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COMITÉ EJECUTIVO DEL FONDO MULTILATERAL
PARA LA APLICACIÓN DEL
PROTOCOLO DE MONTREAL
Quincuagésima séptima Reunión
Montreal, 30 de marzo al 3 de abril de 2009

PLAN ADMINISTRATIVO DEL BANCO MUNDIAL PARA 2009-2011

Los documentos previos al período de sesiones del Comité Ejecutivo del Fondo Multilateral para la Aplicación del Protocolo de Montreal no van en perjuicio de cualquier decisión que el Comité Ejecutivo pudiera adoptar después de la emisión de los mismos.

OBSERVACIONES Y RECOMENDACIONES DE LA SECRETARÍA DEL FONDO

1. En este documento se presenta un resumen de las actividades previstas por el Banco Mundial para la eliminación de las sustancias que agotan la capa de ozono (SAO) durante el trienio 2009-2011. También incluye los indicadores de desempeño del Banco Mundial, observaciones generales y recomendaciones sobre el plan administrativo que se someten a la consideración del Comité Ejecutivo. El plan administrativo del Banco Mundial para 2009-2011 figura en el Anexo I.

Actividades previstas para 2009-2011

2. Si bien el plan administrativo es un plan trienal renovable, la mayor parte de los detalles proporcionados son para 2009. Las actividades planificadas para 2010 y 2011, excepto aquellas relacionadas con los acuerdos plurianuales existentes, se incluyen solamente de manera tentativa y podrían ser modificadas durante el proceso de ejecución del plan administrativo definitivo para 2009-2011.

Actividades previstas para 2009

3. En 2009, el valor total de los proyectos que el Banco Mundial proyecta presentar es de 33,05 millones de \$EUA (incluidos costos de apoyo) conducentes a la eliminación de 8 128 toneladas PAO. El plan administrativo incluye:

- (a) Tramos relacionados con 14 acuerdos plurianuales en curso para eliminación por sectores y por sustancias, valorados en un total de 26,68 millones de \$EUA, cuya ejecución conducirá a la eliminación de 8 008 toneladas PAO;
- (b) Tres proyectos de renovación de fortalecimiento institucional (Ecuador, Jordania y Tailandia) por un valor total de 720 595 \$EUA;
- (c) Cuatro proyectos de demostración por valor de 2,78 millones de \$EUA, equivalentes a 120 toneladas PAO
- (d) Preparación del proyecto por un valor de 946 750 \$EUA;
- (e) Una actividad mundial de asistencia técnica por un valor de 268 750 \$EUA; y
- (f) Costos de unidad central de 1,66 millón de \$EUA.

Actividades previstas para 2010

4. En 2010, el Banco Mundial proyecta presentar proyectos por un valor total de 63,25 millones de \$EUA con una eliminación relacionada de 952 toneladas PAO. Esto incluye 63,25 millones de \$EUA para actividades requeridas para el cumplimiento conforme al modelo orientado al cumplimiento, de los cuales 59,81 millones de \$EUA son para actividades relacionadas con HCFC.

Actividades previstas para 2011

5. En 2011, el Banco Mundial proyecta presentar proyectos por un valor total de 94,79 millones de \$EUA con una eliminación relacionada de 819 toneladas PAO. Esto incluye 94,79 millones de \$EUA en actividades requeridas para el cumplimiento, de los cuales 92,27 millones de \$EUA están destinados a actividades relacionadas con los HCFC.

Asignación de recursos

6. En la Tabla 1 se resume la asignación de recursos del plan administrativo del Banco Mundial para 2009-2011.

Tabla 1

ASIGNACIÓN DE RECURSOS (en miles de \$EUA)

	2009	2010	2011
Requerido para el cumplimiento			
Acuerdos plurianuales aprobados	26 676	1 320	129
Costos de unidad central para los organismos de ejecución	1 663	1 663	1 663
Fortalecimiento institucional	721	461	721
HCFC – Proyectos de demostración	2 775	0	
HCFC - Preparación de demostración	183		
HCFC – Proyectos de producción		7 000	37 000
HCFC – Preparación para producción	161		
Planes de gestión de eliminación de HCFC	269	3 656	6 074
Planes de gestión de eliminación de HCFC – Proyectos de inversión	0	49 150	49 200
Planes de gestión de eliminación de HCFC – Preparación de inversión	441		
Subtotal (requerido para el cumplimiento)	32 888	63 250	94 787
No requerido para el cumplimiento			
Destrucción de SAO	162		
Subtotal (no requerido para el cumplimiento)	162	0	0
Total	33 050	63 250	94 787

7. El Banco Mundial solicita financiación por una suma de 48,5 millones de \$EUA en 2009. En el plan administrativo del Banco, 32,89 millones de \$EUA son para actividades requeridas para el cumplimiento y 161 500 \$EUA son para actividades no requeridas para el cumplimiento. La mayor parte de la asignación del organismo en 2009 es para tramos anuales de Acuerdos plurianuales aprobados (26,68 millones de \$EUA).

