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COMITE EXECUTIF
DU FONDS MULTILATERAL AUX FINS
D'APPLICATION DU PROTOCOLE DE MONTREAL
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**PLAN D'ACTIVITÉS DE LA BANQUE MONDIALE
POUR LA PERIODE 2010-2012**

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

OBSERVATIONS ET RECOMMANDATIONS DU SECRÉTARIAT DU FONDS

1. Ce document présente un sommaire des activités prévues par la Banque mondiale afin d'éliminer les substances appauvrissant la couche d'ozone (SAO) pendant la période triennale 2010-2012. Il contient également les indicateurs du plan d'activités de la Banque mondiale, des observations générales et des recommandations aux fins d'examen par le Comité exécutif. Le plan d'activités de la Banque mondiale pour les années 2010-2012 est joint à l'annexe I.

2. Le tableau 1 présente la valeur des activités contenues dans le plan d'activités par catégorie « requises » et « non requises » pour la conformité, par année, selon le modèle de plan d'élimination triennal à horizon mobile.

Tableau 1

ATTRIBUTION DES RESSOURCES DANS LE PLAN D'ACTIVITÉS DE LA BANQUE MONDIALE (2010-2014) (000 \$US)

Selon le modèle	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total (2010 à 2014)
Requises pour la conformité (accords pluriannuels et coûts standards)	4 891	1 961	2 850	1 978	2 015	13 696
Requises pour la conformité (HCFC)	54 828	95 523	95 353	317 142		562 846
Non requises pour la conformité (mobilisation des ressources)	269	0	0			269
Non requises pour la conformité (destruction des SAO)	32	0	0			32
Non requises pour la conformité (refroidisseurs, commerce illicite, tétrachlorure de carbone, bromure de méthyle, inhalateurs à doseur, études, ateliers)	269	0	0			269
Total	60 289	97 484	98 203	319 120	2 015	577 112

3. La Banque mondiale prévoit des activités d'une valeur de 60,29 millions \$US en 2010 et de 577,11 millions \$US pour la période 2010-2014.

Accords pluriannuels et coûts standards

4. Le tableau 2 présente l'information relative aux accords pluriannuels, aux nouvelles activités sur le bromure de méthyle, aux plans de gestion de l'élimination finale, au renforcement des institutions et aux activités essentielles de la Banque mondiale requises pour la conformité.

Tableau 2

ACTIVITÉS REQUISES POUR LA CONFORMITÉ RELATIVES AUX ACCORDS PLURIANNUELS ET AUX COÛTS STANDARDS (2010-2014) (000 \$US)

Requises selon le modèle	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total (2010 à 2014)
Activités pluriannuelles approuvées	2 148	156	0	63	43	2 410
Nouvelles activités sur le bromure de méthyle						0
Plans de gestion de l'élimination finale						0
Renforcement des institutions	991	0	991			1 983
Activités essentielles	1 752	1 805	1 859	1 915	1 972	9 303
Total (activités requises pour la conformité pour les accords pluriannuels et les coûts standards)	4 891	1 961	2 850	1 978	2 015	13 696

5. Le plan d'activités général (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/60/7) aborde plusieurs questions d'intérêt pour les activités de la Banque mondiale requises pour la conformité relatives aux accords pluriannuels et aux coûts standards, dont celles-ci :

- a) La Banque mondiale fait état de valeurs pour les accords pluriannuels qui ne correspondent pas aux valeurs des accords pluriannuels dans les dossiers du Secrétariat et qui exigeraient une augmentation de 3 984 \$US de la somme allouée;
- b) La Banque mondiale fait état de valeurs pour des projets de renforcement des institutions qui dépassent les valeurs requises en vertu du modèle de plan d'élimination triennal à horizon mobile.

6. Aucune autre question n'a été soulevée pour les autres activités requises pour la conformité. Les coûts de base essentiels de la Banque mondiale devraient augmenter de 3 pour cent par année.

Activités relatives aux HCFC

Élimination de la production de HCFC

7. Le plan d'activités de 2010 de la Banque mondiale comprend une demande de préparation de projet pour le développement d'un plan d'élimination graduelle de la production de HCFC en Inde. La question de l'admissibilité du financement de la fermeture des usines de fabrication de CFC ayant fait la transition aux HCFC avec l'assistance financière du Fonds multilatéral n'a pas encore été réglée par le Comité exécutif, comme indiqué dans le plan d'activités général. La Banque a prévu 14,59 millions \$US pour la fermeture de la production de HCFC en Inde pour la période 2011 à 2013.

8. La Banque a aussi prévu 350 millions \$US pour réduire la production de HCFC en Chine de 4 500 tonnes PAO pendant la période 2010 à 2013. La décision du Comité exécutif qui pourrait découler de ses délibérations sur le plan d'activités général pourrait avoir des répercussions sur le plan d'activités de la Banque mondiale.

Volume de consommation de HCFC

9. Les agences ont été invitées à indiquer si elles avaient prévues des activités d'élimination accélérée dans leurs plans d'activités. Les agences d'exécution ont inclus dans leurs plans d'activités des activités pour les HCFC pour des pays dont le volume à éliminer dépasse 10 tonnes PAO. Les activités prévues au plan portent sur un volume supérieur au volume exigé selon le modèle et visent la Chine (105,7 tonnes PAO), la Colombie (34,2 tonnes PAO), le Costa Rica (15,9 tonnes PAO), l'Indonésie (154,2 tonnes PAO), la Jordanie (39 tonnes PAO), la Mongolie (26 tonnes PAO), les Philippines (12,7 tonnes PAO), Seychelles (13,6 tonnes PAO) et la Thaïlande (57,2 tonnes PAO). Le plan d'activités de la Banque mondiale prévoit des activités pour le volume de HCFC de certains de ces pays.

10. La Banque mondiale a indiqué que toutes les données sur les estimations de volume de HCFC indiquées dans le plan d'activités correspondent aux données de consommation nationale.

11. La Banque mondiale a précisé que la consommation de HCFC a augmenté de 20 pour cent aux Philippines de 2007 à 2008. Cette tendance devrait se maintenir en 2009 et en 2010, surtout à cause de la forte demande pour des appareils de réfrigération associée à la croissance économique et à la diminution simultanée de la consommation de CFC dans le secteur de l'entretien à la suite de mesures prises dans ce secteur dans le cadre du plan national d'élimination des CFC au cours des trois dernières années. La

consommation de 12,7 tonnes PAO qui dépasse la norme de réduction de 10 pour cent ne tient pas compte de la dynamique actuelle de la consommation de HCFC aux Philippines.

12. En ce qui concerne la Jordanie, la Banque mondiale a indiqué qu'après avoir effectué un examen préliminaire de la consommation nationale dans le cadre du plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC, le gouvernement de la Jordanie estime que la consommation actuelle de 59 tonnes PAO en 2008 pourrait avoir été sous-évaluée. De plus, selon les données officielles sur la consommation de HCFC au cours de la dernière décennie, la Jordanie a connu un taux de croissance d'environ 12 pour cent. Le rythme de croissance a toutefois été irrégulier, ce qui soulève des questions auxquelles devrait répondre l'enquête associée au cadre du plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC, qui sera menée au cours de l'été 2010 (en collaboration avec l'ONUDI). En dernier lieu, les échanges avec les représentants de l'industrie qui ont eu lieu lors d'une mission de la Banque en février 2010 laissent prévoir une augmentation considérable de la consommation de HCFC-141a et de HCFC-22 au cours des deux prochaines années. Par conséquent, les chiffres avancés dans le plan d'activités devraient être absorbés dans la réduction de 10 pour cent exigée pour l'année 2015.

13. En ce qui concerne la Thaïlande, la Banque mondiale a indiqué que le niveau de consommation le plus récent communiqué pour la Thaïlande est de 900,5 tonnes PAO pour l'année 2008. Compte tenu de l'amélioration de la situation économique en 2009, qui devrait se poursuivre au-delà de 2010, la consommation devrait augmenter de 10 pour cent en 2009 pour atteindre 990 tonnes PAO, et de 20 pour cent en 2010 pour atteindre 1 200 tonnes PAO. Selon ces estimations de la consommation, la valeur de référence pour la Thaïlande devrait être de l'ordre de 1 090 tonnes PAO. Il faudra éliminer de 190 à 200 tonnes PAO de HCFC pour respecter la réduction de 10 pour cent et atteindre les 980 tonnes PAO, à condition que les niveaux de consommation en 2011 et en 2012 demeurent les mêmes qu'en 2010.

14. En Indonésie, la Banque a indiqué que l'élimination accélérée est inévitable afin d'interdire l'utilisation du HCFC-141b dans la fabrication de mousse. L'élimination de SAO proposée pour le secteur des mousses devrait aider l'Indonésie à éliminer le HCFC-141b, un produit chimique à PAO élevé, dans le secteur des mousses.

15. Le plan d'activités de la Banque mondiale prévoit des activités pour les pays dans lesquels la quantité à éliminer est supérieure à 10 tonnes PAO, notamment la Chine (1 600 tonnes PAO), l'Indonésie (150 tonnes PAO), la Jordanie (39 tonnes PAO), les Philippines (49 tonnes PAO) et la Thaïlande (195 tonnes PAO). Le plan d'activités de la Banque prévoit aussi des activités pour un seul pays dont le niveau d'élimination est inférieur au niveau exigé en vertu du modèle, notamment le Vietnam (30 tonnes PAO). L'examen de la question par le Comité exécutif dans le contexte du plan d'activités général pourrait avoir des répercussions sur le volume visé par le plan d'activités de la Banque mondiale.

16. Le Comité exécutif pourrait souhaiter maintenir le volume de HCFC indiqué dans le plan d'activités de la Banque mondiale pour :

- a) Les Philippines, car il suppose une augmentation considérable de la consommation au cours des années à venir;
- b) La Jordanie, car il suppose une augmentation considérable de la consommation au cours des années à venir;
- c) La Thaïlande, car il suppose une amélioration du climat économique au pays;
- d) L'Indonésie, car il tient compte d'une accélération inévitable de l'élimination.

