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COMITÉ EJECUTIVO DEL FONDO MULTILATERAL
PARA LA APLICACIÓN DEL
PROTOCOLO DE MONTREAL
Sexagésima primera Reunión
Montreal, 5 al 9 de julio de 2010

**INFORME SOBRE LA MARCHA DE LAS ACTIVIDADES
DEL BANCO MUNDIAL
AL 31 DE DICIEMBRE DE 2009**

Este documento incluye:

- Las observaciones y recomendaciones de la Secretaría del Fondo
- El Informe anual sobre la marcha de las actividades realizadas por el Banco Mundial en el marco del Protocolo de Montreal (enero-diciembre de 2009)

OBSERVACIONES DE LA SECRETARÍA DEL FONDO

Introducción

1. En el presente documento figuran las observaciones y recomendaciones formuladas por la secretaría del Fondo en relación con el informe del Banco Mundial sobre la marcha de las actividades hasta el 31 de diciembre de 2009. Se adjunta el informe sobre la marcha de las actividades. Los datos se han incluido en la base de datos del Informe sobre la marcha de las actividades refundido que está disponible a pedido.

Resumen general de cuestiones

- Se aprobaron 590,2 millones de \$EUA para acuerdos plurianuales cuya ejecución estaba a cargo del Banco Mundial, y al 31 de diciembre de 2009 quedaba un saldo de 36,9 millones de \$EUA.
- Se están ejecutando 27 acuerdos plurianuales; 6 acuerdos plurianuales (aprobados hace más de un año) han desembolsado menos del 20 por ciento de los fondos aprobados y se consideró que 3 de estos tenían demoras en la ejecución.
- Se ha demorado un proyecto de metilbromuro.
- Se han demorado los proyectos de bancos de halones en dos países.
- Tres de los proyectos clasificados como proyecto con demoras en la ejecución se encuentran en proceso de cancelación de proyecto.
- La preparación de planes de gestión de eliminación de HCFC se ha demorado, en promedio, seis meses desde el año pasado, y no se indicaron los motivos de algunas de las demoras.
- Se han realizado modificaciones en los sistemas de otorgamiento de licencias, cupos, reglamentos y leyes para las medidas de control de los HCFC aceleradas en uno de los tres países para los que el Banco es el organismo de ejecución principal que está preparando planes de gestión de eliminación de HCFC.
- El Banco Mundial no proporcionó información sobre la cofinanciación para cinco de sus planes de gestión de eliminación de HCFC.
- No se ha realizado ningún desembolso para el proyecto mundial de enfriadores del Banco.

Situación de la ejecución

2. Durante el período del informe (enero a diciembre de 2009), el Comité Ejecutivo aprobó 11 proyectos de inversión por un valor de alrededor de 24,4 millones \$EUA para actividades por ser ejecutadas por el Banco Mundial que darían origen a la eliminación de 1,389 toneladas PAO, incluidas 690 toneladas PAO de producción. Durante 2009, el Banco Mundial desembolsó alrededor de 24,1 millones de \$EUA, es decir, 49 millones de \$EUA menos que el año anterior.

3. En 2009, el Banco Mundial terminó 19 proyectos de inversión. En total, el Banco ha terminado el 94 por ciento (558 proyectos) de los 596 proyectos de inversión aprobados para ser ejecutados por el Banco hasta fines de 2009. Ha eliminado 305 753 toneladas PAO, incluidas 179 497 toneladas de producción, y está ejecutando proyectos que, cuando se hayan terminado, eliminarán 302 284 toneladas PAO, incluidas 179 501 toneladas PAO de producción. Para fines de 2009, el Banco había desembolsado el 94 por ciento (880,3 millones de \$EUA) de los recursos aprobados por el Comité Ejecutivo (933,6 millones de \$EUA) para el organismo, excluidos los costos de apoyo al organismo.

4. El Banco Mundial está ejecutando actualmente 27 acuerdos plurianuales basados en el desempeño, para los cuales 590,2 millones de \$EUA habían sido aprobados para fines de 2009. El Banco también renovó 2 proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional durante 2009, y completó 2 actividades de asistencia técnica y 3 actividades de preparación de proyecto.

Progreso en 2009 en el nivel de los países

5. En el Anexo I se proporciona una evaluación por países de las actividades del Banco Mundial en 2009. El Banco había previsto desembolsos en 15 países, y logró una tasa de desembolso de más del 85 por ciento en 3 países.

6. Las demoras en la ejecución podrían haber aumentado las emisiones netas en algunos países conforme a las fechas de terminación previstas para las actividades y la eliminación relacionada con su aprobación. Entre estos países con emisiones netas debidas a demoras, la Argentina ha notificado los datos de consumo real para 2009. El consumo de SAO en la Argentina aumentó 29,7 toneladas PAO en 2009.

7. Sobre la base de las fechas de terminación presentadas en el informe sobre la marcha de las actividades de 2008 y los resultados presentados en el informe sobre la marcha de las actividades de 2009, el Banco terminó el 54 por ciento de los proyectos que tenía previsto terminar en 2009 y logró el 101 por ciento del objetivo de eliminación. Se debe señalar que estos porcentajes podrían haber sido más altos si el Banco Mundial hubiera presentado fechas de terminación prevista revisadas conforme a la decisión 53/38.

