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世界银行 2009-2011 年业务计划

基金秘书处的评论和建议

1. 本文件是世界银行 2009—2011 三年期间计划开展的淘汰消耗臭氧层物质活动摘要。本文件还介绍世界银行的业务计划绩效指标、一般性评论和供执行委员会审议的建议。附件一载有世界银行 2009—2011 年的业务计划。

2009—2011 年计划开展的活动

2. 虽然该业务计划是一项滚动三年计划，但提供的多数细节涉及的是 2009 年。除与现行多年期协定相关者外，2010 和 2011 年计划开展的活动仅仅是暂定计划，在执行 2009-2011 年最终业务计划过程中可能会予修改。

2009 年计划开展的活动

3. 2009 年，世界银行计划提交的项目总金额为 3,305 万美元（含支助费用），要淘汰的数量为 8,128 ODP 吨。业务计划包括：

- (a) 与正在执行的 14 个淘汰行业和物质多年期协定相关的付款额，总额为 2,668 万美元，在执行这些协定后，将淘汰 8,008 ODP 吨消耗臭氧层物质；
- (b) 延长四个体制建设项目（厄瓜多尔、约旦和泰国），总额为 720,595 美元；
- (c) 四个示范项目，金额为 278 万美元，相对于 120 ODP 吨；
- (d) 项目编制，金额为 946,750 美元；
- (e) 一项全球技术援助活动，金额为 268,750 美元；以及
- (f) 核心单位费用 166 万美元。

2010 年计划开展的活动

4. 2010 年，世界银行计划提交项目的总金额为 6,325 万美元，相关的淘汰量为 952 ODP 吨。这笔资金包括 6,325 万美元用于根据重视履约的模式开展的必要履约活动，其中 5,981 万美元用于氟氯烃活动。

2011 年计划开展的活动

5. 2011 年，世界银行计划提交的项目总金额为 9,479 万美元，相关的淘汰量为 819 ODP 吨。这笔资金包括 9,479 万美元用于开展必要的履约活动，其中 9,227 万美元用于氟氯烃活动。

资源分配

6. 表 1 摘要介绍世界银行 2009—2011 年业务计划的资源分配情况。

表 1

资源分配（单位：千美元）

	2009 年	2010 年	2011 年
履约所需			
已核准的多年期协定	26,676	1,320	129
执行机构的核心单位费用	1,663	1,663	1,663
体制建设	721	461	721
氟氯烃—示范项目	2,775	0	
氟氯烃—示范的筹备工作	183		
氟氯烃—化工生产项目		7,000	37,000
氟氯烃—化工生产的筹备工作	161		
氟氯烃最终淘汰管理计划	269	3,656	6,074
氟氯烃最终淘汰管理计划—投资项目	0	49,150	49,200
氟氯烃最终淘汰管理计划—投资的筹备工 作	441		
小计（履约所需）	32,888	63,250	94,787
非履约所需			
消耗臭氧层物质的处置	162		
小计（非履约所需）	162	0	0
共计	33,050	63,250	94,787

7. 2009 年，世界银行申请的金额为 3,305 万美元。在世界银行业务计划中，3,289 万美元用于履约所需活动，161,500 美元用于非履约所需活动。该机构 2009 年的分配资源多数是已核准的多年期协定的年度付款（2,668 万美元）。

8. 2010 和 2011 年，世界银行业务计划的所有活动都是履约所需活动。此外，预期供资额由 2009 年的 3,305 万美元增加到 2010 年的 6,325 万美元，以及 2011 年的 9,479 万美元。世界银行已确定 2011 年以后的活动，金额为 4.0924 亿美元，所有这些活动都将是淘汰氟氯烃活动。

执行和履约协助

9. 2009—2011 三年期里，世界银行计划通过正在开展的项目和各多年期协定，淘汰 17,159 ODP 吨。此外，世界银行还表示，将通过在三年期间将要内提交的项目淘汰 1,652 ODP 吨。