HCFC dans le secteur de l'entretien de pays à faible volume de consommation

17. Le plan d'activités de la Banque mondiale prévoit des activités d'une valeur de 550 000 \$US pour les HCFC dans le secteur de l'entretien dans les pays à faible volume de consommation. Cette somme dépasse de 430 000 \$US la somme faisant l'objet des délibérations en cours. L'examen par le Comité exécutif des niveaux de financement des activités visant les HCFC pourrait avoir des répercussions sur le plan d'activités de la Banque.

HCFC dans les pays n'étant pas des pays à faible volume de consommation

18. Le plan d'activités de la Banque mondiale prévoit une somme de 561,55 millions \$US pour des activités (autres que la préparation de projets) dans les pays n'étant pas des pays à faible volume de consommation afin d'éliminer 6 784 tonnes PAO de consommation et de production, dont 496 millions \$US pour la Chine afin d'éliminer 6 100 tonnes PAO de consommation et de production. L'examen par le Comité exécutif du rapport coût-efficacité et du volume maximum pour les plans d'activités pourrait avoir des répercussions sur le plan d'activités de la Banque mondiale.

Activités de destruction des SAO

19. Le plan d'activités de la Banque mondiale contient un projet de destruction de 5 tonnes PAO de SAO en Jordanie, mais ne précise pas la valeur du projet de démonstration. La Banque a prévu une somme de 32 000 \$US pour la préparation d'un projet de démonstration en 2010.

20. L'examen de cette question par le Comité exécutif dans le contexte du plan d'activités général pourrait avoir des répercussions sur le plan d'activités de la Banque mondiale.

Autres activités non requises pour la conformité (mobilisation des ressources, études et ateliers)

21. Le plan d'activités de la Banque mondiale ne contient aucune autre activité non requise pour la conformité, à l'exception d'une demande de mobilisation des ressources, ainsi qu'un atelier et la préparation d'une étude sur les choix technologiques, réalisés en collaboration avec le PNUE, pour la somme de 269 000 \$US chacun en 2010. Le Comité exécutif a reporté l'examen de la question de la mobilisation des ressources pour la Banque mondiale à sa 60^e réunion (décision 59/26).

Réponse de l'agence sur la valeur élevée des activités de son plan d'activités

22. Le rapport coût-efficacité des activités de la Banque mondiale pour le HCFC-141b (10,04 \$US/kg) et le HCFC-22 (14,66 \$US/kg) est élevé. La Banque mondiale a indiqué que le rapport coût-efficacité des activités du secteur des mousses utilisé pour son plan d'activités est fondé sur une combinaison des rapports coût-efficacité de la mousse à pellicule externe incorporée (16,86 \$US/kg PAO) et de la mousse de polyuréthane rigide (7,83 \$US/kg PAO). Le rapport coût-efficacité du secteur de la réfrigération commerciale (15,21 \$US/kg PAO) a servi de guide pour les activités sur le HCFC-22.

Cofinancement

23. Aucune valeur présentée dans le plan d'activités ne prévoit de cofinancement. La Banque mondiale mène actuellement une enquête afin de connaître les possibilités de cofinancement dans le cadre de ses activités de préparation du plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC.

Indicateurs d'efficacité

24. Le tableau 3 propose un sommaire des indicateurs d'efficacité de la Banque mondiale conformément aux décisions 41/93, 47/51 et 49/4 d).

Tableau 3**INDICATEURS D'EFFICACITÉ**

Indicateur	Objectif de 2010
Nombre de programmes annuels pour des accords pluriannuels approuvés par rapport au nombre planifié	5/5
Nombre de projets/activités individuels (projets d'investissement, plans de gestion des frigorigènes, banques de halons, assistance technique) approuvés par rapport au nombre planifié	6/6
Activités repères achevées (p. ex., mesures de politique, assistance pour la réglementation)/niveaux de SAO réalisés pour les tranches annuelles de projets pluriannuels approuvés par rapport au nombre planifié	5/5
SAO éliminées pour les projets individuels par rapport à celles planifiées dans les rapports périodiques	240,3 tonnes PAO
Achèvement des projets (en vertu de la décision 28/2 pour les projets d'investissement) et selon la définition pour les projets ne portant pas sur des investissements par rapport aux achèvements prévus dans les rapports périodiques	5 ^(*)
Nombre de politiques/activités d'assistance pour la réglementation réalisé par rapport aux prévisions	100 %
Rapidité d'achèvement du volet financier par rapport aux résultats prévus aux dates d'achèvement dans le rapport périodique	11 mois
Nombre de rapports d'achèvement de projet remis dans les délais prescrits par rapport au nombre prévu	100 %
Remise des rapports périodiques et des réponses dans les délais prescrits à moins de stipulation contraire	100 %

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

25. La Banque mondiale a fixé un objectif de 6 tranches annuelles d'accords pluriannuels. Les données révèlent toutefois qu'elle proposera 5 tranches pour des accords approuvés et 4 nouvelles tranches, pour un total de 9 accords.

26. La Banque a accepté d'effectuer les changements. Elle a révisé le texte narratif, mais n'a pas joint les chiffres corrigés.

RECOMMANDATIONS

27. Le Comité exécutif pourrait souhaiter :

a) Appuyer le plan d'activités de la Banque mondiale pour la période 2010-2012 présenté dans le document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/60/12, tout en prenant note que cet appui ne signifie pas l'approbation des projets qu'il contient ni de leurs niveaux de financement, et tient compte des modifications apportées aux activités suivantes :

i) Les activités associées aux questions abordées dans le plan d'activités général, dont :

- a) La valeur des accords pluriannuels;
 - b) La valeur des projets de renforcement des institutions autres que les projets indiqués dans le plan d'élimination triennal à horizon mobile;
 - c) Le secteur de la production de HCFC;
 - d) Le volume de HCFC;
 - e) Les HCFC associés au secteur de l'entretien dans les pays à faible volume de consommation;
 - g) Les activités de destruction des SAO;
- b) Le maintien du volume de HCFC dans le plan d'activités de la Banque mondiale pour :
- i) Les Philippines, car il suppose une augmentation considérable de la consommation au cours des années à venir;
 - ii) La Jordanie, car il suppose une augmentation considérable de la consommation au cours des années à venir;
 - iii) La Thaïlande, car il suppose une amélioration du climat économique au pays;
 - iv) L'Indonésie, car il tient compte d'une accélération inévitable de l'élimination.
- c) Approuver les indicateurs d'efficacité de la Banque mondiale proposés dans le tableau 3 des observations du Secrétariat du Fonds dans le document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/60/12, tout en établissant un objectif de 9 tranches annuelles d'accords pluriannuels à approuver.



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THE WORLD BANK BUSINESS PLAN FOR THE YEARS 2010-2012

COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE FUND SECRETARIAT

1. This document presents a summary of the World Bank’s planned activities for the phase-out of ozone depleting substances (ODS) during the 2010-2012 triennium. It also contains the World Bank’s business plan performance indicators, general comments, and recommendations for consideration by the Executive Committee. The World Bank’s 2010-2012 business plan is contained in Annex I.

2. Table 1 presents, by year, the value of activities included in the business plans according to categories “required for compliance” and “not required” according to the Model rolling three-year phase-out plan.

Table 1

**RESOURCE ALLOCATION IN THE BUSINESS PLAN OF THE WORLD BANK (2010-2014)
(US \$000)**

Required by Model	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total (2010 to 2014)
Required for compliance (MYAs and standard costs)	4,891	1,961	2,850	1,978	2,015	13,696
Required for compliance (HCFCs)	54,828	95,523	95,353	317,142		562,846
Not required for compliance (Resource mobilization)	269	0	0			269
Not required for compliance (ODS disposal)	32	0	0			32
Not required for compliance (chiller, illegal trade, CTC, MBR, MDI, studies, workshops)	269	0	0			269
Grand total	60,289	97,484	98,203	319,120	2,015	577,112

3. The World Bank had included activities valued at US \$60.29 million in 2010 and a total value of US \$577.11 million over the period 2010 to 2014.

MYAs and standard costs

4. Table 2 presents information on the World Bank’s multi-year agreements (MYAs), new methyl-bromide (MBR) activities, terminal phase-out management plans (TPMPs), institutional strengthening (IS), and core unit activities that are considered to be required for compliance.

Table 2

**REQUIRED FOR COMPLIANCE FOR MYAS AND STANDARD COSTS (2010 to 2014)
(US\$000s)**

Required by model	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total (2010 to 2014)
Approved multi-year	2,148	156	0	63	43	2,410
New MBR activities						0
TPMP						0
IS	991	0	991			1,983
Core unit	1,752	1,805	1,859	1,915	1,972	9,303
Total (required for compliance for MYAs and Standard costs)	4,891	1,961	2,850	1,978	2,015	13,696

5. The Consolidated business plan (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/60/7) addresses several issues relevant to the World Bank's activities required for compliance for MYAs and standard costs including the following issues:

- (a) The World Bank included MYA values that did not correspond to those in the MYAs in the Secretariat records that would result in increasing its allocation by US \$3,984;
- (b) World Bank included values for IS projects that exceed those required by the Model rolling three-year phase-out plan.

6. No issues were raised with respect to the other activities, also considered required for compliance. The World Bank's core unit costs are projected to increase at a rate of 3 per cent per year.

HCFC activities

HCFC production phase-out

7. In its 2010 business plan the World Bank has included a project preparation request to develop an HCFC gradual production phase-out plan for India. As mentioned in the Consolidated Business Plan, the eligibility of funding HCFC closure in CFC swing plants that have already received funding from the Multilateral Fund (MLF) remains an issue before the Committee. The Bank included US \$14.59 million for the period 2011 to 2013 for HCFC production closure in India.