Acuerdos plurianuales basados en el desempeño

8. En su informe sobre la marcha de las actividades, el Banco Mundial incluyó información sobre los 27 acuerdos plurianuales que se están ejecutando. En el Plan sectorial de refrigeración de Indonesia – Sector de servicio y mantenimiento de unidades de aire acondicionado de vehículos, la prórroga de cuatro meses en la fecha de terminación está destinada a terminar el informe final y la información relacionada y a supervisar las actividades completadas en el sector mientras se acerca la fecha de cierre del proyecto. Con respecto a la Estrategia nacional de Indonesia para la eliminación del CFC en el sector de aerosoles, la prórroga de seis meses en la fecha de terminación estuvo destinada a permitir que se completasen las actividades de sensibilización del público y divulgación de información finales (para sostener la eliminación lograda).

9. El proyecto de Plan nacional de eliminación de CFC de Malasia se prorrogó seis meses para permitir que se utilizasen los saldos del proyecto para áreas que aumentarán la eliminación de CFC sostenible. El tramo es para el sector de servicio y mantenimiento. A fin de eliminar la demanda, se están comprando más equipos y herramientas de recuperación y reciclaje. Además de fortalecer la aplicación y la capacidad en el nivel regional, se están realizando actividades de capacitación adicionales en centros de capacitación autorizados. Para 2010, se prevén varias otras actividades, tanto para el Gobierno como para la Unidad de gestión de proyecto; estas figuran en el plan de trabajo anual para 2009 aprobado en la 59ª Reunión del Comité Ejecutivo.

10. El Comité Ejecutivo pudiera pedir que se presente a la 62ª Reunión un informe de situación adicional sobre la ejecución para estos acuerdos plurianuales con demoras.

Desembolsos para acuerdos plurianuales

11. El Banco Mundial está ejecutando 47 tramos anuales de 27 acuerdos plurianuales en los que restan saldos por ser desembolsados, que se indican en el Cuadro 1.

Cuadro 1

TRAMOS ANUALES DE ACUERDOS PLURIANUALES

Acuerdo	Fondos aprobados más ajustes (SEUA)	Fondos desembolsados (SEUA)	Saldo (SEUA)	Fondos comprometidos (SEUA)	Desembolso calculado en 2010 (SEUA)	Diferencia por desembolsar después de 2010 (SEUA)
Antigua y Barbuda – Eliminación de CFC	69 400	0	69 400	69 400	40 000	29 400
Argentina - Eliminación de CFC	500 000	11 250	488 750	488 750	50 000	438 750
Argentina - Producción de CFC	10 600 000	10 600 000	0	0	0	0
Bahamas (las) - Eliminación de CFC	560 000	530 946	29 054	0	0	29 054
China - Espumas	53 846 000	52 475 500	1 370 500	1 370 500	1 370 500	0
China - Halones	62 000 000	61 750 000	250 000	250 000	250 000	0
China – Agente de procesos (Etapa I)	65 000 000	62 500 000	2 500 000	2 500 000	2 500 000	0
China – Agente de procesos (Etapa II)	46 500 000	40 500 000	6 000 000	6 000 000	4 730 000	1 270 000
China - Producción de CFC	150 000 000	146 250 000	3 750 000	3 750 000	3 750 000	0
China - Producción de TCA	2 100 000	1 140 000	960 000	960 000	635 000	325 000
Ecuador - Eliminación de CFC	1 689 800	1 194 471	495 329	0	0	495 329
India - Producción de CFC - Acelerada	2 113 000	0	2 113 000	2 113 000	2 113 000	0
India - Eliminación de CTC	38 100 954	37 004 080	1 096 874	1 096 874	1 096 874	0
India - Producción de CFC	82 000 000	75 850 000	6 150 000	6 150 000	5 150 000	1 000 000
Indonesia - Aerosoles	371 910	361 288	10 622	10 622	10 622	0
Indonesia - Espumas	2 957 564	2 870 699	86 865	86 865	86 865	0
Indonesia – Equipos de aire acondicionado de vehículos	4 317 000	4 315 000	2 000	2 000	2 000	0
Malasia - Eliminación de SAO	11 517 005	10 705 345	811 660	811 660	811 660	0
México - Eliminación de CFC	500 000	500 000	0	0		0
Filipinas - Eliminación de CFC	10 216 876	7 367 820	2 849 056	2 849 056	2 534 807	314 249
Tailandia - Metilbromuro	2 901 600	401 042	2 500 558	2 500 558	1 146 867	1 353 691
Tailandia - Eliminación de SAO	14 343 626	10 528 008	3 815 618	3 815 618	2 419 612	1 396 006
Túnez - Eliminación de SAO	790 000	77 058	712 942	712 942	712 942	0
Turquía - Eliminación de CFC	8 565 903	8 565 903	0	0		0
Venezuela (República Bolivariana de) - Producción de CFC	16 500 000	16 500 000	0	0	0	0
Viet Nam - Metilbromuro	880 000	111 358	768 642	768 642	238 642	530 000
Viet Nam - Eliminación de SAO	1 260 000	1 146 634	113 366	113 366	113 366	0
Total	590 200 638	553 256 401	36 944 237	36 419 854	29 762 757	7 181 479

Nota: Las entradas en negrita corresponden a proyectos aprobados hace más de un año con desembolsos inferiores al 20 por ciento.