8. Para 2010 y 2011, todas las actividades incluidas en el plan administrativo del Banco Mundial son requeridas para el cumplimiento. Además, el nivel de la financiación prevista ha aumentado de 33,05 millones de \$EUA en 2009 a 63,25 millones de \$EUA en 2011 y a 94,79 millones de \$EUA en 2011. El Banco Mundial ha señalado actividades por un valor de 409,24 millones de \$EUA por realizar después de 2011, todas las cuales estarán dirigidas a los HCFC.

Asistencia para la ejecución y el cumplimiento

9. Durante el trienio 2009-2011, el Banco Mundial proyecta eliminar 17 159 toneladas PAO mediante los proyectos y acuerdos plurianuales en curso. Además, el Banco Mundial ha indicado que se eliminarán 1 652 toneladas PAO por conducto de proyectos que han de someterse a aprobación durante el trienio.

Observaciones generales

10. Las actividades no requeridas para el cumplimiento se listan en la Tabla 1 según el monto de las solicitudes para 2009, 2010 y 2011.

Actividades relacionadas con HCFC

Cálculos estimativos de crecimiento del consumo, valor de PAO y relación de costo a eficacia

11. Las cantidades de PAO cubiertas por el plan administrativo del Banco Mundial se han basado sobre una reducción del 10 por ciento respecto de los niveles de producción de 2007. Dado que no hay orientación disponible sobre los niveles de financiación, el cálculo estimativo del Banco acerca de los requerimientos de financiación se ha basado sobre el mismo nivel de relación de costo a eficacia que la eliminación de la producción de CFC, por kilogramo. Los valores de todas las actividades de inversión incluidas en las tablas del plan administrativo representan únicamente los costos para la eliminación de los HCFC.

Producción de HCFC

12. El plan administrativo del Banco Mundial para 2009 incluye dos planes de eliminación de la producción de HCFC para China y la India. Se espera presentar el plan de eliminación gradual de la producción de HCFC en China a la consideración del Comité Ejecutivo en 2010.

13. El plan para el sector de producción de HCFC para China incluirá no sólo HCFC-141b sino también HCFC-22 y HCFC-142b en actividades de control y eliminación de la producción. Si bien esta actividad tiene por objetivo permitir a China cumplir con los objetivos de congelación y la reducción del 10 por ciento de la producción en 2013 y 2015 respectivamente, a fin de facilitar la cooperación con el sector de producción no se adoptará una decisión final sobre el nivel de eliminación para cada sustancia química hasta que no se hayan redactado planes tentativos para otros sectores de consumo.

14. Además, el Banco Mundial ha incluido en su plan administrativo para 2009 una solicitud de preparación de proyecto para un plan de eliminación gradual de la producción de HCFC para la India. Considerando las cuestiones de políticas respecto de los criterios de admisibilidad para las plantas con proceso cambiante, el Banco solicitará la liberación de los fondos de preparación de proyecto para la India una vez que el Subgrupo sobre el sector de producción haya proporcionado orientación sobre estas cuestiones de políticas.

Plan de gestión de eliminación de HCFC regional en África

15. En 2009, el Banco Mundial se propone cooperar con el PNUMA para desarrollar planes de gestión de eliminación de HCFC para países de África, con los siguientes objetivos: i) analizar oportunidades para obtener beneficios para el ozono y el clima en la eliminación de los HCFC en los países africanos y ii) brindar la experiencia del Banco Mundial en movilización de recursos para apoyar el desarrollo y financiación de actividades relacionadas con los HCFC en los países en cuestión. El 17 de febrero de 2007 se organizó un Taller de revisión de conceptos sobre el ozono y el clima conjunto para lanzar esta iniciativa; asistieron al mismo 10 países. Como seguimiento a las decisiones adoptadas en el taller, el Banco ha incluido en su plan administrativo para 2009 una solicitud de preparación de proyecto por 250 000 \$EUA para desarrollar programas de inversión para 10 países. Esta financiación se solicitará una vez que se hayan remitido comunicaciones formales que confirmen los acuerdos alcanzados en el taller al PNUMA y el Banco Mundial. El nivel real de PAO a ser capturado por medio de esta actividad

regional propuesta se proporcionará una vez que los estudios preliminares realizados por el PNUMA y otros organismos estén disponibles.