8. The Bank also included US \$350 million for reducing HCFC production in China for the period 2010 to 2013 to reduce production by 4,500 ODP tonnes. The Executive Committee's decision with respect to its discussion in the Consolidated Business Plan may have an impact on the Bank's business plan.

HCFC consumption tonnage

9. Agencies were asked to indicate if they had included accelerated phase-out activities in their business plans. With respect to those countries for which HCFC phase-out activities covered volumes greater than 10 ODP tonnes, the implementing agencies included HCFC activities in their business plan whose combined tonnage was more than that required by the model for China (105.7 ODP tonnes); Colombia (34.2 ODP tonnes); Costa Rica (15.9 ODP tonnes); Indonesia (154.2 ODP tonnes); Jordan (39 ODP tonnes); Mongolia (26 ODP tonnes); Philippines (12.7 ODP tonnes); Seychelles (13.6 ODP tonnes); and Thailand (57.2 ODP tonnes). The World Bank's business plan covers HCFC tonnage for some of these countries.

10. The World Bank indicated that in all cases the data with respect to tonnage estimates for HCFCs included in the business plan reflects national consumption data.

11. The World Bank indicated that with respect to the Philippines, between 2007 and 2008, HCFC consumption grew by 20 per cent. This trend is expected to continue into 2009 and 2010, primarily because of high demand for appliances in the refrigeration sector as the economy grows, with a simultaneous decline in CFC consumption in the servicing sector due to actions taken in that sector through the national CFC phase-out plan (NCP) over the last three years. The 12.7 ODP tonnes estimated to be in excess of the 10 per cent reduction requirements does not take into account the current dynamics of HCFC consumption in the Philippines.

12. In Jordan, the World Bank indicated that based on preliminary review of national consumption under the HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP), the Government of Jordan believes that its current consumption of 59 ODP tonnes in 2008 may be understated. Moreover, Jordan has experienced an

average 12 per cent rate of growth based on the official HCFC consumption figures over the last decade. However, the pattern of growth has been irregular, which raises questions that are expected to be addressed when the HPMP survey is completed during the summer of 2010 (with UNIDO). Lastly, discussions with industry representatives during a February 2010 Bank mission points to the strong possibility that over the next two years growth in both HCFC-141b and HCFC-22 consumption will rise significantly. Therefore, at this time it is expected that the figures in the Business Plan will be absorbed within the 10 per cent reduction required for 2015.

13. With respect to Thailand, the World Bank noted that the latest consumption of HCFCs in Thailand in 2008 is reported at 900.5 ODP tonnes. With the improved economic climate experienced in 2009, and which is expected to continue beyond 2010, the level of 2009 consumption is expected to grow by 10% to 990 ODP tonnes, and by 20% in 2010 to 1,200 ODP tonnes. Given these projected estimated consumption figures, the baseline for Thailand is expected to be in the order of 1,090 ODP tonnes. To achieve 10% reduction of 980 ODP tonnes, with the assumption that HCFC consumption in 2011 and 2012 will remain at the 2010 level, at least 190 - 200 ODP tonnes would need to be phased out.

14. In Indonesia, the Bank reported that an accelerated phase-out is unavoidable, in order to ban the use of HCFC-141b in foam production. The proposed ODP phase-out to be captured by the foam sector plan is intended to assist Indonesia to phase out the high ODP chemical, HCFC-141b, in the foam sector.

15. For those countries where HCFC phase-out represented more than 10 ODP tonnes, the Bank's business plan included HCFC activities for: China (1,600 ODP tonnes); Indonesia (150 ODP tonnes); Jordan (39 ODP tonnes); Philippines (49 ODP tonnes); and Thailand (195 ODP tonnes). Concerning those countries for which phase-out levels below those required by the model, the Bank's business plan contained HCFC activities for Viet Nam (30 ODP tonnes) only. The Executive Committee's consideration of this issue in the context of the Consolidated Business Plan might have an impact on the World Bank's business plan tonnage.

16. The Executive Committee may wish to consider maintaining the HCFC tonnage in the World Bank's business plan for:

- (a) Philippines since it reflects an expectation that consumption will rise significantly in the coming years;
- (b) Jordan since it reflects an expectation that consumption will rise significantly in the coming years;
- (c) Thailand since it reflects the improving economic climate in the country;
- (d) Indonesia as it represents an unavoidable phase-out acceleration.

HCFC servicing sector in low-volume-consuming (LVC) countries

17. The total value of HCFC servicing sector activities in LVC countries in the Bank's business plans amounts to US \$550,000. This amount exceeds the level under discussion by US \$430,000. The Executive Committee's consideration on the levels of funding for HCFC activities might have an impact on the Bank's business plan.

HCFC for non-LVC countries

18. The total value of activities for non-LVC countries in the World Bank's business plan (excluding project preparation) amounts to US \$561.55 million for 6,784 ODP tonnes of consumption and production, US \$496 million of which is for China that represent 6,100 ODP tonnes of consumption and

production. The Committee's consideration of the maximum cost-effectiveness levels and HCFC tonnage for business planning might have an impact on the Bank's business plan.

ODS disposal activities

19. The Bank has included one ODS disposal project for the destruction of 5 ODP tonnes in Jordan, but did not provide a value for the demonstration project. The Bank has included funds for the preparation of the demonstration project in 2010 valued at US \$32,000.

20. The Executive Committee's consideration of this issue in the context of the Consolidated business plan may have an impact on the Bank's business plan.

Other activities not required for compliance (resource mobilization, studies and workshops)

21. The World Bank did not include any other activities not required for compliance except a request for resource mobilization, and a workshop and preparation of a study on technology options in partnership with UNEP, amounting to US \$269,000 each in 2010. The Executive Committee deferred consideration of resource mobilization to the 60th Meeting for the World Bank (decision 59/26).

Response from agency on high value of business plan activities

22. The cost-effectiveness of the World Bank's HCFC-141b activities (US \$10.04/metric kilogramme) and HCFC-22 activities (US \$14.66/metric kilogramme) is high. The World Bank reported that the cost-effectiveness value for the foam sector used in its Business Plan is based on the combination of cost-effectiveness threshold for integral skin foam (\$16.86/kg ODP) and rigid polyurethane foam (\$7.83/kg ODP). For HCFC-22 activities, the cost-effectiveness threshold for commercial refrigeration (\$15.21/kg ODP) has been used as a guide.

Co-funding

23. None of the values in the business plan includes co-funding. The World Bank is currently investigating such opportunities as part of its HPMP preparation activities.

Performance indicators

24. A summary of the World Bank's performance indicators pursuant to decisions 41/93, 47/51 and 49/4(d) is provided below in Table 3.

Table 3

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Item	2010 Target
Number of annual programmes of multi-year agreements approved versus those planned	5/5
Number of individual projects/activities (investment projects, RMPs, halon banks, TAS, institutional strengthening) approved versus those planned	6/6
Milestone activities completed (e.g. policy measures, regulatory assistance)/ODS levels achieved for approved multi-year annual tranches versus those planned	5/5
ODS phased-out for individual projects versus those planned per progress reports	240.3 ODP tonnes
Project completion (pursuant to decision 28/2 for investment projects) and as defined for non-investment projects versus those planned in progress reports	5 (*)
Number of policy/regulatory assistance completed versus that planned	100%
Speed of financial completion versus that required per progress report completion dates	11 months
Timely submission of project completion reports versus those agreed	100%
Timely submission of progress reports and responses unless otherwise agreed	100%

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

25. The World Bank set a target of 6 annual tranches for MYAs. However, the data indicate that it will submit annual tranches for 5 approved agreements and 4 new ones, and so in total 9 agreements.

26. Although the Bank agreed to the change, its revised narrative did not include the correct figures.

RECOMMENDATIONS

27. The Executive Committee may wish to consider:

(a) Endorsing the 2010-2012 business plan of the World Bank as contained in UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/60/12 while noting that endorsement denotes neither approval of the projects identified therein nor their funding levels, and the endorsement is with any modifications based on consideration of the following activities:

(i) Those activities associated with issues addressed in the Consolidated Business Plan including:

- a) The values of multi-year agreements (MYAs);
- b) Values of institutional strengthening other than those indicated in the Model rolling three-year phase-out plan;
- c) HCFC production sector;
- d) HCFC tonnage;
- e) HCFC servicing sector in low-volume-consuming (LVC) countries;
- f) HCFC projects for non-LVC countries;
- g) ODS disposal activities;

- (ii) Maintaining the HCFC tonnage in the World Bank's business plan for:
 - a. Philippines since it reflects an expectation that consumption will rise significantly in the coming years;
 - b. Jordan since it reflects an expectation that consumption will rise significantly in the coming years;
 - c. Thailand since it reflects the improving economic climate in the country;
 - d. Indonesia as it represents an unavoidable phase-out acceleration.
- (b) Approving the performance indicators for the World Bank set out in Table 3 of the Fund Secretariat's comments as contained in UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/60/12 while setting a target of nine for the number of annual tranches of MYAs to be approved.

2010 BUSINESS PLAN

WORLD BANK

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

Presented to the 60th Meeting
of the Executive Committee

February 26, 2010
(FINAL)

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I. MULTILATERAL FUND TARGETS**A. Meeting the Objectives of the Multilateral Fund**

1. The proposed 2010 Business Plan for the World Bank is prepared on the basis of the three year phase-out plan/Compliance Oriented Model for the Multilateral Fund, prepared by the Multilateral Fund Secretariat.
2. The objectives of the proposed 2010 Business Plan for the World Bank are to:
 - (i) ensure Article 5 partner countries' full compliance with the 2010 complete phase-out of CFCs, halons, and CTC; and,
 - (ii) assist Article 5 countries in meeting the first two obligations pertaining to HCFC phase-out : the 2013 freeze in consumption and the 10% consumption reduction by 2015.
3. The proposed 2010 Business Plan of the World Bank includes ongoing work associated with the implementation of annual work programs of sector and national plans, previously approved by the ExCom, to phase out consumption and production of CFCs, halons, CTC, TCA, and methyl bromide, as well as renewal of institutional strengthening projects. In addition, a number of HCFC phase-out and sector plans will be put forward for the consideration of the Executive Committee.
4. The expected impact of proposed new investment activities for 2010 is summarized in Table I – 1. Information for each individual project is presented in Annexes II through IV.