12. De los fondos de 590 200 638 \$EUA aprobados para tramos anuales, el Banco ha desembolsado 553 256 401 \$EUA (94 por ciento) por lo que resta un saldo de 36 944 237 \$EUA. De este monto, se espera desembolsar 29 762 757 (81 por ciento) en 2010. Sin embargo, se debe señalar que el Banco preveía haber desembolsado 28,2 millones de \$EUA en 2009 para sus acuerdos plurianuales, pero que hasta ahora ha desembolsado 19,4 millones de \$EUA.

13. Seis países (aquellos en negrita en el Cuadro 1) han comunicado desembolsos por debajo del 20 por ciento de los fondos aprobados para los acuerdos plurianuales. Antigua y Barbuda, Argentina (CFC-enfriadores), India (Producción de CFC acelerada), Tailandia (metilbromuro), Túnez (SAO) y Viet Nam (metilbromuro).

14. Conforme al plan de gestión de eliminación de CFC de Antigua y Barbuda (ANT/PHA/44/INV/10), el Gobierno ha convenido, en principio, proporcionar la financiación anticipada requerida para iniciar las actividades con arreglo al acuerdo de reembolso del Banco. El Gobierno hasta ahora ha adelantado fondos para el primer tramo. Se ha incurrido en gastos en 2009 y estos han sido

financiados, hasta ahora, por el Gobierno. El Banco prevé desembolsar fondos para el país en julio de 2010.

15. El Comité Ejecutivo pudiera pedir que se presente a la 62 un informe de situación adicional acerca de si el presupuesto ha sido aportado por el Gobierno de Antigua y Barbuda o si el Banco ha cambiado el acuerdo a fin de permitir que se haga un adelanto para las actividades del plan de gestión de eliminación de CFC en Antigua y Barbuda.

16. El Banco Mundial indicó que, a fines de 2009, el desembolso para el Plan nacional de eliminación de la Argentina - Sector de enfriadores (ARG/PHA/47/INV/148), se limitaba a la labor de consultoría llevada a cabo en el sector para determinar la mejor modalidad de aplicación. El Banco indicó que la demora se debía al tiempo dedicado a analizar y determinar la mejor modalidad de ejecución por utilizar, considerando la donación de fondos limitada disponible. En cuanto al efecto en el cumplimiento, el Banco notificó que el consumo de CFC se ha reducido en gran medida en el país entre 2007 y 2008 y que ahora, con la eliminación completa, el sector se ha ocupado de los requerimientos de CFC a la fecha gestionando y utilizando reservas.

17. No se han registrado fondos como desembolsados por el Banco Mundial para el Acuerdo de eliminación acelerada de CFC para el sector de producción en la India (IND/PRO/59/INV/435). El Banco Mundial indicó que los fondos adicionales del Plan de eliminación acelerada de CFC deben incluirse en el acuerdo jurídico entre la India y el Banco Mundial y entre el Gobierno y los productores de CFC. Se ha enmendado el acuerdo entre la India y el Banco Mundial para incluir estos fondos adicionales. Sin embargo, no se ha firmado el Acuerdo de desempeño entre el Gobierno y los productores de CFC. Después de la 60ª Reunión, se realizaron otras enmiendas en el Acuerdo de desempeño para que incluyese la producción de de CFC para designaciones de usos esenciales y requerimientos relacionados. Se espera que el acuerdo se firme a fines de julio de 2010. El Banco, una vez que reciba una copia del acuerdo firmado, liberará la asignación de 3,17 millones \$EUA completa, dado que se habría cumplido con todas las condiciones restantes.

18. En el proyecto de metilbromuro en Tailandia (THA/FUM/50/INV/147), se ha desarrollado por completo un sistema de información general (SIG), y se han proporcionado tanto capacitación como computadoras a las estaciones de protección de las plantas. Como resultado, el SIG ha estado en funcionamiento desde el cuarto trimestre de 2009. Se realizaron pruebas de resistencia de insectos en todo el país en forma continua a lo largo del año. El vencimiento del contrato del jefe de la unidad de gestión de proyecto en octubre de 2009 demoró la adquisición de equipos de capacitación para centros de capacitación y la asistencia financiera a las empresas.

19. En el Plan nacional de eliminación de SAO de Túnez (TUN/PHA/49/INV/47), se han desembolsado solamente 77 058 \$EUA de los 790 000 \$EUA aprobados hasta la fecha. Se produjo una demora inicial al comienzo del proyecto porque fue necesario enmendar el Acuerdo de Donación entre el Banco y Túnez, y luego se debieron hacer los arreglos para la ejecución y contratar los consultores para llevar a cabo los estudios sectoriales necesarios. Una parte importante del primer tramo debía desembolsarse antes fines de 2009 para equipos de recuperación y reciclaje. Sin embargo, debido a los cambios que se requerían en la documentación de la licitación, el Gobierno de Túnez pudo iniciar el proceso de adquisición este año. Por lo menos el 68 por ciento de la financiación estará comprometida para mediados de 2010. Desde la 59ª Reunión, los trabajos se han concentrado principalmente en rehacer la documentación de licitación y obtener la autorización para proseguir.

