demonstration Projects: Four demonstration projects to phase out HCFCs in the foam sector in China are proposed in the 2009 World Bank Business Plan. These four demonstration projects include: (i) a project to demonstrate conversion of a foam system house to pre-blended hydrocarbon polyol; (ii) a project for the use of hydrocarbon blowing agents in the insulation foam for solar energy water heaters; (iii) a project to replace HCFC-141b with liquid carbon dioxide in spray foam applications; and (iv) a project to replace HCFC-141b with water-blown technology in integral-skin foam applications.

24. HCFC Consumption Phase-out: The World Bank proposes to include additional project preparation funding requests to support preparation of a foam sector plan and refrigeration and air-conditioning sector plans in Indonesia and Sri Lanka, respectively. In 2009, the Bank will continue to expedite preparation of the sector plans and HPMPs in China, Ecuador, the Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam. These plans will entail strategies to phase out HCFCs in a cost-effective manner and to maximize climate benefits. To finance these plans, the Bank will explore, to the extent possible, opportunities to mobilize resources outside the Multilateral Fund. The Bank has reviewed and identified existing methodologies under the Clean Development Mechanism in the areas of energy efficiency that could be applied to some HCFC conversion projects. Where existing methodologies are not available, the Bank proposes to conduct a comprehensive study to identify such areas (e.g., low GWP refrigerants, reductions of indirect emissions of high GWP chemicals).

25. Global Study on Resource Mobilization for Maximizing Climate Benefits: HCFC phase-out could result in an increased use of HFCs. In order to maximize the benefits of both ozone layer protection and climate protection, a synchronized strategy for managing the use of HCFCs and HFCs could assist Parties to the Montreal Protocol to develop a conducive environment for climate friendly technologies. This would also assist industries in developing countries to avoid two-step conversion to low GWP technologies (from HCFC to HFC and to low GWP alternatives). To support market penetration of low GWP technologies, financial incentives within and outside the Multilateral Fund should be considered in order to offset higher costs, if any, of adoption of low GWP technologies. In addition, consumption and production of HFCs including those produced as byproducts of other chemical processes will also be considered.

26. The study will investigate: (i) the potential volume of carbon dioxide equivalent emission reductions that could be obtained from the accelerated HCFC phase-out considering low GWP alternatives; (ii) barriers associated with conversion of HCFC technology with baseline energy efficiency to low GWP alternatives with improved energy efficiency, and to high GWP alternatives with improved energy efficiency; (iii) consumption and production of HFCs including those produced as byproducts of other chemical processes; and (iv) potential funding resources (e.g., Multilateral Fund, Kyoto Protocol, Voluntary Carbon Market, Carbon Partnership Funds, Clean Technology Fund) to support adoption of better HCFC containment practices and climate friendly technologies, including development of funding methodologies such as approaches to evaluate baseline consumption and production of HFCs. In addition, the study will investigate effective modalities for implementing these activities in order to ensure seamless synergy between the MLF funded activities and activities funded by resources outside the MLF.

27. Pilot ODS Disposal: Two project preparation requests are proposed in the 2009 Business Plan. The objective of these requests is to assist Indonesia and the Philippines to develop project design documents employing the methodologies being developed and financed by the Multilateral Fund. These documents would then be submitted to relevant

voluntary carbon markets to secure funding necessary for the actual disposal of ODS. The MLF support for development of project design documents is expected to be temporary. As the ODS disposal projects become more common, they would be considered low-risk business. These costs are expected to be borne in the future by the project developer.

Submissions of annual or biennial work plans for approved multi-year projects

28. As per previously approved agreements, 12 annual or biennial work plans will be submitted for the consideration of the Executive Committee in 2009. Table II-1 provides the breakdown of these work plans:

Table II-1: Annual or biennial work programs of previously approved multi-year plans that will be submitted to the ExCom in 2009

Approved multi-year agreement	Country
National CFC phaseout plans	Antigua and Barbuda, Malaysia, Thailand, Tunisia
CFC production closure	Argentina, India
Foam phaseout plan	China
Commercial refrigeration sector plan	Turkey
CTC and process agents phaseout plans	India
CTC production closure	India
Methyl bromide phaseout plans	Thailand, Vietnam