Table I-1: Expected impact of new investment activities included in proposed 2010–2012 Business Plan (ODP tonnes)

ODS to be phased out	2010	2011	2012	Total
HCFC Phase-out Plans	550	593	601	1,744
HCFC Production Projects	-	-	-	-
Total	550	593	601	1,744

5. In accordance with Decision 38/66, Table I – 1 also includes information on new activities for 2011 and 2012. It is important to note that activities planned for these years are included on an indicative basis, and that they may later be revised as part of future year World Bank business plan submissions.
6. Other than the ODP to be phased out from new investment activities proposed for the 2010-2012 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 captured in Table I – 2.

Table I-2: Impact of investment activities implemented by the World Bank approved prior to 60th Executive Committee Meeting (ODP tonnes)

ODS	2010	2011	2012	Total
CFC in non-LVC countries	1,269	-	118	1,387
CFC in LVC countries	1	-	-	1
CFC production sector	1,680	-	-	1,680
Halon (consumption and production)	2,061	-	-	2,061
Methyl Bromide (consumption)	-	56	18	74
CTC (consumption and production)	8,765	-	-	8,765
TCA (consumption and production)	102	-	-	102
ODS Disposal *	172	135	540	847
Total	14,050	191	676	14,917

* not funded by the Multilateral Fund of the Montreal Protocol.

B. Strategic Approach to ODS Phase-out in the Proposed 2010 Business Plan

7. Decision XIX/6: The proposed World Bank 2010 Business Plan includes a carry-over funding request from the 2009 Business Plan, to conduct an overall study on resource mobilization outside of the Multilateral Fund to support HCFC phase-out with maximum climate co-benefits. The study will focus on resource mobilization to support projects aimed at reducing the use of HFCs, and HCFC-22 in particular, as they could impact efforts to minimize emissions of HFC-23, which is a by-product of HCFC production.

8. 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.

9. World Bank–UNEP Cooperation: In 2010, the World Bank proposes to cooperate with UNEP in developing HPMPs for a group of African countries. The objectives of this cooperation include: (i) to explore opportunities for ozone and climate co-benefits in phasing out HCFCs in African countries; and (ii) to lend the World Bank's resource mobilization expertise to support development and financing of HCFC phase-out

activities in those countries. This initiative was introduced during a joint Ozone-Climate Concept Review Workshop, attended by ten countries, that was organized in Nairobi in February 2009. Of the countries that participated in the workshop, seven have subsequently expressed their interest in working in partnership with the World Bank and UNEP to formally launch the initiative. These include: Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo (the), Madagascar, Malawi, Sierra Leone and Togo.

10. In order to act upon the requests received from the aforementioned countries, a project preparation request to develop investment programs within the context of each country's HPMP development process is included in the Bank Business Plan.

11. **HCFC Production:** The China HCFC gradual production phase-out plan is under preparation and is expected to be submitted to the Executive Committee for consideration and approval in 2010. In addition, the Bank has included a project preparation request for the development of an HCFC gradual production phase-out plan for India as part of its 2010 Business Plan. Given 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 has been issued by the Production Sub-group.

C. Resource Allocation

12. The proposed 2010 Business Plan includes deliverables of 9 investment activities in the following 8 countries: Antigua and Barbuda, China, India, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tunisia, and Turkey (monitoring and evaluation activities under the Turkey Refrigeration Phase-out Plan). The total amount of funds requested for ongoing and new investment activities in the proposed 2010 Business Plan is US\$ 56.3 million.

13. The 2010 Business Plan also proposes project preparation funding requests for India, Jordan and Vietnam, to support development of sector plans to phase out HCFCs in the production and consumption sectors. In addition, project preparation funds are also requested to support the development of an HCFC investment program in seven African countries, to be developed in partnership with UNEP.

14. The total deliverables contained in the proposed 2010 World Bank Business Plan, including investment, demonstration, non-investment and preparatory activities amounts to US\$ 59.33 million (including agency support costs and core unit costs). The breakdown of the total deliverables is summarized in Table I-3.

Table I-3: Summary of all activities included in the proposed 2010 Business Plan

Type of activity included in the proposed 2010 Business Plan	Number of Activities	Amount Requested* (US\$ million)
Annual Work Programs for sector/national plans previously approved by Executive Committee **	5	2.15
New investment activities	4	54.15
Institutional Strengthening Project Renewals in Jordan, Philippines (the), Tunisia and Thailand	4	1
New project preparation activities	6	.7
Global technical assistance activities	2	0.54
Core Unit	1	1.75
Total	22	59.33

* Figures include agency support costs

** Includes Monitoring & Evaluation activities associated with the Turkey Refrigeration Phase-out Plan

15. The funding distribution for investment activities included in the proposed 2010 Business Plan is summarized in Table I – 4, and a summary of resource allocations for the triennium is presented in Table I – 5.

Table I-4: Summary of funding distribution for investment activities in the proposed 2010 World Bank Business Plan

	Total amount of funds requested in 2010 (US\$ 000s)	Percent of Total	Estimated impact in 2010 (ODP tonnes)	Percent of Total
CFC Consumption	853	2	1,442	9.88
CFC Production	1,295	2	1,680	11.51
CTC Consumption	0	0	8,166	55.93
CTC Production	0	0	599	4.10
TCA Consumption	0	0	23	0.16
TCA Production	0	0	79	0.54
Halon Consumption	0	0	1,061	7.27
Halon Production	0	0	1,000	6.85
HCFC Consumption	49,150	87	550	3.77
HCFC Production	5,000	9	0	0
TOTAL	56,298	100.00	14,600	100.00

Note: Figures include agency support costs.

*Table I-5: World Bank's proposed resource allocation plan for 2010-2015
(in US\$ 000s)*

	Value (\$000) in 2010	ODP MT in 2010	Value (\$000) in 2011	ODP MT in 2011	Value (\$000) in 2012	ODP MT in 2012	Value (\$000) 2013- 2015	ODP MT in 2013- 2015
Planned New Activities	54,150	550	95,458	593	95,353	696	317,142	4,948
Approved Multi-year Agreements	2,148	13,878	156	47	-	136	106	88
Demonstration	-	172	-	5	-	-	-	-
Institutional Strengthening	992	-	-	-	992	-	-	-
Technical Assistance	538	-	-	9	-	-	-	-
Project Preparation	710	-	65	-	-	-	-	-
Total	58,538	14,600	95,679	654	96,345	832	317,248	5,036

16. The proposed 2010 Business Plan will capture an estimated 14,600 ODP tonnes, at an average cost effectiveness of US\$ 3.86/kg ODP.

II. PLANNED BUSINESS ACTIVITIES

A. Ongoing Activities

17. Investment Projects: As of January 2010, the World Bank's Montreal Protocol portfolio consists of 1 ongoing individual investment project and 19 multi-year projects.

18. Non-investment Projects and Activities: As of January 2010, the World Bank's portfolio includes 8 ongoing non-investment activities including: 3 demonstration projects, 4 institutional strengthening projects and 1 technical assistance project.

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

B. Program Expansion in 2010

20. The following section provides an overview of the new activities that have been included in the World Bank's proposed 2010 Business Plan. Annex II summarizes ODP impact projected from new and approved activities to be implemented during the period 2010-2012 and beyond. A list of all activities to be implemented during 2010-2012, and their associated levels of funding, is included in Annexes III and IV.

New submissions

21. HCFC Production Phase-out: The 2010 Business Plan proposes to include the development of an HCFC gradual production phase-out plan for India, to be submitted for the consideration of the Executive Committee as part of a 2010 work program amendment submission, once instruction pertaining to swing plants is rendered by the Production Sub-group and approved by the Executive Committee.
22. HCFC Consumption Phase-out: The World Bank proposes to include additional project preparation funding requests to support preparation of a foam sector plan and a refrigeration and air-conditioning sector plan for Vietnam, as well as development of HCFC investment programs in seven African countries, in partnership with UNEP. Over the course of the year, the World Bank will continue to expedite preparation of the HCFC sector plans and HPMPs in China, Indonesia, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Vietnam. These plans will include strategies to phase out HCFCs in a cost-effective manner while maximizing climate benefits. To finance these plans, the Bank will explore, to the extent possible, opportunities to mobilize resources outside of the Multilateral Fund to support energy efficiency gains possible through 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).
23. 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 adoption of 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.
24. A detailed outline of the issues that the proposed study will investigate is presented in paragraph 8, above.

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

25. As per previously approved agreements, 5 annual or biennial work plans will be submitted for the consideration of the Executive Committee in 2010. 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 2010

Approved multi-year agreement	Country
National CFC Phase-out Plans	Antigua and Barbuda, Thailand, Tunisia
CFC Production Closure	India
Refrigeration Phase-out Plan	Turkey

Renewal of institutional strengthening

26. Requests for renewal of institutional strengthening projects will be submitted for Jordan, the Philippines, Thailand and Tunisia.

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

27. 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 phase-out plans; and (ii) assisting countries to establish long-term management mechanisms to ensure sustainable phase-out of these chemicals. In addition, in order to assist countries in meeting their HCFC phase-out challenges, the World Bank will work closely with its client countries to develop comprehensive strategies for the phase-out of HCFCs.

28. The Bank will also host the Fourteenth Annual Financial Agents Workshop in early April 2010. It will be the first meeting since the Montreal Protocol (MP) ban on consumption and production of CFC, halon and CTC has entered into force for Article 5 countries. The workshop will include extensive discussion on challenges post phase-out – CFC and halon management and disposal, sustainability of institutions and policies established, and controlling pressures for illegal trade - as well as a dialogue on the policy, technical, and financial considerations associated with HCFC phase-out.

III. PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

29. As per Decision 41/93, the following performance indicators are included in the World Bank's 2010 Business Plan:

A. Quantitative Performance Indicators**30. 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 2010

Item	Planned for 2010
Annual work programs of previously approved multi-year agreements to be presented to ExCom in 2010	5
Planned multi-year agreements for which no annual work program will be submitted to ExCom in 2010	4

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 2010

Item	Planned for 2010
New institutional strengthening renewals to be presented to ExCom	4
New technical assistance activities to be presented to ExCom	2

31. Implementation Performance Indicators

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

In 2010, the World Bank expects to complete every milestone of its 5 ongoing multi-year agreements, including ODP phased out.

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

In 2010, the World Bank expects to phase out a total of 240.3 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 2010, the World Bank expects to bring to completion a total of 5 activities under implementation: one investment project, two institutional strengthening projects, and two technical assistance projects.

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

In 2010, 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 10 policy milestones for 2010 included in the Bank's ongoing multi-year plans. The Bank's target is to meet all of these policy targets.

32. **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, 2009 and June 30, 2010, by the end of 2010.

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

The Bank plans to submit its 2009 Progress Report on May 1, 2010 or at least eight weeks before the 61st meeting of the Executive Committee.

33. A summary of the World Bank's 2010 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	2010 Target
Approval	Number of annual programs of multi-year agreements approved vs. those planned	20	5/5
Approval	Number of individual projects/activities (investment projects, RMPs, halon banks, TAS) approved vs. planned	20	6/6
Implementation	Milestone activities completed/ODS levels achieved for approved multi-year annual tranches vs. those planned	20	5/5
Implementation	ODP phase-out for individual projects vs. that planned per progress reports	5	240.3
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	5 ^(*)
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 one investment project, two institutional strengthening projects, and two technical assistance projects.*

IV. POLICY ISSUES

34. HCFC production phase-out at swing facilities – The World Bank is including a project preparation request 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 has been 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

35. None.

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

A supervisory mission to Antigua & Barbuda was undertaken in 2009 to encourage the launch of implementation of the CFC Phase-out Management Plan. Implementation began in earnest in 2009. The National Ozone Unit engaged a consultant to review the current CFC consumption situation and phase-out status in country, and to revise the project implementation activities and associated implementation timeframe, as necessary. The study was completed in 2009. Disbursement is poised to occur in the first quarter of 2010, and the training of customs official and technicians is planned for the first and second quarters of 2010.

ARGENTINA

Sub-grant agreements have been signed with four of the six labs involved in the MDI phase-out project: (i) Laboratorio Cassará; (ii) Denver-Farma; (iii) Phoenix; and (iv) Raffo. The agreements include a plan of activities and grant disbursement schedules. The grant agreement with Roux-Ocefa is currently under preparation, while negotiations with the sixth (and smallest) laboratory, Dallas, are underway. The first disbursements against the four signed sub-grant agreements began in late 2009. The project implementation unit has visited the four labs that have signed sub-grant agreements and verified that activities have begun as planned.

CHINA

In 2009 China continued to meet all its CFC/Halon/CTC/TCA phase-out targets, as agreed with the Executive Committee. The Government of China will continue to report to the ExCom on an annual basis on the use of unallocated funding for all approved ODS phase-out sector plans, until such time as all the funds have been used. The overall disbursement rate during 2009 stood at 94%.

The Bank is providing support to the Government of China in addressing its consumption of HCFCs, specifically in the foam and HCFC production sectors, with emphasis on provision of technical and financial information pertaining to HCFC replacement with more climate-friendly alternatives. The HCFC phase-out sector plan in PU foam, which will enable China to meet its freeze and 10% reduction obligations, will be submitted for the consideration of the Executive Committee in 2010.

In addition, work on the development of a HCFC production phase-out sector plan is underway and is expected to be submitted to the ExCom for consideration and approval in 2011. As a first step, the Government plans to address HCFC-141b phase-out.

INDIA

The implementation performance of the India CFC Production Phaseout Project (ODS III) has been satisfactory. In 2008, India successfully ceased production of CFCs, as obligated under the Accelerated CFC Production Phase-out (ACPP) Agreement approved by the Executive Committee (ExCom) in November 2008. The World Bank independent audit confirmed that India

had met its last production target of 690 MT, as well as the associated sales, import and export targets. The Government of India also instituted appropriate policy measures to ensure that trade in virgin CFCs remains restricted. Due to delay in approval of funding of CY2009 tranche of funds, the implementation of the Technical Assistance component was slower than expected in 2009. An Action Plan defining activities appropriate to the current production and usage scenario, is being developed in consultation with the partner agency, UNEP.

The CTC Phaseout Sector Plan (ODSIV) has yielded satisfactory results. Production phase-out targets have been successfully achieved. In 2009, the ExCom requested an exceptional mid-year audit to be undertaken to provide additional verification that an excess amount of 1,169 OPDP tons of CTC had been used as feedstock. The audit, which was undertaken in August 2009, confirmed that there was a negative change in inventory destined for feedstock between January and June 2009. The annual tranche for CY2009 was also approved in November 2009. Implementation in the CTC consumption sub-sector is also satisfactory. All projects have phased out CTC procurement and usage, and are about to achieve financial closure. The ODSIV project has some unspent funds under the TA component and the World Bank has been discussing the development and implementation of a Monitoring Protocol to guide the Government of India in the continued monitoring of production, storage, sale, consumption and disposal of CFCs and CTC.

In the case of project implementation delays, specific activities that the team will carry out in 2010 to assist the NOU and/or the financial intermediary to speed up implementation include: enhanced dialogue with the Government, planned Bank missions, and training.

INDONESIA

The CFC phase-out sector plan implemented by the Bank is expected to be completed in 2010, as planned. The preparation of a HCFC foam sector plan is well underway, with data collection at an advanced stage. The Bank expects to submit the HCFC foam sector plan by end of 2010, or early 2011, depending on the progress of the overall preparation of a HPMP, which is under development by another implementing agency.

The Indonesia chiller energy efficiency project was approved by the GEF CEO in 2009. The total GEF funding of \$4 million has already been secured. This GEF funding, along with \$1 million from the MLF-funded global chiller project, will be used to leverage additional resources of \$18 million in the form of concessional loans, from KfW. The project will result in replacement of about 160 CFC chillers. The project is expected to be approved by the Bank Executive Board by no later than the first quarter of 2011.

Draft terms of reference of the ODS disposal project have already been submitted for the consideration of the Ministry of Environment, Indonesia. The ODS disposal project will cover destruction of CFCs being held by the customs department and CFCs that will be recovered from CFC chillers replaced by the Chiller Energy Efficiency Project.

JORDAN

Two investment activities are under implementation in Jordan as the 2010 business planning year begins. The National ODS Phase-out Plan (NOPP) has seen the completion of all investment activities and is expected to close in early 2010, once final technical assistance activities and

public awareness work are completed in select sectors. The US\$1 million Jordan component of the Global Chiller Replacement Project began implementation in mid-2009, and procurement of new chillers by CFC-based chiller owners has commenced.

Jordan's Institutional Strengthening Project (ISP) entered into its eighth phase with approval of US\$110,500 at the 58th meeting of the Executive Committee. As per Decision 59/47, the ISP renewal will only cover the period through December 2010. Therefore, the Government of Jordan will be seeking renewal of its ISP, for a two year period, at the 62nd meeting of the Executive Committee.

In 2010, the Bank will conduct two supervision missions to monitor project implementation and assist the National Ozone Unit to bring the NOPP to a close and to prepare the completion report.

MALAYSIA

Implementation of the National CFC Phase-out Plan (NCFCP) will be completed in 2010.

THE PHILIPPINES

The Philippines is currently implementing three projects with the support of the World Bank: the National CFC Phaseout Plan (NCP), the Methyl Bromide Phase-out Strategy and the Institutional Strengthening Project (ISP). With the support of these projects, the Philippines has easily met its 2008 Montreal Protocol phase-out targets for all controlled substances. Under the NCP, some project activities – primarily non-investment activities – remain to be implemented, chiefly in the servicing and MDI sectors. Although the Philippines has ended methyl bromide (MB) consumption, the Methyl Bromide Phase-out Strategy will continue into 2010 to ensure the policies, systems and approaches to control, as well as to ensure that MB use and consumption are well-institutionalized within the Fertilizer and Pesticide Agency (FPA) and related agencies.

The Philippines has several ODS projects in the pipeline, starting first with the Philippines Energy Efficiency Project which falls under the Bank's Global Chiller Replacement Project. Using a model that is similar to the India Energy Efficiency Project, the project has secured three sources of funds, including the MLF, and is expected to receive World Bank Board approval by March 2010 and commence implementation shortly thereafter. In addition to chiller replacement, the Philippines will begin preparing an ODS destruction project where financing will be sought through the voluntary carbon market in early 2010.

Finally, in regards to HCFC, preparatory discussions were undertaken in 2009, as was a Bank mission in October. In December, the Philippines joined a special regional workshop hosted by the Bank and the Government of Malaysia on HPMP preparation. Preparation will continue through 2010 but is not expected to be submitted until 2011. At the 59th Executive Committee meeting, project preparation funding for a sector plan for domestic refrigeration and air-conditioning was approved. This sector plan will be prepared in close coordination with the HPMP.

The Philippines ISP is ending its sixth phase in early 2010. The Government will seek renewal of the ISP until December 2011 at the 60th Executive Committee Meeting, in accordance with

current policy. The Bank Task Team will conduct two to three supervision missions in 2010 given the number of new and ongoing ODS projects. Continuing policy, financial management and procurement support will be provided directly through the Bank country office.