20. La Unidad de gestión de proyecto para el proyecto de eliminación de metilbromuro en Viet Nam (VIE/FUM/50/INV/48) comenzó a funcionar en enero de 2009. Se ha completado e instalado el SIG en nueve oficinas regionales. Se recogieron plagas de almacenamiento en las provincias objetivo en la región norte de Viet Nam, y se recogerán plagas similares en la región sur en 2010. El bajo nivel de

desembolso para este proyecto se debió al prolongado proceso de aprobación del acuerdo de donación. Se realizaron varias actividades del proyecto en 2009.

21. El Comité Ejecutivo pudiera pedir que se presenten a la 62ª Reunión informes de situación adicionales sobre las demoras relacionadas con el bajo nivel de desembolsos para estos acuerdos plurianuales.

Fortalecimiento institucional, metilbromuro y bancos de halones

22. Los proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional, de demostración de metilbromuro y bancos de halones no están sujetos a supervisión por medio de informes sobre demoras en la ejecución y, por lo tanto, no están comprendidos en los procedimientos para cancelación de proyecto. La Secretaría examina la información en la base de datos de los informes sobre la marcha de las actividades proporcionada por los organismos para determinar si todas las dependencias de fortalecimiento institucional están en funcionamiento o si están experimentando dificultades.

Fortalecimiento institucional

23. El Banco Mundial está ejecutando proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional que establecieron dependencias nacionales del ozono en los siguientes cuatro países: Jordania, Filipinas, Tailandia y Túnez. El Banco notificó acerca de las actividades llevadas a cabo en todos estos países.

Proyectos de demostración de metilbromuro

24. El Banco Mundial está ejecutando un proyecto de demostración de metilbromuro en la Argentina (ARG/FUM/29/DEM/93), que fue aprobado en noviembre de 1999. El proyecto ha sufrido demoras durante más de nueve años. La fecha de terminación prevista es julio de 2011 y se ha desembolsado el 51 por ciento de los fondos. El Banco Mundial notificó que persisten las dificultades para los ensayos de escala comercial. Por lo tanto, se contruirá una cámara refrigerada que le permitirá realizar pruebas en escala piloto. En las prueba para el tratamiento de algodón, aún persisten las dificultades para encontrar cantidades suficientes de insectos para poder realizar ensayos con insectos de edades uniformes. Se espera poder realizar pruebas más precisas antes de fines de 2010 o principios de 2011. Para las pruebas de cítricos, los resultados fueron positivos, pero no se pudieron realizar pruebas en 2009 en instalaciones comerciales debido a la falta de disposición de los propietarios. Las pruebas se realizarán con tratamiento en frío en instalaciones de escala piloto. No se realizaron desembolsos en 2009, ya que la cobertura de fondos de 2008 alcanzó para los trabajos de 2009.

25. El Comité Ejecutivo pudiera pedir que se presente a la 62ª Reunión un informe de situación adicional para supervisar las demoras continuas en este proyecto.

Proyectos de bancos de halones

26. El Banco Mundial está ejecutando proyectos de bancos de halones (excluido el banco de halones cubierto por el plan sectorial de China) en los siguientes países: Argentina (ARG/HAL/26/TAS/80) y Tailandia (THA/HAL/29/TAS/121).

27. El informe del Banco Mundial a la 61ª Reunión del Comité Ejecutivo para el proyecto de banco de halones en Argentina (ARG/HAL/26/TAS/80) se indicó que se continuaría supervisando la evolución del mercado de halones. La terminación del proyecto se ha demorado debido a la demanda limitada para el banco de halones y a que se requiere un tipo diferente de servicio para brindar asistencia a los usuarios que utilizan halones en forma continua. Desde la puesta en marcha del banco de halones en 2004, no se han realizado operaciones importantes de acopio y destrucción de halones. En junio de 2007, un estudio acerca de las existencias de halones determinó que el inventario total consistía en 29 toneladas métricas.

Esta cifra fue mucho menor que las cantidades registradas antes de implementar un banco de halones. La evaluación sugirió que se requiere de manera urgente un mecanismo para evitar pérdidas futuras de halones, que incluye un sistema para el acopio controlado de halones en instalaciones que no resultan esenciales y su gestión y almacenamiento, agregándolos al banco de halones. Una vez que se haya puesto en práctica esta propuesta, se podría finalizar el sistema de acopio antes de fines de 2011 y se desembolsarían los fondos restantes.