一般性评论

10. 表 1 按照 2009、2010 和 2011 年申请金额开列了并非为履约所需要开展的各项活动。

氟氯烃活动

对消费量增长、ODP 以及成本效益的估计

11. 世界银行 2009 年业务计划所涉 ODP 数量系根据较 2007 年化工生产数量减少 10 % 计算的。由于没有关于资金数额的现成指导，世界银行对供资需求的估计是根据按公斤计算的相同水平的氟氯化碳生产淘汰成本效益计算的。业务计划表格中所列所有投资活动的价值代表的仅仅是淘汰氟氯烃的费用。

氟氯烃生产

12. 世界银行 2009 年业务计划包括涉及中国和印度的两项氟氯烃生产淘汰计划。涉及中国氟氯烃生产逐步淘汰计划预期将于 2010 年提交给执行委员会审议。

13. 中国的氟氯烃生产行业计划不仅将包括 HCFC-141b，而且还将包括生产管制和淘汰活动中的 HCFC-22 和 HCFC-142b。尽管这一活动的目的是让中国能够到 2013 年和 2015 年分别实现冻结和减产 10% 的目标，但为便于同化工生产行业进行合作，在其他消费行业的暂定计划草拟之前，不会就每一化学品的淘汰数量作出最后的决定。

14. 此外，世界银行还在其 2009 年业务计划中列入了印度氟氯烃生产逐步淘汰计划项目编制的申请。鉴于围绕周期生产车间资助资格标准的政策问题，世界银行将请求一俟化工生产业分组提供了关于这些政策问题的指导意见后，即发放印度的项目编制资金。

非洲的区域氟氯烃淘汰管理计划

15. 2009 年，世界银行提议与环境规划署合作为非洲国家制订氟氯烃淘汰管理计划，目的是：（一）探讨非洲国家淘汰氟氯烃带来臭氧和气候方面的惠益的机会；以及，（二）提供世界银行资金动员方面的专门知识，支持编制和资助有关国家的氟氯烃淘汰活动。2009 年 2 月 17 日，在肯尼亚内罗毕组织了一次联合臭氧气候概念审查研讨会以发起这一举措，有 10 个国家参加了研讨会。作为研讨会所作决定的一个后续行动，世界银行在其 2009 年业务计划中列入了 250,000 美元的项目编制申请，以便为 10 个国家编制投资方案。一俟向环境规划署和世界银行提交正式信函，确认研讨会上达成的协议，即将提出资金申请。一俟环境规划署和其他机构进行的初步调查公布后，即提交拟议的这项区域活动所能够解决的实际的 ODP 数量。

氟氯烃泡沫塑料示范项目

16. 世界银行在 2009 年业务计划中提议了四个示范项目,用以淘汰中国泡沫塑料行业的氟氯烃。这些项目包括:(一)示范由泡沫塑料配方厂家转为预混碳氢多元醇的项目;(二)太阳能热水器隔热泡沫塑料使用碳氢化合物发泡剂的项目;(三)喷射泡沫塑料应用中用液态二氧化碳取代 HCFC-141b 的项目;以及,(四)整皮泡沫塑料应用中用水喷技术取代 HCFC-141b 的项目。

17. 太阳能器具是中国的新开发产品。2008 年这一次级行业氟氯烃的消费量大约为 3,000 吨,年增长率为 20%。这一次级行业使用大量各类氟氯烃,涉及数千家企业,其中多数使用 HCFC-141b 技术。没有企业使用碳氢技术。不久的将来将要淘汰氟氯烃,因此,必须开发碳氢技术。示范项目将测试所涉技术和安全问题。此外,这一行业的大型企业将有机会在 2011 至 2015 年之间由 HCFC-141b 技术转为碳氢技术,但它们需要从示范项目中获得经验,以便解决新技术所涉技术和安全方面的问题。增进对全部投资成本和其他关键生产问题的认识至关重要。