THAILAND

The total disbursement for the National CFC Phase-out Plan in Thailand reached \$10.8 million by the end of 2009. Investment and technical assistance activities in most sectors have been completed or are in the process of being completed. An additional disbursement of \$2.5 million is planned for 2010. As of 2009, total savings of \$1.5 million were determined. Thailand proposes that these savings be reallocated to support additional activities that are critical to maintain sustainability of CFC and halon phase-out. These savings will allow the Department of Industrial Works to continue engagement of relevant ministries, private sector, and academic communities to strengthen their capacity and establish infrastructure to support complete phase-out of CFCs. The completion date of these additional activities is scheduled for the end of 2012.

The methyl bromide phase-out plan suffered slight delays in 2009 due to a management change in the Department of Agriculture. Implementation and management issues have been resolved and the Project Management Unit was reactivated in early 2010. Investment activities for grain storage facilities and training activities have already been resumed.

Preparation of a HCFC Phase-out Management Plan is underway. Local and international consultants will be engaged during the first quarter of 2010. The new Director-General of the Department of Industrial Works has recently confirmed DIW's commitment to work closely with the Bank to develop an integrated HCFC phase-out plan. The Plan is expected to be ready for submission by early 2010.

TUNISIA

As the second tranche of funds under the NOPP was deferred for approval at the 59th Executive Committee Meeting, the Government of Tunisia intends to submit the second biennial plan for funding in the first half of 2010. This will permit the country to implement activities that focus on reuse of CFCs in the market, ODS management and ultimately sustaining the CFC and halon phaseout. Aside requesting the last tranche under the NOPP, Tunisia will continue implementation of its Institutional Strengthening Project (ISP) in 2010 which is targeted for renewal in July 2010. ISP renewal will be sought separately from the HPMP at the 61st Meeting for funding up to December 2011, per ExCom Decision 59/47.

The principle activities undertaken by Tunisia in 2009 under the IS Project included the monitoring of MLF beneficiary enterprises that have converted operations and financial. The Ozone Unit also performed ongoing activities such as data collection for reporting under Article 7 of the Protocol; setting the 2009 CFC import quota through meetings of the National Ozone Committee; participation in international and regional ozone meetings; and public outreach. In 2010, the World Bank project team plans on conducting two missions to Tunisia in order to assist the country to expedite procurement under the NOPP and to assess overall progress of implementation of the NOPP as well as the IS Project. This will include a special mid-term review of the overall umbrella project which could not be undertaken in 2009.

VIETNAM

The National CFC and Halon Phase-out Project for Vietnam is proceeding as planned. Most activities have already been completed. The project is expected to be completed with full disbursement by the end of 2010. Consumption of CFCs in 2009 was well under the agreed target.

Implementation of the methyl bromide phase-out plan started in 2009. The Project Management Unit has been put in place and fully operational. The Government of Vietnam has issued a decision to tighten its system to control and monitor methyl bromide imports to preempt any diversion of methyl bromide to unintended use. The pest resistance control unit has been established. Collection of sample pests has been completed for the northern part of Vietnam. Collection of sample pests in the southern part of Vietnam will be undertaken in 2010. Terms of reference of all technical assistance components and specifications of all equipment items financed by the project have already been finalized. Procurement of all equipment items including equipment for training centers will be done in 2010. The project is expected to disburse additional \$200,000 in 2010.

The preparation of a HPMP is underway. Two consulting firms have been contracted to undertake data collection in all HCFC consuming sectors. A launch workshop for data collection was carried out and data collection is expected to be completed by June 2010. Based on this data, international consultants will be engaged to assist Vietnam to develop detailed investment plans to support conversion at the enterprise level. This activity will start in July 2010. Vietnam plans to submit its HPMP and HCFC phase-out sector plans to the Executive Committee at its first meeting in 2011.

ANNEX II

Implementation and New Activities

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/60/12
Annex I

Country	LVC/ Non LVC	Type	Chemical/ Substance	Sector and Sub-sector	Value (\$000) in 2010	ODP in 2010	Value (\$000) in 2011	ODP in 2011	Value (\$000) in 2012	ODP in 2012	Value (\$000) 2013-2015	ODP 2013-2015	Approved ODP phase out 2010/	Approved ODP phase out 2011/	Approved ODP phase out 2012/	Approved ODP phase out after	A-Appr. P-Plan'd	I-Individual M-Multi-year
Non-LVCs																		
Argentina	Non-LVC	INV	CFC	MDI Phaseout	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			118		A	I
China	Non-LVC	PHO	PRO CFC	Production CFC closure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550				A	M
China	Non-LVC	PHO	PRO HAL	Halon Phaseout Plan: Production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000				A	M
China	Non-LVC	PHO	Halon	Halon Phaseout Plan: Consumption	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000				A	M
China	Non-LVC	PHO	CTC	Process Agents Phaseout Plan (PA I): Cons.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,220				A	M
China	Non-LVC	PHO	CFC	Phase-out CFC as Process Agent (PAI)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				A	M
China	Non-LVC	PHO	PRO CTC	PAI : Production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	551				A	M
China	Non-LVC	PHO	CTC	Process Agents Phaseout Plan (PAII)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,896				A	M
China	Non-LVC	PHO	PRO TCA	Production TCA closure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79				A	M
China	Non-LVC	INV	HCFC	HCFC Gradual Production Phaseout	5,000	-	35,000	-	35,000	-	275,000	4,500					P	M
China	Non-LVC	INV	HCFC 141b	Foam Phaseout Plan	45,000	500	45,000	500	45,000	500	11,000	100					P	M
India	Non-LVC	PHO	PRO CFC	Production CFC closure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,130				A	M
India	Non-LVC	PHO	PRO CFC	Production CFC closure (Accelerated)	1,295	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				A	M
India	Non-LVC	PHO	HCFC	HCFC Gradual Production Phaseout	-	-	2,000	-	2,000	-	10,585	221					P	M
India	Non-LVC	PRP	HCFC	Production phaseout project preparation	161	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					P	I
India	Non-LVC	PHO	CTC	CTC Phase-out plan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48				A	M
India	Non-LVC	PHO	PRO CTC	Production CTC closure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48				A	M
Indonesia	Non-LVC	PHO	HCFC	HCFC Foam Sector Plan	4,000	50	4,000	50	4,000	50	-	-					P	M
Indonesia	Non-LVC	DEM	CFC	Pilot ODS disposal project	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60				A	I
Jordan	Non-LVC	PRP	CFC	PRP for Pilot ODS disposal project	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					P	I
Jordan	Non-LVC	DEM	CFC	Pilot ODS Disposal project	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-					P	I
Jordan	Non-LVC	PRP	HCFC-22, HCFC 141b	PRP for HCFC refrigeration sector plan (commercial)	-	-	65	-	-	-	-	-					P	I
Jordan	Non-LVC	PHO	HCFC-22, HCFC 141b	HCFC refrigeration sector plan (commercial)	-	-	-	-	3,315	22	-	-					P	M
Jordan	Non-LVC	PRP	HCFC-22	PRP for Refrigeration/AC	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					P	I
Jordan	Non-LVC	PHO	HCFC-22	Refrigeration/AC	-	-	4,500	17	-	-	-	-					P	M
Jordan	Non-LVC	INS		Renewal of Institutional Strengthening	158	-	-	-	158	-	-	-					A	I
Malaysia	Non-LVC	PHO	CFC CTC TCA	ODS Phaseout plan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	332				A	M
Mexico	Non-LVC	DEM	CFC	Pilot ODS disposal project	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	135	540		A	I
Philippines	Non-LVC	PHO	CFC	CFC Phaseout Plan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300				A	M
Philippines	Non-LVC	INS		Renewal of Institutional Strengthening	195	-	-	-	195	-	-	-					A	I
Philippines	Non-LVC	DEM	CFC	Pilot ODS disposal project	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12				A	I
Philippines	Non-LVC	PHO	HCFC	HCFC phaseout plan	-	-	860	-	1,075	19	2,656	20					P	M
Philippines	Non-LVC	PHO	HCFC	HCFC phaseout sector plan (domestic A/C)	-	-	148	10	-	-	-	-					P	M
Philippines	Non-LVC	TAS	MeBr	Fumigants Phaseout plan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		9			A	I
Sri Lanka	Non-LVC	PHO	HCFC	HCFC Refrigeration and A/C sector plan	150	-	200	1	200	2	-	-					P	M
Thailand	Non-LVC	PHO	CFC CTC TCA	ODS Phaseout plan	420	496	-	-	-	-	-	-					A	M
Thailand	Non-LVC	PHO	MeBr	Fumigants Phaseout plan	-	-	-	37	-	18	-	18					A	M
Thailand	Non-LVC	INS		Renewal of Institutional Strengthening	373	-	-	-	373	-	-	-					A	I
Thailand	Non-LVC	PHO	HCFC	HCFC phaseout plan	-	-	2,150	-	3,763	95	16,941	100					P	M
Tunisia	Non-LVC	PHO	CFC Halon	Terminal Phaseout Management Plan	371	131	-	-	-	-	-	-					A	M
Tunisia	Non-LVC	INS		Renewal of Institutional Strengthening	266	-	-	-	266	-	-	-					A	I
Turkey	Non-LVC	PHO	CFC	Refrigeration Phaseout Plan	32	-	27	-	-	-	-	-					A	M
Vietnam	Non-LVC	PHO	CFC Halon CTC/TCA	ODS Phaseout plan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10				A	M
Vietnam	Non-LVC	PHO	MeBr	Methyl Bromide phaseout plan	-	-	129	10	-	-	106	70					A	M
Vietnam	Non-LVC	PRP	HCFC	HCFC Foam Sector Plan	108	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					P	I
Vietnam	Non-LVC	PRP	HCFC	HCFC Refrigeration Sector Plan	108	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					P	I
Vietnam	Non-LVC	PHO	HCFC	HCFC phaseout plan	-	-	1,600	15	1,000	8	960	7					P	M
Global		TAS	ODS	Resource Mobilization for HCFC Phaseout Co	269	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					P	I
Global		TAS	ODS	Workshop and preparation of a Study on Technology Options (in partnership with UNEP)	269	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					P	I
				Agency Core Unit Costs	1,752	-	1,805	-	1,859	-	5,919	-						
LVCs																		
Antigua and Barbuda	LVC	PHO	CFC	CFC Phaseout plan	30	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-					A	M
Regional	LVC	PRP	HCFC	Development of HCFC Investment Program in Africa (in partnership with UNEP)	269	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					P	I