28. En el “Programa de gestión de halones, recuperación de halones, reciclaje y acopio en bancos” en Tailandia (THA/HAL/29/TAS/121) y el “Proyecto de eliminación definitiva de los halones 1211 y 1301 para que los fabricantes y proveedores de equipos contra incendios pasen a utilizar polvo ABC, CO₂, HFC-227ea y gases inertes” (THA/HAL/32/INV/134) resta presupuesto del proyecto para dos actividades: sensibilización del público y conversión de dos empresas antes de agosto de 2010. Estas serán las últimas actividades para los proyectos de halones combinados (proyecto de eliminación definitiva de halones y banco de halones). Sin embargo, se realizará una evaluación de las actividades sectoriales completadas, a fin de determinar si resta llevar a cabo alguna otra tarea, después de lo cual el saldo de fondos se devolverá el Fondo Multilateral.

29. El Comité Ejecutivo pudiera pedir que se presenten a la 62ª Reunión informes de situación adicionales sobre los proyectos de banco de halones en Argentina y Tailandia.

Otros proyectos individuales

30. Esta sección se ocupa de proyectos individuales con demoras en la ejecución sujetos a procedimientos de cancelación de proyecto y preparación de proyecto, e incluye detalles sobre la situación de preparación de planes de gestión de eliminación de HCFC y modificaciones relacionadas a los sistemas de otorgamiento de licencia para las medidas de control de los HCFC aceleradas y los esfuerzos para conseguir cofinanciación. Esta sección atiende también a los proyectos de enfriadores.

Demoras en la ejecución

31. Una vez tomados en cuenta los proyectos que ya no están sujetos a supervisión, hay tres proyectos con demoras en la ejecución conforme a las decisiones del Comité Ejecutivo. Dos de los tres proyectos con demoras en la ejecución también se clasificaron como proyectos con demoras en 2008. En 2009, el Banco Mundial tuvo la misma cantidad de proyectos clasificados como proyectos con demoras en la ejecución que en 2008, año en que cuatro proyectos se habían clasificado en dicha categoría. El Comité Ejecutivo pudiera tomar nota de que el Banco Mundial informará a la 62ª Reunión acerca de hasta tres proyectos con demoras en la ejecución.

Preparación de planes de gestión de eliminación de HCFC

32. El Banco Mundial está llevando a cabo siete actividades de preparación de planes de gestión para la eliminación de los HCFC en los siguientes países: China (CPR/PHA/55/PRP/467, CPR/PHA/55/PRP/468), Indonesia (IDS/PHA/57/PRP/186), Filipinas (PHI/PHA/55/PRP/84), Sri Lanka (SRL/PHA/57/PRP/36), Tailandia (THA/PHA/55/PRP/151) y Viet Nam (VIE/PHA/55/PRP/50).

33. El Banco también está preparando un plan para el sector de HCFC para refrigeración en Filipinas (PHI/REF/59/PRP/88).

34. Las actividades de preparación para cinco planes de gestión de eliminación de HCFC y un plan sectorial tenían una fecha de terminación prevista en 2009 según el informe del año pasado. Este año, tres de ellos (CPR/PHA/55/PRP/467 - CPR/PHA/55/PRP/468 - THA/PHA/55/PRP/151) tienen fecha de terminación prevista para 2010 y tres (PHI/PHA/55/PRP/84 - PHI/REF/59/PRP/88 - VIE/PHA/55/PRP/50) están programados para 2011. La demora media de preparación de los planes de

gestión de eliminación de HCFC es de seis meses, si bien los planes de gestión de eliminación de HCFC para Indonesia y Sri Lanka no están demorados.

35. Cuatro actividades de preparación de plan de gestión de eliminación de HCFC se encuentran aún en sus etapas iniciales, y los estudios o no se han iniciado o acaban de comenzar. En dos casos, se está por finalizar (Indonesia) y se ha finalizado (China) la preparación del plan de gestión de eliminación de HCFC. Ha habido demoras en la fecha de terminación de algunos de los proyectos que se tribuyeron a la falta de políticas y directrices relacionadas con la eliminación de los HCFC, taeles como falta de certidumbre acerca de la financiación de segundas conversiones y las empresas admisibles, y la necesidades de realizar revisiones internas. El Banco no indicó los motivos de las demoras para la preparación de los planes de gestión de eliminación de HCFC en Filipinas y Tailandia. En el anexo II se presenta información acerca de la situación de desarrollo de los planes de gestión de eliminación de HCFC y de preparación del plan sectorial.

36. El Comité Ejecutivo pudiera pedir que se presente a la 62ª Reunión un informe de situación adicional para supervisar el motivo de las demoras para todos los planes de gestión de eliminación de HCFC del Banco, excepto aquellos para Indonesia y Sri Lanka, y un informe de situación sobre el plan para los HCFC para sector de refrigeración en Filipinas.

Situación de las modificaciones relativas a los HCFC en los sistemas de otorgamiento de licencias, los reglamentos y las leyes

37. En el anexo II se presenta información acerca de la situación de la introducción de las medidas de control de HCFC aceleradas en los sistemas de otorgamiento de licencias/cupos, reglamentos y leyes, tal como se estipula en la decisión 54/39 e). En el Cuadro 2 se presenta un resumen de la situación de las modificaciones relativas a los HCFC en los sistemas de otorgamiento de licencias, reglamentos y leyes de los tres países en los que el Banco Mundial es el organismo de ejecución principal para preparar planes de gestión de eliminación de HCFC.