Renewal of institutional strengthening

29. Requests for renewal of institutional strengthening projects will be submitted for Ecuador, Jordan, and Thailand

C. Measures to Expedite Implementation of Approved Projects and Those Critical to Compliance:

30. As the complete phase-out date of CFCs, halons, and CTC, is fast approaching, the World Bank will focus its operations primarily on: (i) assisting countries to complete their consumption and production phaseout plans; and (ii) assisting countries to establish long-term management mechanisms to ensure sustainable phase-out of these chemicals. In addition, to assist countries in meeting their next HCFC phaseout challenges, the World Bank will work closely with its client countries to develop comprehensive strategies for phasing out HCFCs.

31. The Bank will conduct its Annual Financial Intermediaries workshop in early April 2009. The workshop will include extensive discussion on closure of existing CFC

phaseout programs and activities as well as discussion on the policy, technical, and financial considerations associated with HCFC phaseout. The Bank will also organize meetings of the Ozone Operational Resources Group (OORG). These meetings will focus on development of technical tools to assist the Bank task teams conveying the most up-to-date alternative technologies to their client countries.

III. PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

32. As per Decision 41/93, the following performance indicators are included in the World Bank's 2009 Business Plan:

A. Quantitative Performance Indicators

33. Approval Performance Indicators

a) Number of annual programs of multi-year agreements approved vs. those planned (Weighting: 20)

Table III – 1: Number of annual programs of multi-year agreements planned for 2009

Item	Planned for 2009
Annual work programs of previously approved multi-year agreements to be presented to ExCom in 2009	14
Approved multi-year agreements for which no annual work program will be submitted to ExCom in 2009	7

b) Number of individual projects/activities (investment projects, RMPs, halon banks, TAS) approved vs. those planned. (Weighting: 20)

Table III – 2: Number of individual projects/activities planned for 2009

Item	Planned for 2009
New individual investment activities to be presented to ExCom	4
New institutional strengthening renewals to be presented to ExCom	3
New technical assistance activities to be presented to ExCom	1

34. Implementation Performance Indicators

a) Milestone activities completed/ODS levels achieved for approved multi-year annual tranches vs. those planned. (Weighting: 20)

In 2009, the World Bank expects to complete every milestone of its 19 ongoing multi-year agreements, including ODP phased out.

b) ODP phased-out for individual projects vs. that planned per progress reports (Weighting: 5)

In 2009, the World Bank expects to phase out a total of 465 ODP tonnes through implementation and completion of ongoing individual projects.

c) Project completion (pursuant to Decision 28/2 for investment projects) and as defined for non-investment projects vs. those planned in progress reports (Weighting: 5)

In 2009, the World Bank expects to complete six individual projects: two investment projects, three institutional strengthening projects, and one technical assistance project.

d) Percentage of policy/regulatory assistance completed vs. those planned (Weighting: 10)

In 2009, the World Bank will continue to assist all countries where multi-year agreements are being implemented in meeting their policy/regulatory milestones, as indicated by each individual agreement. These include enactment of licensing quota systems, inspection requirements and others. This type of policy-level assistance does not address explicit country requests, but rather complies with milestones previously agreed to under multi-year agreements. There are 19 policy milestones for 2009 included in the Bank's 19 ongoing multi-year plans. The Bank's target is to meet all of these policy targets.

35. Administrative Performance Indicators

a) Speed of financial completion vs. that required per progress report completion dates (Weighting: 10)

The Bank expects to achieve financial completion of its projects within an average 11 months from the required date.

b) Timely submission of project completion reports (Weighting: 5)

The Bank plans to submit project completion reports of all projects that are completed between July 1, 2008 and June 30, 2009, by the end of 2009.

c) Timely submission of progress reports and responses unless otherwise agreed (Weighting: 5)

The Bank plans to submit its 2008 Progress Report on May 1, 2009 or at least eight weeks before the subsequent meeting of the Executive Committee.