ANNEX III

Database of New and Ongoing Activities (Actual ODP)

Notes:

- **ODP values shown for multi-year agreements are based on actual reduction targets specified in agreements;**
- **Figures include agency support costs.**

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/60/12
Annex I

Country	LVC/ Non LVC	Type	Chemical/ Substance	Sector and Sub-sector	Value (\$000) in 2010	ODP in 2010	Value (\$000) in 2011	ODP in 2011	Value (\$000) in 2012	ODP in 2012	Value (\$000) 2013-2015	ODP 2013- 2015	Approved ODP phase out 2010/ Project Completion	Approved ODP phase out 2011/ Project Completion	Approved ODP phase out 2012/ Project Completion	Approved ODP phase out after 2012	I- Individual M- Multi- year	A- Appr. P- Plan'd
Antigua and Barbuda	LVC	PHO	CFC	CFC Phaseout plan	30	1.0	-	-	-	-							M	A
Argentina	Non-LVC	INV	CFC	MDI Phaseout	-	-	-	-	-	-				118			I	A
China	Non-LVC	PHO	PRO CFC	Production CFC closure	-	-	-	-	-	-			550				M	A
China	Non-LVC	PHO	PRO HAL	Halon Phaseout Plan: Production	-	-	-	-	-	-			1,000				M	A
China	Non-LVC	PHO	Halon	Halon Phaseout Plan: Consumption	-	-	-	-	-	-			1,000				M	A
China	Non-LVC	PHO	CTC	Process Agents Phaseout Plan (PA I): Cons.	-	-	-	-	-	-			1,220				M	A
China	Non-LVC	PHO	CFC	Phase-out CFC as Process Agent (PAI)	-	-	-	-	-	-			-				M	A
China	Non-LVC	PHO	PRO CTC	PAI - Production	-	-	-	-	-	-			551				M	A
China	Non-LVC	PHO	CTC	Process Agents Phaseout Plan (PAII)	-	-	-	-	-	-			6,896				M	A
China	Non-LVC	PHO	PRO TCA	Production TCA closure	-	-	-	-	-	-			79				M	A
China	Non-LVC	INV	HCFC	HCFC Gradual Production Phaseout	5,000	-	35,000	-	35,000	-	275,000	4,500					M	P
China	Non-LVC	INV	HCFC 141b	Foam Phaseout Plan	45,000	500	45,000	500	45,000	500	11,000	100					M	P
India	Non-LVC	PHO	PRO CFC	Production CFC closure	-	-	-	-	-	-			1,130				M	A
India	Non-LVC	PHO	PRO CFC	Production CFC closure (Accelerated)	1,295	-	-	-	-	-							M	A
India	Non-LVC	PRP	HCFC	Production Phaseout Project Preparation	161	-	-	-	-	-							I	P
India	Non-LVC	PHO	HCFC	HCFC Gradual Production Phaseout	-	-	2,000	-	2,000	-	10,585	221					M	P
India	Non-LVC	PHO	CTC	CTC Phase-out plan	-	-	-	-	-	-			48				M	A
India	Non-LVC	PHO	PRO CTC	Production CTC closure	-	-	-	-	-	-			48				M	A
Indonesia	Non-LVC	PHO	HCFC	HCFC Foam Sector Plan	4,000	50	4,000	50	4,000	50							M	P
Indonesia	Non-LVC	DEM	CFC	Pilot ODS disposal project	-	-	-	-	-	-			60				I	A
Jordan	Non-LVC	PRP	CFC	PRP for Pilot ODS disposal project	32	-	-	-	-	-							I	P
Jordan	Non-LVC	DEM	CFC	Pilot ODS Disposal project	-	-	-	5	-	-							I	P
Jordan	Non-LVC	PRP	HCFC-22, HCFC-141b	PRP for HCFC refrigeration sector plan (commercial)	-	-	65	-	-	-							I	P
Jordan	Non-LVC	PHO	HCFC-22, HCFC-141b	HCFC refrigeration sector plan (commercial)	-	-	-	-	3,315	22							M	P
Jordan	Non-LVC	PRP	HCFC-22	PRP for Refrigeration/AC	32	-	-	-	-	-							I	P
Jordan	Non-LVC	PHO	HCFC-22	Refrigeration/AC	-	-	4,500	17	-	-							M	P
Jordan	Non-LVC	INS		Renewal of Institutional Strengthening	158	-	-	-	158	-							I	A
Malaysia	Non-LVC	PHO	CFC CTC TCA	ODS Phaseout plan	-	-	-	-	-	-			332				M	A
Mexico	Non-LVC	DEM	CFC	Pilot ODS disposal project	-	-	-	-	-	-			100	135	540		I	A
Philippines	Non-LVC	PHO	CFC	CFC Phaseout Plan	-	-	-	-	-	-			300				M	A
Philippines	Non-LVC	INS		Renewal of Institutional Strengthening	195	-	-	-	195	-							I	A
Philippines	Non-LVC	DEM	CFC	Pilot ODS disposal project	-	-	-	-	-	-			12				I	A
Philippines	Non-LVC	PHO	HCFC	HCFC phaseout plan	-	-	860	-	1,075	19	2,656	20					M	P
Philippines	Non-LVC	PHO	HCFC	HCFC phaseout sector plan (domestic A/C)	-	-	148	10	-	-							M	P
Philippines	Non-LVC	TAS	MeBr	Fumigants Phaseout plan	-	-	-	-	-	-			9				I	A
Sri Lanka	Non-LVC	PHO	HCFC	HCFC Refrigeration and A/C sector plan	150	-	200	1	200	2							M	P
Thailand	Non-LVC	PHO	CFC CTC TCA	ODS Phaseout plan	420	496 1 5	-	-	-	-							M	A
Thailand	Non-LVC	PHO	MeBr	Fumigants Phaseout plan	-	-	-	37	-	18			18				M	A
Thailand	Non-LVC	INS		Renewal of Institutional Strengthening	373	-	-	-	373	-							I	A
Thailand	Non-LVC	PHO	HCFC	HCFC phaseout plan	-	-	2,150	-	3,763	95	16,941	100					M	P
Tunisia	Non-LVC	PHO	CFC Halon	Terminal Phaseout Management Plan	371	131 42	-	-	-	-							M	A
Tunisia	Non-LVC	INS		Renewal of Institutional Strengthening	266	-	-	-	266	-							I	A
Turkey	Non-LVC	PHO	CFC	Refrigeration Phaseout plan	32	-	27	-	-	-							M	A
Vietnam	Non-LVC	PHO	CFC Halon CTC/TCA	ODS Phaseout plan	-	-	-	-	-	-			10 19				M	A
Vietnam	Non-LVC	PHO	MeBr	Methyl Bromide phaseout plan	-	-	129	10	-	-	106	70					M	A
Vietnam	Non-LVC	PRP	HCFC	HCFC Foam Sector Plan	108	-	-	-	-	-							I	P
Vietnam	Non-LVC	PRP	HCFC	HCFC Refrigeration Sector Plan	108	-	-	-	-	-							I	P
Vietnam	Non-LVC	PHO	HCFC	HCFC phaseout plan	-	-	1,600	15	1,000	8	960	7					M	P
Global		TAS	ODS	Resource Mobilization for HCFC Phaseout Co-benefits	269	-	-	-	-	-							I	P
Global		TAS	ODS	Workshop and preparation of a Study on Technology Options (in partnership with UNEP)	269	-	-	-	-	-							I	P
Regional	LVC	PRP	HCFC	Development of HCFC Investment Program in Agency Core Unit Costs	269	-	-	-	-	-							I	P
					1,752	-	1,805	-	1,859	-	5,919	-						

ANNEX IV

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

Notes:

- **ODP values shown for approved multi-year agreements are estimated based on overall cost effectiveness of agreement and on value of yearly tranches;**
- **Figures include agency support costs.**