Cuadro 2

SITUACIÓN DE INTRODUCCIÓN DE LAS MEDIDAS DE CONTROL DE LOS HCFC ACELERADAS EN LOS SISTEMAS DE OTORGAMIENTO DE LICENCIAS/CUPOS, REGLAMENTOS Y LEYES

Situación	Cantidad de países	Países
No actualizados	2	Filipinas, Tailandia
Actualizados	1	Viet Nam
Total	3	

38. El Comité Ejecutivo pudiera pedir que se presente a la 62ª Reunión un informe de situación adicional sobre estas actividades para aquellos países para los que no se han actualizado los sistemas de otorgamiento de licencias/cupos/reglamentos/leyes considerando lo requerido en la decisión 54/39 e).

Cofinanciación en los planes de gestión de eliminación de HCFC

39. El Banco Mundial notificó que no resulta posible proporcionar una respuesta completa respecto a la cofinanciación para las actividades de preparación de planes de gestión de eliminación de HCFC debido a que el desarrollo de dichos planes se encuentra en sus primeras etapas y a que se requiere comprender con mayor claridad qué se entiende por cofinanciación en el contexto del desarrollo de los planes de gestión de eliminación de HCFC y la eliminación acelerada de los HCFC. Señalo que se analizaría la cofinanciación para obtener beneficios climáticos, que se consideraría para todos los planes

de gestión de eliminación de HCFC y planes sectoriales que el Banco estaba preparando. El Banco también está analizando la posibilidad de utilizar financiación de carbono para la eliminación acelerada de los HCFC en el contexto de compromisos adelantados, tal como lo informó el Grupo de Tesorería del Banco en Port Ghalib en noviembre de 2009. El Banco Mundial notificó que, para las actividades de preparación de plan de gestión de eliminación de HCFC en Filipinas (PHI/PHA/55/PRP/84) y Viet Nam (VIE/PHA/55/PRP/50), había entablado conversaciones respecto a la posibilidad de proporcionar fondos del Fondo para el Medio Ambiente Mundial (FMAM) para los costos relacionados con los beneficios climáticos con los respectivos puntos focales del FMAM en esos dos países.

40. Dado que el Banco pudo brindar información acerca de dos de sus ocho actividades de preparación de plan de gestión de eliminación de HCFC, el Comité Ejecutivo pudiera pedir que se presente a la 62ª Reunión un informe de situación adicional sobre los planes de gestión de eliminación de HCFC que está ejecutando el Banco a fin de determinar medidas específicas para cofinanciar el resto de los planes de gestión de eliminación de HCFC.

Proyecto mundial de enfriadores

41. El Banco Mundial está ejecutando un proyecto mundial de enfriadores (GLO/REF/47/DEM/268). No se ha hecho ningún desembolso de los 6 884 612 \$EUA. El Banco indicó que, para la India, el proyecto había sido aprobado por la Junta del Banco Mundial en junio de 2009 y había entrado en vigor en noviembre de 2009. En febrero de 2010 se desembolsarían 229 000 \$EUA. En el caso de Filipinas, se había completado la valoración del proyecto y se esperaba concluir las negociaciones del acuerdo de donación a principios de 2010. Se esperaba contar con la aprobación de la Junta del Banco Mundial en mayo de 2010. Para Jordania, se había enmendado el acuerdo de donación en febrero de 2009 para permitir que los fondos fluyesen hacia los beneficiarios. Se han preparad propuestas de proyecto así como directrices y acuerdos de subdonación modelo. Se esperaba firmar el primer acuerdo de donación en enero de 2010. En 2009 se elaboró el concepto de un cuarto componente que abarca a Indonesia, que se elaborará más a fondo en 2010. Se prevé completar este proyecto antes de diciembre de 2013. El Banco indicó que la demora en la ejecución del proyecto se debía al hecho de que no se podrían cumplir los requisitos para la cofinanciación, especialmente por medio del mecanismo elegido por el Gobierno de Indonesia, que consistía en préstamos en condiciones favorables. En 2006 y 2007 se habían desplegado algunos esfuerzos para ver cómo se podría vincular el apoyo del FMAM con el programa de créditos blandos del Gobierno y KfW, con un éxito limitado. Sólo en junio de 2009 el Punto Focal Nacional del FMAM convino en apoyar la presentación del proyecto de enfriadores para que fuese financiado por la cuarta reposición del FMAM, utilizando un enfoque novel (se utilizará financiación del FMAM para financiar garantías bancarias).

42. El Comité Ejecutivo pudiera pedir que se presenten a la 62ª Reunión informes de situación adicionales sobre el proyecto mundial de enfriadores del Banco, en vista del hecho de que no se había notificado ningún desembolso hasta la fecha.