36. A summary of the World Bank's 2009 performance indicators is included in Table III-3, below.

Table III-3 – Summary of World Bank’s performance indicators

Category of Performance Indicator	Item	Weighting	2009 Target
Approval	Number of annual programs of multi-year agreements approved vs. those planned	20	14/14
Approval	Number of individual projects/activities (investment projects, RMPs, halon banks, TAS) approved vs. planned	20	2/2
Implementation	Milestone activities completed/ODS levels achieved for approved multi-year annual tranches vs. those planned	20	19/19
Implementation	ODP phase-out for individual projects vs. that planned per progress reports	5	465
Implementation	Project completion (pursuant to Decision 28/2 for investment projects) and as defined for non-investment projects vs. those planned in the progress reports	5	6 ^(*)
Implementation	Percentage of policy/regulatory assistance completed vs. those planned	10	100%
Administrative	Speed of financial completion vs. that required per progress report completion dates	10	11 mos.
Administrative	Timely submission of project completion reports	5	100%
Administrative	Timely submission of progress reports and responses unless otherwise agreed	5	100%

(*) Includes two investment projects, three institutional strengthening projects, and one technical assistance project.

IV. POLICY ISSUES

37. HCFC production phase-out at swing facilities – The World Bank is including a project preparation request for India to develop an HCFC gradual production phase-out plan for India, where all HCFC manufacturers have swing facilities and all of them have received funding from the MLF to phase out production of CFCs. The Production Sub-group is mandated by the Executive Committee to review the eligibility of these facilities for additional funding from the MLF to support HCFC production phase-out. Without any decision from the Production Sub-group on this issue, the Bank will not be able to proceed with the development of the HCFC production phase-out plan in India and other HCFC producing countries that have swing plants.

V. ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL MATTERS

38. None.

ANNEX I**Country-by-Country Review****ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA**

The Grant Agreement for the Antigua and Barbuda CFC Phase-out Management Plan was signed and become effective. The launch workshop is scheduled for the first quarter of 2009. To expedite the implementation of the CFC Phase-out Management Plan, the Bank plans to undertake two supervision missions in 2009. One of the objectives is to review the current CFC phase-out status in the country in order to revise the project implementation activities and their associated implementation timeframe. A revised implementation plan will be submitted to the Executive Committee for its consideration in 2009.

ARGENTINA

The MDI phase-out project was approved by the Executive Committee at its 56th Meeting. This project will enable Argentina to convert its MDI industry to non-CFC products. The Bank will work closely with Argentina to ensure timely implementation of this project and to explore opportunity to minimize the CFC need for production of MDIs beyond 2009.

In 2009, Argentina plans to submit its 2008 production verification report although the actual production has been stopped completely since late 2007. The submission of this verification report will also serve as a condition for an approval of the final funding tranche for the Argentina CFC production phase-out plan.

CHINA

The Bank will support China in HCFC phaseout, particularly in the foam and HCFC production sector. A foam sector plan, which will enable China to meet its freeze and 10% reduction obligations, will be submitted for the consideration of the Executive Committee in 2010. To assist China in selecting proper technologies for phasing out HCFCs in the foam sector, China requested the Bank to propose four demonstration projects in the foam sector. These four demonstration projects would provide China with technical and financial information pertaining to phasing out of HCFCs with more climate-friendly alternatives. These four demonstration projects will be submitted to the ExCom by the end of 2009 or early 2010 at the latest. Experience gained during the preparation and implementation of these demonstration projects would provide useful input for development of the foam sector plan.

ECUADOR

Implementation of the institutional strengthening project and the national CFC phase-out plan proceeded well in 2008. The NOU played critical role in monitoring Ecuador's compliance with the Montreal Protocol control measures and the targets set forth by the ExCom agreement for the National CFC Phase-out. The NOU also worked closely with its counterpart agency in the Ministry of Agriculture to implement the methyl bromide action plan to ensure full compliance with agreed targets.

Under the National CFC Phase-out Plan, the fourth and fifth phases of the recovery and recycling program were carried out to provide training on good practices in refrigeration to technicians of selected refrigeration service workshops. Training was conducted by authorized training centers established by the Project. In addition, a technical study was carried out to assess the merit of proposed chiller replacement and the project also developed a training course on best practices for chiller maintenance.