Proyectos de demostración de HCFC para espumas

16. En su plan administrativo para 2009, el Banco Mundial ha propuesto cuatro proyectos de demostración para eliminar HCFC en el sector de espumas en China. Dichos proyectos incluyen: (i) un proyecto para demostrar la conversión de un proveedor de sistemas de espumas a polioli premezclado a base de hidrocarburos, (ii) un proyecto para el uso de agentes espumantes de hidrocarburos en las espumas de aislamiento para calentadores de agua de energía solar, (iii) un proyecto para sustituir el HCFC-141b por dióxido de carbono líquido en aplicaciones de espuma pulverizada y (iv) un proyecto para sustituir el HCFC-141b por tecnología de espumación acuosa en aplicaciones de espuma de revestimiento integral.

17. Los artefactos de energía solar son productos recientemente desarrollados en China. En 2008, el consumo de HCFC en este subsector fue de alrededor de 3 000 toneladas y la tasa de crecimiento anual fue de más del 20 por ciento. Este subsector consume una gran cantidad de HCFC y abarca a miles de empresas, la mayoría de las cuales usa tecnología a base de HCFC-141b. Ninguna empresa usa tecnología a base de hidrocarburos. Dado que los HCFC se eliminarán en el futuro cercano, es importante desarrollar la tecnología a base de hidrocarburos. Un proyecto de demostración probaría aspectos técnicos y de seguridad de dicha tecnología. Asimismo, las grandes empresas de este sector tendrán oportunidad de cambiar su tecnología de HCFC-141b a hidrocarburos entre 2011 y 2015, pero necesitan adquirir experiencia en un proyecto de demostración a fin de abordar los aspectos técnicos y de seguridad de la nueva tecnología. También resulta esencial lograr una mejor comprensión de los costos de inversión totales y otras cuestiones clave de la producción.

18. El Banco Mundial ha indicado que el proyecto de demostración propuesto para un proveedor de sistema en China cubrirá la conversión/modificación necesaria en el proveedor de sistema y en 8 a 10 empresas de espumas relacionadas. Utilizar los proveedores de sistemas de polioli como ejecutores de los proyectos ha probado ser una modalidad de ejecución rentable para eliminar el CFC-11 en muchos países. Esta modalidad no se ha utilizado aún en China, y China desea probar su aplicación por medio del proyecto de demostración. El Banco también desearía probar la viabilidad de utilizar polioli premezclados e hidrocarburos.

19. Tres de los cuatro proyectos de demostración para HCFC se completarán antes de diciembre de 2010. Se espera completar el proyecto para el proveedor de sistemas de espumas en julio de 2010. Se espera que la experiencia adquirida con estos proyectos proporcione beneficios directos a todas las empresas de espumas y proveedores de tecnología que realizan operaciones en China. Las lecciones aprendidas se informarán al Comité Ejecutivo por intermedio de la Secretaría.

Actividades de demostración destrucción de SAO

20. Como seguimiento a la decisión XX/7 de la 20ª Reunión de las Partes, el Banco Mundial ha incluido tres proyectos piloto de destrucción de SAO en su plan administrativo. Estos fondos se utilizarán para apoyar el desarrollo de documentos de diseño de proyecto para conseguir ingresos por el carbono de los mercados voluntarios de carbono. Las actividades propuestas guardan conformidad con el estudio sobre destrucción de SAO que ya ha sido aprobado por el Comité Ejecutivo.

21. El estudio sobre destrucción de las SAO ofrecerá una metodología para la destrucción de las SAO que será avalada por el mercado voluntario de carbono mediante, por ejemplo, el Chicago Climate Exchange (CCX). Sin embargo, aún deben prepararse los documentos de diseño de proyecto, que delinearán los parámetros clave, tales como los arreglos de supervisión específicos para cada país.

Considerando la índole innovadora de los proyectos de destrucción de SAO, estos proyectos podrían considerarse de alto riesgo. Por lo tanto, el Banco Mundial ha señalado que es necesario apoyar el desarrollo de documentos de proyecto en algunos proyectos pilotos que empleen la nueva metodología a ser proporcionada por el estudio sobre destrucción financiado por el Fondo Multilateral. Se sugirió que una vez que se hayan completado proyectos piloto exitosos, los costos de desarrollo podrían ser asumidos por el sector privado.