RECOMENDACIONES

43. El Comité Ejecutivo pudiera:

- a) Tomar nota del informe sobre la marcha de las actividades del Banco Mundial que figura en el documento UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/61/18;
- b) Pedir que se presenten a la 62ª Reunión informes de situación adicionales acerca de los proyectos siguientes:
 - i) Debido a demoras en los acuerdos plurianuales en curso, incluidos:

- a) Plan para el sector de refrigeración en Indonesia (IDS/REF/51/INV/178);
y
- b) Plan nacional de eliminación de CFC en Malasia (MAL/PHA/52/INV/158, MAL/PHA/55/INV/160, MAL/PHA/59/INV/166);
- ii) Acerca de si el presupuesto ha sido aportado por el Gobierno de Antigua y Barbuda o si el Banco ha cambiado el acuerdo a fin de permitir que se haga un adelanto para las actividades del plan de gestión de eliminación de CFC en Antigua y Barbuda (ANT/PHA/44/INV/10);
- iii) Debido a los bajos índices de desembolso de fondos aprobados en acuerdos plurianuales, para los siguientes:
 - a) Plan nacional de eliminación de CFC en la Argentina - Sector de enfriadores (ARG/PHA/47/INV/148);
 - b) Plan de eliminación acelerada de la producción de CFC en India (IND/PRO/59/INV/435);
 - c) Proyecto de metilbromuro en Tailandia (THA/FUM/50/INV/147);
 - d) Plan nacional de eliminación de SAO en Túnez (TUN/PHA/49/INV/47);
y
 - e) Acuerdo de eliminación nacional de metilbromuro en Viet Nam (VIE/FUM/50/INV/48);
- iv) Supervisar las demoras continuas en los siguientes:
 - a) Proyecto de demostración de metilbromuro en Argentina (ARG/FUM/29/DEM/93);
 - b) Proyecto de banco de halones en Argentina (ARG/HAL/26/TAS/80); y
 - c) Proyecto de banco de halones en Tailandia (THA/HAL/29/INV/121);
- v) Supervisar los motivos de las demoras para aquellos planes de gestión de eliminación de HCFC para los que no se había proporcionado información y para aquellos planes de gestión de eliminación de HCFC con demoras en: China (CPR/PHA/55/PRP/467, CPR/PHA/55/PRP/468), Filipinas (PHI/PHA/55/PRP/84), Tailandia (THA/PHA/55/PRP/151) y Viet Nam (VIE/PHA/55/PRP/50), así como el plan para los HCFC en el sector de refrigeración en Filipinas (PHI/REF/59/PRP/88);
- vi) Supervisar la situación de las modificaciones a los sistemas de otorgamiento de licencias/cupos/reglamentos/leyes para los siguientes países en los que el Banco está ejecutando planes de gestión de eliminación de HCFC: China, Filipinas, Indonesia, Sri Lanka y Tailandia;
- vii) Supervisar las medidas específicas para cofinanciación para los siguientes planes de gestión de eliminación de HCFC que está ejecutando el Banco: China, Indonesia, Sri Lanka y Tailandia;

- viii) Supervisar la falta de desembolsos para el proyecto mundial de enfriadores (GLO/REF/47/DEM/268); y
- c) Tomar nota de que el Banco Mundial informaría a la 62ª Reunión acerca de tres proyectos con demoras en la ejecución en total, incluidos dos proyectos que habían sido clasificados en la misma categoría en 2008.

Annex I

WORLD BANK PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION BY COUNTRY

Country	Phased Out in 2009	Percentage of Planned Phase-out Achieved in 2009	Estimated Funds Disbursed in 2009 (US\$)	Funds Disbursed in 2009 (US\$)	Percentage of Funds Disbursed over Estimation in 2009	Percentage of Planned Projects Completed in 2009	Net Emission due to delay in 2009 (actual versus Revised Planned Date of Completion)	Net Emission due to delay in 2009 (actual versus Date of Completion per Proposal)	Changes in A7 or CP Data (2009Vs2008) (Excluding HCFC)
Algeria	0			0			0	0	
Antigua and Barbuda	0		30,000	0	0%		0	0	
Argentina	24	0%	1,707,610	1,869,705	109%	33%	11	-202	29.7
Bahamas (the)	0		120,000	90,946	76%	100%	0	0	
Bangladesh	0			0			0	0	
Brazil	0			0			0	0	
Chile	0			0			0	0	
China	19,944	100%	16,181,440	12,843,540	79%	86%	0	0	
Colombia	0			0			0	0	
Ecuador	95	100%	759,249	277,460	37%	88%	-83	-83	No 2009 A7 or CP Data
Egypt	0			0			0	0	
Ghana	0			0			0	0	
Global	0		1,425,000	140,519	10%	50%	0	0	
Guatemala	0			0			0	0	
India	1,838	100%	3,401,875	5,366,875	158%	100%	0	0	
Indonesia	136	100%	400,121	254,477	64%	0%	-191	-191	No 2009 A7 or CP Data
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0			0			0	0	
Jordan	13	100%	49,983	32,255	65%	100%	0	0	
Kenya	0			0			0	0	
Malaysia	440	100%	1,351,046	814,386	60%	33%	-30	-30	-77.4
Mexico	0			0			0	0	
Nigeria	0			0			0	0	
Oman	0			0			0	0	
Pakistan	0			0			0	0	
Philippines (the)	0		2,303,967	376,884	16%	0%	0	0	
Serbia	0			0			0	0	
Slovenia	0			0			0	0	
Sri Lanka	0			0			0	0	
Thailand	208	0%	6,393,199	1,475,302	23%	0%	-550	-550	No 2009 A7 or CP Data
Trinidad and Tobago	0			0			0	0	