In 2009, the Project will continue to contribute to Ecuador's effort to monitor its compliance with the Montreal Protocol. The NOU will continue to rigorously enforce the licensing system to control import and export of ODS. The final report on Agrochelone tests, which is part of the action plan to return to compliance, will be finalized.

Final delivery of recovery and recycling machines will be made to remaining refrigeration service workshops in 2009. The authorized training centers (SECAP) will continue to provide training courses on good practices in refrigeration servicing and chiller maintenance to service technicians.

INDIA

CTC Phaseout Sector Plan: The technical Audit Verification report and CY 2008 Annual Program were submitted and approved by the Executive Committee in July 2008. Project implementation is ongoing satisfactorily. As part of a mid-term review, the Bank has commissioned a review of occupational health and safety measures in enterprises where CTC alternatives are used as a solvent. The preliminary report indicates poor worker practices and inadequate facilities and safety measures in these enterprises. This has been discussed with GTZ and MoEF and the project aims to support additional training programs, replicating of GTZ manual and other EHS guidelines, and procurement of some essential protective equipment. Total disbursement under this project as of December 2008 is US\$ 35 million to CTC producers, consumers and to the MoEF for the TA component.

CFC Production Sector Phaseout Plan: The ODSIII project has been satisfactorily implemented, with considerable activity under the TA component, in collaboration with India's CFC consumption phasedown plan. Total disbursement under this project as of December 2008 is US\$ 77 million to CFC producers and for implementation of TA activities. The Accelerated CFC production phase-out plan for India was approved by the Executive Committee at its November 2008 meeting, with the funding level of US\$ 3.17

million. Since then, there have been substantive discussions with MoEF and CFC producers to finalize the implementation modalities of the modified ODSIII project, including the schedule of implementation of technical audits and of disbursements of the additional funding. There will be no major plant closures/dismantling or retrenching of workers, since the enterprises are active producers of HCFCs.

INDONESIA

Aerosol and MDI: A guidelines for technical and safety aspects of aerosol production is being prepared by the International Consultant. Survey on aerosol companies has been completed and recommendation on type of support needed by eligible companies have been prepared. During 2008, stakeholder workshops on aerosol safety production were conducted in Jakarta and Surabaya. At the request of the Government, the Bank hired a consultant to prepare the project proposal for the Technical Assistance to implement National Transition Strategy to CFC Free Metered Dose Inhaler (MDI). The TA in MDI sub-sector was approved in the 56th Meeting of ExCom. The workplan is being prepared in cooperation with the National Agency for Drug and Food Control (BPOM) and Asthma Association.

Foam: Enterprise activities of the foam sector have been completed. All equipment was delivered and enterprises are using the new non-CFC machines to produce foam. A consultant (firm) was hired by the Ozone unit to provide technical assistance on safety aspects in flexible box foam production. In addition, to strengthen efforts in ODS import control, information exchange on ODS export/import monitoring between Indonesia and China is continuing.

MAC: The implementation of the MAC sector plan continues and progress was achieved during 2008. All equipment has been distributed to service shops all over Indonesia and trainings have been completed. Four workshops and a road show program to raise awareness have been conducted in cooperation with local government. The monitoring implementation of the MAC program is expected to continue throughout 2009, in cooperation with the Regional Environment Management Center. The project is expected to complete at the end of 2009.

In 2009, the Bank through its Country Office is going to continue assisting the government in policy, financial management, and procurement support. Supervision missions are scheduled for first and third quarters of 2009.

JORDAN

All investment projects in Jordan are now completed with the exception of the National ODS Phaseout Plan (NOPP). Under the NOPP all investment work has been undertaken, including that implemented by UNIDO, and what remains are technical assistance

activities and public awareness. The NOPP is targeted for completion during this business planning year.

In 2009, Jordan will embark on one additional CFC-phase-out project through the assistance of the World Bank. This is for the Jordan component of the Global Chiller Replacement Project that was approved by the Executive Committee in 2005. As the World Bank was able to secure more than the required ratio of co-financing as required by Decision 47/26, the MLF Secretariat gave its no objection to the Bank to release \$3 million of the \$6.88 million approved. Jordan will benefit from some of these funds (along with India and the Philippines) to replace up to 20 CFC-based chillers. This project will start in early 2009.