22. Los tres proyectos de demostración propuestos tienen diferentes características (tales como las fuentes de SAO) que pueden conllevar diferentes costos de recolección, prueba, almacenamiento, transporte, envasado y destrucción. En la Tabla 2 se presentan los objetivos y otra información relacionada con las actividades de destrucción de SAO.

Tabla 2

ACTIVIDADES DE DESTRUCCIÓN DE SAO

País	Objetivos de la demostración	Otra información	Costo total (\$EUA)	Valor de PAO	Preparación de proyecto (\$EUA)
Indonesia	Demostrar metodologías para abordar la destrucción de SAO de importaciones ilícitas y analizar la viabilidad de que las SAO sean destruidas en una instalación de destrucción local.	El proyecto aprovecharía el proyecto de destrucción de SAO financiado por el Gobierno del Japón como parte de su contribución bilateral al Fondo Multilateral.	0	60	53 750
México	Demostrar el empleo de metodologías de destrucción de SAO y los criterios desarrollados por el estudio sobre destrucción de SAO para las SAO no deseada que se recolectarán de refrigeradores y acondicionadores de aire. Se recolectaría y destruiría tanto CFC-12 como CFC-11 de las unidades antiguas.	El proyecto aprovecharía el programa de artefactos de eficiencia energética en México desarrollado por el Banco Mundial	0	775	54 000
Filipinas	Demostrar metodologías para la destrucción de CFC a granel y contaminados (mezcla de CFC-12, HFC-134a y otros) y analizar el transporte de los CFC desde los talleres hasta el centro de recuperación y reciclaje establecido en el marco del plan nacional de eliminación de CFC.	El proyecto aprovecharía el plan nacional de eliminación de CFC e incluiría envasado y destrucción final.	0	12	53 750

Mobilización de recursos para lograr cobeneficios climáticos

23. Las directrices para los planes de gestión de eliminación de HCFC requieren que se considere la cofinanciación. Por lo tanto, el Banco analizará oportunidades para movilizar recursos fuera del Fondo Multilateral. En el caso de que los planes de gestión de eliminación de HCFC soliciten financiación del Mecanismo para un desarrollo limpio, se deberían desarrollar únicamente aquellas metodologías que no están disponibles actualmente. En el área de la eficiencia energética hay algunas metodologías disponibles actualmente. No hay metodologías disponibles en las áreas relacionadas con los refrigerantes de bajo

potencial de calentamiento mundial (PCM) y las reducciones de las emisiones indirectas de las sustancias químicas con un PCM elevado.

24. El Banco Mundial ha incluido por lo tanto en su plan administrativo para 2009 un estudio mundial sobre movilización de recursos para aumentar al máximo los beneficios para el clima. El estudio investigará: (i) el volumen potencial de reducciones de emisiones equivalentes a dióxido de carbono que se podrían obtener de la eliminación acelerada de los HCFC considerando alternativas de bajo PCM; (ii) obstáculos relacionados con la conversión de las tecnologías de HCFC con una eficiencia energética de base a alternativas de bajo PCM con una mejor eficiencia energética y a alternativas de alto PCM con una mejor eficiencia energética; (iii) consumo y producción de HCFC incluidos aquellos producidos como productos derivados de otros procesos químicos; y (iv) posibles recursos de financiación (p. ej., Fondo Multilateral, Protocolo de Kyoto, mercado voluntario de carbono, fondos de asociaciones del carbono, Fondo para una Tecnología Limpia) para apoyar la adopción de prácticas mejoradas de contención de HCFC y tecnologías respetuosas respecto del clima, con inclusión de desarrollo de metodologías de financiación, tales como enfoques para evaluar el consumo básico y la producción de HFC. Además, el estudio investigará modalidades eficaces para ejecutar estas actividades a fin de asegurar una sinergia perfecta entre las actividades financiadas por el Fondo Multilateral y las actividades financiadas con recursos externos al Fondo.

Cuestión de políticas – Eliminación de la producción de HCFC en las plantas con proceso cambiante

25. El Banco Mundial ha incluido en su plan administrativo para 2009 una solicitud de preparación de proyecto para desarrollar un plan de eliminación gradual de la producción de HCFC para la India. En la India, todas las plantas de HCFC cuentan con instalaciones de uso cambiante, y todas ellas han recibido financiación del Fondo Multilateral para eliminar la producción de CFC. El Comité Ejecutivo ha pedido al Subgrupo del sector de producción que revise la admisibilidad de estas plantas para recibir financiación adicional del Fondo Multilateral para apoyar la eliminación de la producción de HCFC. Sin una decisión del Subgrupo sobre el sector de producción sobre esta cuestión, el Banco no puede proceder a desarrollar un plan de eliminación de la producción de HCFC en la India y otros países productores de HCFC que cuentan con plantas de uso cambiante.