18. 世界银行表示,拟议的中国配方厂家示范项目将配方厂家以及 8 至 10 家泡沫塑料下游企业所需要的改造/修改。编制这一示范项目的费用意味着要对多大 11 家企业作技术评估。利用多元醇配方厂家作为项目执行者的做法,证明是很多国家淘汰 CFC-11 的一种成本效益好的执行方式。这一方式在中国还没有使用过,中国正在寻求通过示范项目验证其应用的效果。世界银行还将测试使用预混多元醇和碳氢化合物的可行性。

19. 在 4 项氟氯烃示范项目中,3 项将于 2010 年 12 月底前完成。泡沫塑料配方厂家的示范项目可望于 2010 年 7 月完成。预期这些示范项目积累的经验将给中国所有泡沫塑料企业和技术提供者带来直接的好处。从中吸取的经验教训将通过秘书处报告给执行委员会。

消耗臭氧层物质处理的示范项目

20. 根据第二十次缔约方会议第 XX/7 号决定,世界银行将 3 项消耗臭氧层物质处置项目列入 2009 年的业务计划。这些资金将用于支持编制项目设计文件,以确保自自愿性碳市场中获得碳收益。拟议活动符合执行委员会业已核准的关于消耗臭氧层物质处置的研究。

21. 关于消耗臭氧层物质处置的研究将提出处置消耗臭氧层物质的办法,经由自愿性碳市场通过诸如芝加哥气候交易所等得到认可。项目设计文件将确定主要的参数,包括针对具体国家的监测安排。但项目设计文件还没有拟订。鉴于消耗臭氧层物质处置项目的创新性,可以认为这些项目是高风险的项目。因此,世界银行表示,有必要借助由多边基金资助的处置研究所交付的新办法,对编制少数一些试行项目的设计文件给与支助。世界银行建议,一旦成功的试行项目完成,编制的费用可以由私人部门承担。

22. 三项拟议的示范项目含有不同的内容（例如消耗臭氧层物质的来源），可以说明收集、测试、储存、运输、包装和销毁的不同费用。表 2 列出了关于消耗臭氧层物质处置活动的目标和其他信息。

表 2

消耗臭氧层物质处置活动

国家	示范的目的	其他信息	费用总额 (美元)	ODP 值	项目编制 (美元)
印度尼西亚	示范处置非法进口的消耗臭氧层物质的办法，探讨由当地一处置设施销毁消耗臭氧层物质的可行性。	本项目将以日本政府对多边基金双边捐助一部分所资助的消耗臭氧层物质处置项目为基础。	0	60	53,750
墨西哥	示范如何利用消耗臭氧层物质处置办法，以及关于将由冰箱和空调机收集的无用消耗臭氧层物质的消耗臭氧层物质处置研究编制的标准。收集并处置老装置的 CFC-12 和 CFC-11。	本项目将以由世界银行正在编制的墨西哥能源效益器具方案为基础。	0	775	54,000
菲律宾	示范处置大宗和受污染各类氟氯化碳（CFC-12、HFC-134a 等的混合物）的办法，并探讨氟氯化碳由维修店运往根据国家氟氯化碳淘汰计划设立的回收和再循环中心。	本项目将以国际氟氯化碳淘汰计划为基础，并包括包装和最终处置。	0	12	53,750

动员资金实现气候的共同惠益

23. 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划准则要求审议联合供资。因此，世界银行将谈谈在多边基金以外动员资金的机会。在发生氟氯烃淘汰管理计划向清洁发展机制寻求资金的情况时，只需要制订目前无法获得的办法。在能源效益方面，一些办法是现成可得的。在与全球升温潜能值低的制冷剂相关的方面以及减少全球升温潜能值高的化学品的排放方面，没有现成可得的办法。

24. 因此，世界银行在 2009 年业务计划中列入了关于动员资金以实现最大的气候惠益的全球性研究。该研究将调查：（一）考虑到使用全球升温潜能值低的替代品加快氟氯烃淘汰可能获得的相对于二氧化碳排放减少的潜在值；（二）由具有基准能源效益的氟氯烃技术转为能源效益高的全球升温潜能值低的替代品、以及转为能源效益高的全球升温潜能值高的替代品方面存在的障碍；（三）各类氟氯烃的消费和生产，包括作为其他化学品流程的副产品的消费和生产；以及，（四）可能的资金来源（例如，多边基金，京都议定书，自愿性碳市场，碳伙伴关系基金，清洁技术基金），以支持通过改进的氟氯烃控制做法和