Jordan also has its Institutional Strengthening project under the World Bank. Now in its seventh phase, the IS project is up for renewal this year. The Bank plans on presenting the IS terminal report and renewal request at the 58th Executive Committee Meeting. The Bank plans on conducting two supervision missions in 2009 and may add an additional mission for the launching of the chiller replacement project as deemed necessary.

MALAYSIA

Implementation of the National CFC Phaseout Plan (NCFCP) progressed as planned and major progress was achieved in 2008. The MAC sector component was completed, as expected. Implementation of the refrigeration servicing component is fully underway and is expected to be completed by late 2009. Two World Bank missions will take place during 2009, to monitor the progress and successful completion of the remaining program activities.

THE PHILIPPINES

The Philippines received approval by the Executive Committee for the final tranche of funding under its National CFC Phaseout Plan in 2008. With the support of the NCPP, the Government of the Philippines has met all its annual CFC phase-out targets under the Protocol and its agreement with the Executive Committee to date. The Philippines is also in the end stages of implementing the Methyl Bromide Phase-out Strategy and expects to have phased out methyl bromide consumption ahead of schedule by this year.

Although completion of these two projects is imminent, there are a number of new activities in the pipeline. First, the Philippines is one of three countries that will benefit from MLF funding under the Global Chiller Replacement Project. It has adopted a model that is similar to India and has secured co-financing from GEF and expects funding from the CDM to scale-up chiller replacement in the country and complete full transformation of the sector. The project is under preparation and is tentatively scheduled to start in mid-2009.

In 2008, the Executive Committee approved preparation funding for development of an HCFC Phase-out Management Plan. The HPMP will identify short and long-term investment and non-investment activities to curb growth and gradually phase out HCFC in order to establish a manageable baseline and allow the Philippines to easily meet its 2013 freeze and 2015 10% reductions. The HPMP is targeted for submission to the Executive Committee in 2010.

Finally in terms of pipeline work, the Philippines is considering options for destroying stocks of unwanted ODS and has expressed interest in Multilateral Fund assistance to develop a project that would source and obtain funding to make this possible. The Bank has included a request for preparation funding in the current business plan.

Now in its sixth phase, the Philippines Institutional Strengthening project continues to make consistent progress. Renewal of the IS project is scheduled for the second year of the 2009-2011 triennium. The Bank Task Team will conduct two supervision missions in 2009. Continuing policy, financial management and procurement support will be provided directly through the Bank country office.

THAILAND

Implementation of the NCFCP is fully underway. The MAC servicing component is expected to be completed in early 2009. Implementation of the Refrigeration Servicing Component (RSS) has advanced considerably, and equipment distribution, as well as training of beneficiaries are scheduled to take place throughout 2009.

The Institutional Strengthening project is progressing on schedule. The halon management team under the Halon Management project has successfully completed the tasks under their implementation program, on schedule. The project is expected to be completed in the second semester of 2009.

Implementation of the National Methyl Bromide phaseout plan has significantly advanced. Training of trainers was conducted in 2008 and training of beneficiaries will take place in 2009. Equipment distribution for large scale beneficiaries and fumigation companies will be carried out during 2009. The 2008-2010 biennial work plan will be resubmitted for consideration of the ExCom during 2009.

Two World Bank missions will take place during 2009 to monitor the progress of the various program activities.

TUNISIA

Tunisia has met its annual phase-out obligations under its National ODS Phase-out Plan (NOPP) agreement with the Executive Committee (for 2006 and 2007, and expected in 2008). Plans for 2009 will include completing subprojects and technical assistance activities in the aerosol, foam, servicing and halon sectors. The Government of Tunisia

has contracted experts in refrigeration and foam in 2008 to provide technical support. In addition, an auditor was under selection for verifying 2006 and 2007 ODS consumption.