Indicadores de desempeño

26. En la Tabla 3 siguiente se proporciona un resumen de los indicadores de desempeño del Banco Mundial conforme a las decisiones 41/93, 47/51 y 49/4 (d).

Tabla 3

INDICADORES DE DESEMPEÑO

Rubro	Objetivo para 2009
Cantidad de programas anuales de acuerdos plurianuales aprobada en comparación con la proyectada	14/14
Cantidad de proyectos/actividades individuales (proyectos de inversión, planes de gestión de refrigerantes, bancos de halones, asistencia técnica, fortalecimiento institucional) aprobados en comparación con los planificados	2/2
Actividades importantes completadas (por ejemplo, medidas en materia de política, asistencia en materia de reglamentación)/niveles SAO logrados para tramos anuales aprobados de acuerdos plurianuales con respecto a los planificados	19/19

Rubro	Objetivo para 2009
Eliminación en SAO de proyectos individuales en comparación con la proyectada según los informes sobre la marcha de las actividades	465 toneladas PAO
Terminación de proyectos (de conformidad con la decisión 28/2 para proyectos de inversión) y según se define para proyectos ajenos a la inversión en comparación con los planificados en los informes sobre la marcha de las actividades	6 ^(*)
Cantidad de asistencia en materia de políticas y reglamentos en comparación con lo planificado	100%
Rapidez de conclusión financiera en comparación con lo que se requiere según las fechas de terminación de los informes sobre la marcha de las actividades	11 meses
Presentación oportuna de los informes de terminación de proyecto en comparación con lo acordado	100%
Presentación oportuna de los informes sobre la marcha de las actividades y de las respuestas a menos que se haya convenido otra cosa	100%

(*) Incluye dos proyectos de inversión, tres proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional y un proyecto de asistencia técnica.

27. El objetivo del Banco Mundial para la cantidad de proyectos aprobados en comparación con los planificados es de dos proyectos. No obstante, la base de datos del plan administrativo del Banco Mundial indica ocho proyectos individuales por presentar en 2009, incluidos tres proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional, uno de asistencia técnica y cuatro para proyectos de demostración. A los efectos de la uniformidad con otros organismos, el objetivo del Banco Mundial para la cantidad de proyectos individuales debería ser de ocho proyectos.

28. El objetivo del Banco Mundial respecto de la cantidad de actividades importantes completadas/niveles de SAO alcanzados por tramos anuales en proyectos plurianuales es de 19 actividades. Puesto que este indicador solamente se aplica a acuerdos plurianuales aprobados, el objetivo del Banco Mundial para actividades importantes completadas debería ser de 14 actividades.

29. Del mismo modo, el Banco Mundial estableció un objetivo de 465 toneladas PAO como indicador de desempeño para el volumen de SAO por eliminar con proyectos individuales. Sin embargo, la hoja de cálculo del plan administrativo indica que el Banco Mundial eliminaría 229 toneladas PAO con las actividades individuales y aprobadas en curso en 2009, sobre la base de la clasificación de proyectos individuales de la Secretaría del Fondo. Por consiguiente, a los efectos de la uniformidad con los demás organismos, el objetivo de eliminación debería ser de 229 toneladas PAO.

RECOMENDACIONES

30. El Comité Ejecutivo pudiera considerar:

- (a) Avalar el plan administrativo del Banco Mundial para 2009-2011, según figura en UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/12, señalando que dicho aval no denota la aprobación ni de los proyectos incluidos en el plan ni de sus niveles de financiación e incluye las modificaciones que pudieran introducirse al examinar las siguientes actividades:
 - (i) Actividades de producción de HCFC;
 - (ii) Plan de gestión de eliminación de HCFC regional en África;
 - (iii) Proyectos de demostración de HCFC para espumas;
 - (iv) Actividades de demostración destrucción de SAO;

- (v) Movilización de recursos para lograr cobeneficios climáticos;
- (b) Aprobar los indicadores de desempeño para el Banco Mundial indicados en la Tabla 3 de las observaciones de la Secretaría del Fondo que figuran en el documento UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/12, y establecer un objetivo de ocho proyectos para la cantidad de proyectos aprobados, un objetivo de finalización de 14 actividades importantes de acuerdos plurianuales y la eliminación de 229 toneladas PAO.

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

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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