无害气候的技术，包括制订评价氢氟碳化物基准消费和生产的做法等供资办法。此外，该研究还将调查设施这些活动的有效方式，以确保多边基金资助的活动与多边基金以外资源资助的活动之间的协同增效作用。

政策问题 一周期生产设施的氟氯烃生产淘汰

25. 世界银行在 2009 年业务计划中列入了为印度编制氟氯烃生产逐步淘汰计划的项目编制申请。在印度，所有氟氯烃工厂都有周期生产设施，所有这些设施都接受多边基金的资金以便淘汰氟氯化碳的生产。执行委员会授权化工生产行业分组审查这些设备自多边基金获得额外资金支持氟氯烃生产淘汰的资格。在化工生产行业分组就这一问题作出决定之前，世界银行无法着手编制印度以及其他拥有周期生产车间的氟氯烃生产国家的氟氯烃生产淘汰计划。

业绩指标

26. 表 3 依照第 41/93、第 47/51 和第 49/4(d)号决议概述了世界银行的业绩指标。

表 3

业绩指标

项目	2009 年目标
核准多年期协定年度方案的数目与计划的数目相比	14/14
和准的单独项目/活动（投资、项目、制冷剂管理计划、哈龙库、技术援助、体制建设）数目与计划的数目相比	2/2
核准的多年期付款完成的标志性活动（例如政策措施、管制援助）/消耗臭氧层物质数量与计划的相比	19/19
单独项目所淘汰的消耗臭氧层物质与根据进度报告计划的相比	465 ODP 吨
项目完成（依照关于投资项目的第 28/2 号决定）以及定为非投资项目与进度报告中计划的相比	6 ^(*)
完成的政策/管制援助数目与计划的相比	100%
财政完成的速度与进度报告完成日期所要求的相比	11 个月
及时提交项目完成情况报告与商定的相比	100%
及时提交进度报告和答复与另行商定的相比	100%

(*) 包括两个投资项目、三个体制建设项目和一个技术援助项目。

27. 世界银行核准单独项目的数目与计划的数目的比的目标是 2 个。但世界银行的业务计划数据库显示 2009 年将提交 8 个单独项目，包括三个体制建设项目、一个技术援助和 4 个示范项目。为与其他机构保持一致，世界银行核准单独项目的数目的目标应该是 8 个。

28. 世界银行完成的标志性活动的数目/多年期年度付款实现的消耗臭氧层物质数量的目标是 19 个。由于这一指标只适用于核准的多年期协定，世界银行完成的标志性活动的目标应该是 14 个。

29. 同样，世界银行确定 465 ODP 吨的目标为单独项目将要淘汰的消耗臭氧层物质数量的业绩指标。但世界银行业务计划的表格显示，根据基金秘书处对单独项目的分类，世界银行在 2009 年将通过核准和现行的单独活动淘汰 229 ODP 吨。因此，为了与其他机构保持一致，淘汰目标应该是 229 ODP 吨。

建议

30. 谨建议执行委员会考虑：

(a) 核可 UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/12 号文件所载世界银行 2009—2011 年业务计划，同时指出，核可既不是核准业务计划中指明的项目，也不是核准其供资数额，而且可根据对以下活动的审议结果对核定方案做出任何修改：

- (一) 氟氯烃生产活动；
- (二) 非洲区域氟氯烃淘汰管理计划；
- (三) 氟氯烃泡沫塑料示范项目；
- (四) 消耗臭氧层物质处置示范活动；
- (五) 动员资金实现气候共同惠益；

(b) 核准 UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/12 号文件所载基金秘书处评论表 3 所载世界银行的绩效指标，与此同时，确定单独项目的数目为 8，多年期协定完成的指标活动的数目为 14，以及淘汰数量为 229 ODP 吨。

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