The principle activities undertaken by Tunisia in 2008 under the IS Project included the monitoring of MLF beneficiary enterprises that have converted operations, financial management and other related activities. The latter include data collection for reporting under Article 7 of the Protocol; setting the 2008 CFC import quota through meetings of the National Ozone Committee; participation in international and regional ozone meetings; and public outreach. In 2009, the World Bank project team plans on conducting two missions to Tunisia in order to assess the progress of implementation of the NOPP and the IS Project. This will include a special mid-term review of the overall umbrella project. The project team also stands ready to assist Tunisia in the chiller sector under the Global Chiller Replacement Project, if the country determines it would like to move forward.

VENEZUELA

The technical assistance activities implemented under the 2008 annual plan included:

- ***Supporting the GoV to strengthen technical capacity of local staff.*** Training and technical assistance activities will continue during 2008 related to the phase-out program results and monitoring procedures as well as on the detection of illegally traded ODS to custom officers. Additional training will also be provided on the policy instruments (production caps, export/import) to ensure CFC phase-out.
- ***Public awareness campaign.*** This activity has been planned to continue supporting the ozone protection communication strategy prepared by FONDOIN and to complement the efforts of the 2007 Annual Program. It will highlight the importance of the closing of the CFC production facility and Venezuela's contribution to the protection of the ozone layer and the results obtained through the phase-out strategy with PRODUVEN.
- ***Development of environmental guidelines for dismantling PRODUVEN's CFC production capacity.*** Based on the activities carried out under PRODUVEN's Agreement, these guidelines are aimed at providing in a systematized way the procedures and main steps involved in the dismantling CFC production capacity and monitoring of existing CTC stocks. These guidelines will help the GoV to design standards, systems and procedures for recovery and destruction of ozone depleting substances for future operations.
- ***Study of the impact of PRODUVEN's plant early closing.*** This study will complement the information collected during 2007 on the market for CFCs in Venezuela and will allow it to update the assessment on the impacts of potential shortcomings in supply of CFCs on the different production sectors.

- ***Specialized consultancies.*** This will include PRODUVEN's audits and other consultancies related to the three prior activities.

Activities to be implemented during 2009:

- The technical assistance component (US\$450,000) will continue implementation over the project execution period through 2009. The activities planned under the 2009 annual program will focus on the continuation of the following aspects:
- ***Supporting the GOV to strengthen technical capacity of local staff.*** Training and technical assistance activities will continue during 2009 related to the phase-out program results and monitoring procedures as well as on the detection of illegally traded ODS to custom officers. Additional training will also be provided on the policy instruments (production caps, export/import) to ensure CFC phase-out.
- ***Public Awareness Campaign.*** This activity has been planned to continue supporting the ozone protection communication strategy prepared by FONDOIN and to complement the efforts of the 2008 Annual Program. It will highlight the importance of the closing of the CFC production facility and Venezuela's contribution to the protection of the ozone layer and the results obtained through the phase-out strategy with PRODUVEN.
- ***Specialized consultancies.*** This will include PRODUVEN's 2008 technical audit and other consultancies related to the three prior activities.

A final closing Bank mission might be planned for mid 2009.

VIETNAM

Implementation of the National CFC and Halon Phase-out Plan proceeded as planned. Training of service technicians and provision of service tool kits will be completed in 2009. All training centers that are part of the project have already incorporated good practices in refrigeration and MAC services into their main curriculum. All selected vehicle inspection centers have received refrigerant identifiers. A voluntary MAC inspection program will start in 2009.

The Grant Amendment was amended in 2008 in order to extend the scope of the Grant Agreement to cover methyl bromide activities and to allow MLF funding for the methyl bromide sector plan to be channeled to Vietnam. The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development issued an order in 2008 to establish a Project Management Unit within Plant Protection Department. The PMU is expected to be fully staffed within the first quarter of 2009. In the meantime, the Plant Protection Department has already submitted its plan of action for 2009 to the World Bank. This plan would allow the Plant Protection Department and the PMU to speed their implementation in order to catch up with the original plan.

ANNEX II

Implementation and New Activities

Available upon request

ANNEX III

**Database of New and Ongoing Activities
(Actual ODP)**

Available upon request

ANNEX IV

**Database of New and Ongoing Activities
(ODP based on overall cost effectiveness)**

Available upon request

ANNEX V

Year of ODP Phase-out

Available upon request