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/60/12
Annex I

Country	LVC/ Non LVC	Type	Chemical/ Substance	Sector and Sub-sector	Value (\$000) in 2010	ODP in 2010	Value (\$000) in 2011	ODP in 2011	Value (\$000) in 2012	ODP in 2012	Value (\$000) in 2013	ODP in 2013	Value (\$000) in 2014	ODP in 2014	Approved ODP phase out 2010/ Project Completion	Approved ODP phase out 2011/ Project Completion	Approved ODP phase out 2012/ Project Completion	Approved ODP phase out after 2012	I-Individual M-Multi-year	A-Appr. P-Plan/d
Antigua and Barbuda	LVC	PHO	CFC	CFC Phaseout plan	30	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					M	A
Argentina	Non-LVC	INV	CFC	MDI Phaseout	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			118		I	A
China	Non-LVC	PHO	PRO CFC	Production CFC closure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550				M	A
China	Non-LVC	PHO	PRO HAL	Halon Phaseout Plan: Production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000				M	A
China	Non-LVC	PHO	Halon	Halon Phaseout Plan: Consumption	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000				M	A
China	Non-LVC	PHO	CTC	Process Agents Phaseout Plan (PA I): Cons.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,220				M	A
China	Non-LVC	PHO	CFC	Phase-out CFC as Process Agent (PAI)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				M	A
China	Non-LVC	PHO	PRO CTC	PAI : Production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	551				M	A
China	Non-LVC	PHO	CTC	Process Agents Phaseout Plan (PAII)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,896				M	A
China	Non-LVC	PHO	PRO TCA	Production TCA closure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79				M	A
China	Non-LVC	INV	HCFC	HCFC Gradual Production Phaseout	5,000	-	35,000	-	35,000	-	275,000	4,500	-	-					M	P
China	Non-LVC	INV	HCFC 141b	Foam Phaseout Plan	45,000	500	45,000	500	45,000	500	11,000	100	-	-					M	P
India	Non-LVC	PHO	PRO CFC	Production CFC closure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,130				M	A
India	Non-LVC	PHO	PRO CFC	Production CFC closure (Accelerated)	1,295	230	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					M	A
India	Non-LVC	PRP	HCFC	Production Phaseout Project Preparation	161	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					I	P
India	Non-LVC	PHO	HCFC	HCFC Gradual Production Phaseout	-	-	2,000	-	2,000	-	10,585	221	-	-					M	P
India	Non-LVC	PHO	CTC	CTC Phase-out plan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48				M	A
India	Non-LVC	PHO	PRO CTC	Production CTC closure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48				M	A
Indonesia	Non-LVC	PHO	HCFC	HCFC Foam Sector Plan	4,000	50	4,000	50	4,000	50	-	-	-	-					M	P
Indonesia	Non-LVC	DEM	CFC	Pilot ODS disposal project	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60				I	A
Jordan	Non-LVC	PRP	CFC	PRP for Pilot ODS disposal project	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					I	P
Jordan	Non-LVC	DEM	CFC	Pilot ODS Disposal project	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-					I	P
Jordan	Non-LVC	PRP	HCFC-22, HCFC-141b	PRP for HCFC refrigeration sector plan (commercial)	-	-	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					I	P
Jordan	Non-LVC	PHO	HCFC-22, HCFC-141b	HCFC refrigeration sector plan (commercial)	-	-	-	-	3,315	22	-	-	-	-					M	P
Jordan	Non-LVC	PRP	HCFC-22	PRP for Refrigeration/AC	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					I	P
Jordan	Non-LVC	PHO	HCFC-22	Refrigeration/AC	-	-	4,500	17	-	-	-	-	-	-					M	P
Jordan	Non-LVC	INS		Renewal of Institutional Strengthening	158	-	-	-	158	-	-	-	-	-					I	A
Malaysia	Non-LVC	PHO	CFC CTC TCA	ODS Phaseout plan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	332				M	A
Mexico	Non-LVC	DEM	CFC	Pilot ODS disposal project	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	135	540		I	A
Philippines	Non-LVC	PHO	CFC	CFC Phaseout Plan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300				M	A
Philippines	Non-LVC	INS		Renewal of Institutional Strengthening	195	-	-	-	195	-	-	-	-	-					I	A
Philippines	Non-LVC	DEM	CFC	Pilot ODS disposal project	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12				I	A
Philippines	Non-LVC	PHO	HCFC	HCFC phaseout plan	-	-	860	-	1,075	19	2,656	20	-	-					M	P
Philippines	Non-LVC	PHO	HCFC	HCFC phaseout sector plan (domestic A/C)	-	-	148	10	-	-	-	-	-	-					M	P
Philippines	Non-LVC	TAS	MeBr	Fumigants Phaseout plan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9				I	A
Sri Lanka	Non-LVC	PHO	HCFC	HCFC Refrigeration and A/C sector plan	150	-	200	1	200	2	-	-	-	-					M	P
Thailand	Non-LVC	PHO	CFC CTC TCA	ODS Phaseout plan	420	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81				M	A
Thailand	Non-LVC	PHO	MeBr	Fumigants Phaseout plan	-	-	-	37	-	18	-	18	-	-					M	A
Thailand	Non-LVC	INS		Renewal of Institutional Strengthening	373	-	-	-	373	-	-	-	-	-					I	A
Thailand	Non-LVC	PHO	HCFC	HCFC phaseout plan	-	-	2,150	-	3,763	95	16,941	100	-	-					M	P
Tunisia	Non-LVC	PHO	CFC Halon	Terminal Phaseout Management Plan	371	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	104				M	A
Tunisia	Non-LVC	INS		Renewal of Institutional Strengthening	266	-	-	-	266	-	-	-	-	-	42				I	A
Turkey	Non-LVC	PHO	CFC	Refrigeration Phaseout plan	32	-	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					M	A
Vietnam	Non-LVC	PHO	CFC Halon CTC/TCA	ODS Phaseout plan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10				M	A
Vietnam	Non-LVC	PHO	MeBr	Methyl Bromide phaseout plan	-	-	129	9	-	-	63	5	43	3					M	A
Vietnam	Non-LVC	PRP	HCFC	HCFC Foam Sector Plan	108	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					I	P
Vietnam	Non-LVC	PRP	HCFC	HCFC Refrigeration Sector Plan	108	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					I	P
Vietnam	Non-LVC	PHO	HCFC	HCFC phaseout plan	-	-	1,600	15	1,000	8	960	7	-	-					M	P
Global		TAS	ODS	Resource Mobilization for HCFC Phaseout Co-benefits	269	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					I	P
Global		TAS	ODS	Workshop and preparation of a Study on Technology Options (in partnership with UNEP)	269	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					I	P
Regional	LVC	PRP	HCFC	Development of HCFC Investment Program in	269	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					I	P
				Agency Core Unit Costs	1,752	-	1,805	-	1,859	-	1,915	-	1,972	-					I	P

ANNEX V

Year of ODP Phase-out

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/60/12
Annex I

Country	LVC/ Non LVC	Type	Chemical/ Substance	Sector and Sub-sector	ODP in 2010	ODP in 2011	ODP in 2012	ODP 2013-2015	Approved ODP phase out 2010/ Project Completion	Approved ODP phase out 2011/ Project Completion	Approved ODP phase out after 2011	I-Individual M-Multi-year	A-Appr. P-Plan'd	
Antigua and Barbuda	LVC	PHO	CFC	CFC Phaseout plan	1.0	-	-					M	A	
Argentina	Non-LVC	INV	CFC	MDI Phaseout	-	-	-				118	I	A	
China	Non-LVC	PHO	PRO CFC	Production CFC closure	-	-	-		550			M	A	
China	Non-LVC	PHO	PRO HAL	Halon Phaseout Plan: Production	-	-	-		1,000			M	A	
China	Non-LVC	PHO	Halon	Halon Phaseout Plan: Consumption	-	-	-		1,000			M	A	
China	Non-LVC	PHO	CTC	Process Agents Phaseout Plan (PA I): Cons.	-	-	-		1,220			M	A	
China	Non-LVC	PHO	CFC	Phase-out CFC as Process Agent (PAI)	-	-	-		-			M	A	
China	Non-LVC	PHO	PRO CTC	PAI : Production	-	-	-		551			M	A	
China	Non-LVC	PHO	CTC	Process Agents Phaseout Plan (PAII)	-	-	-		6,896			M	A	
China	Non-LVC	PHO	PRO TCA	Production TCA closure	-	-	-		79			M	A	
China	Non-LVC	INV	HCFC	HCFC Gradual Production Phaseout	-	-	-	4,500				M	P	
China	Non-LVC	INV	HCFC 141b	Foam Phaseout Plan	500	500	500	100				M	P	
India	Non-LVC	PHO	PRO CFC	Production CFC closure	-	-	-		1,130			M	A	
India	Non-LVC	PHO	HCFC	HCFC Gradual Production Phaseout	-	-	-	221				M	P	
India	Non-LVC	PHO	CTC	CTC Phase-out plan	-	-	-		48			M	A	
India	Non-LVC	PHO	PRO CTC	Production CTC closure	-	-	-		48			M	A	
Indonesia	Non-LVC	PHO	HCFC	HCFC Foam Sector Plan	50	50	50					M	P	
Indonesia	Non-LVC	DEM	CFC	Pilot ODS disposal project	-	-	-		60			I	A	
Jordan	Non-LVC	DEM	CFC	Pilot ODS Disposal project	-	5	-					I	P	
Jordan	Non-LVC	PHO	HCFC-22, HCFC-141b	HCFC refrigeration sector plan (commercial)	-	-	22					M	P	
Jordan	Non-LVC	PHO	HCFC-22	Refrigeration/AC	-	17	-					M	P	
Malaysia	Non-LVC	PHO	CFC	ODS Phaseout plan	-	-	-		332			M	A	
			CTC			-	-	-		1			M	A
			TCA			-	-	-		18			M	A
Mexico	Non-LVC	DEM	CFC	Pilot ODS disposal project	-	-	-		100	135	540	I	A	
Philippines	Non-LVC	PHO	CFC	CFC Phaseout Plan	-	-	-		300			M	A	
Philippines	Non-LVC	DEM	CFC	Pilot ODS disposal project	-	-	-		12			I	A	
Philippines	Non-LVC	PHO	HCFC	HCFC phaseout plan	-	-	19	20				M	P	
Philippines	Non-LVC	PHO	HCFC	HCFC phaseout sector plan (domestic A/C)	-	10	-					M	P	
Philippines	Non-LVC	TAS	MeBr	Fumigants Phaseout plan	-	-	-		9			I	A	
Sri Lanka	Non-LVC	PHO	HCFC	HCFC Refrigeration and A/C sector plan	-	1	2					M	P	
Thailand	Non-LVC	PHO	CFC	ODS Phaseout plan	496	-	-					M	A	
			CTC			1	-	-					M	A
			TCA			5	-	-					M	A
Thailand	Non-LVC	PHO	MeBr	Fumigants Phaseout plan	-	37	18	18				M	A	
Thailand	Non-LVC	PHO	HCFC	HCFC phaseout plan	-	-	95	100				M	P	
Tunisia	Non-LVC	PHO	CFC	Terminal Phaseout Management Plan	131	-	-					M	A	
			Halon			42	-	-					M	A
Vietnam	Non-LVC	PHO	CFC	ODS Phaseout plan	-	-	-		10			M	A	
			Halon			-	-	-		19			M	A
			CTC/TCA			-	-	-					M	A
Vietnam	Non-LVC	PHO	MeBr	Methyl Bromide phaseout plan	-	10	-	70				M	A	
Vietnam	Non-LVC	PHO	HCFC	HCFC phaseout plan	-	15	8	7				M	P	