Country	Phased Out in 2009	Percentage of Planned Phase-out Achieved in 2009	Estimated Funds Disbursed in 2009 (US\$)	Funds Disbursed in 2009 (US\$)	Percentage of Funds Disbursed over Estimation in 2009	Percentage of Planned Projects Completed in 2009	Net Emission due to delay in 2009 (actual versus Revised Planned Date of Completion)	Net Emission due to delay in 2009 (actual versus Date of Completion per Proposal)	Changes in A7 or CP Data (2009Vs2008) (Excluding HCFC)
Tunisia	170	100%	554,578	90,855	16%	0%	-158	-158	4.4
Turkey	0		0	0		0%	0	0	
Uruguay	0			0			0	0	
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	0		70,000	135,333	193%	100%	0	0	
Viet Nam	59		510,198	316,653	62%		0	0	
Zimbabwe	0			0			0	0	
Grand Total	22,926	101%	35,258,265	24,085,190	68%	54%	-1,001	-1,214	

Annex II

STATUS OF DELAYS IN HPMP PREPARATION AND HCFC SECTOR PLANS AND THE STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION ON HCFC MODIFICATIONS TO NATIONAL LICENSING SYSTEMS/QUAOTAS, REGULATIONS AND LEGISLATION

Project Number	Project Title	Secretariat's Status	Reason For Delay	Status of Licensing System	Additional Funding or Not Lead Agency
CPR/PHA/55/PRP/467	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan: HCFC production sector	HPMP being prepared; survey underway.	Difficulties in initiating activities.	Not updated.	Not Lead Agency.
CPR/PHA/55/PRP/468	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan: polyurethane foam sector	HPMP being prepared; survey underway.	Absence of HCFC policies and guidelines until 60th ExCom.	Not updated.	Not Lead Agency.
IDS/PHA/57/PRP/186	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan (foam sector)	Initial stage.	Not provided.	Not provided.	Not Lead Agency.
PHI/PHA/55/PRP/84	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	Initial stage.	Not provided.	Not updated.	
PHI/REF/59/PRP/88	Preparation for HCFC phase-out investment activities (domestic air-conditioning sector)	Initial stage.	Not provided.	Not provided.	Additional Funding.
SRL/PHA/57/PRP/36	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan (refrigeration and air-conditioning sectors)	Initial stage.	Not provided.	Not provided.	Not Lead Agency.
THA/PHA/55/PRP/151	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	Initial stage.	Not provided.	Not updated.	
VIE/PHA/55/PRP/50	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	HPMP being prepared; survey underway.	Absence of HCFC policies and guidelines until 60th ExCom.	Updated.	



ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

BANK-IMPLEMENTED
MONTREAL PROTOCOL OPERATIONS

January - December 2009

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- Annex I: Country Developments
- Annex II: Progress & Financial Reporting Database
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I. PROJECT APPROVALS AND DISBURSEMENTS

A. Annual Summary Data

1. Implementation of World Bank Multilateral Fund activities has advanced in the calendar year 2009. With a cumulative ODP phaseout of 305,753 metric tonnes (MT), over 100 percent of the total ODP to be phased out through World Bank conversion and closure projects has been achieved. Disbursement for the entire World Bank portfolio in the year 2009 is over US\$880 million. Twenty-five new project approvals by the MLF have increased the number of active projects in the Bank's portfolio to a total of 991. The total number of multi-year projects in the Bank's portfolio stayed steady at 25.
 2. Implementing Agency performance is measured by a set of nine weighted performance indicators in accordance with Executive Committee Decision 41/93. In 2009, 10 annual programs associated to existing and new multi-year agreements were submitted and approved out of 14 planned in the approved table of World Bank 2009 performance targets, which is 71 percent of the target of this "approval" indicator. In regards to the ODP phaseout target which is now covered in two of four "implementation" indicators that deal with multi-year projects on the one hand, and with individual projects on the other, the World Bank has phased out a total of 22,926 tonnes in ODP consumption and production in 2009. In the context of multi-year projects, the indicator of milestone activities was 71% completed. World Bank performance for all four implementation indicators is highlighted in Section IV of this annual report.
 3. The World Bank had mixed performance relative to the three "administrative" indicators for 2009. The 2009 Progress Report was submitted on time. In its 2009 Business Plan, the Bank committed to submit to the Executive Committee 100 percent of PCRs for the number of projects completed in the 2009 PCR reporting period. In the PCR reporting period (July 2008-June 2009), 3 individual investment and non-investment projects completed which required PCRs. Three PCRs were submitted in that period. If these are counted against the PCR target set with the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer then the Bank achieved this target by 25%.
 4. According to Decision 41/93, the MLF Secretariat was requested to continue to monitor traditional indicators of performance on the basis of trend analysis. These indicators include disbursement, value of projects approved, cost of project preparation, cost-effectiveness, distribution of projects among countries, speed of first disbursement, speed of completion and net emission due to delays. 2009 outcomes in relation to these traditional indicators are also provided in Section IV.
-

Table I-1: Annual Summary

Yr. Apprvd./ Impl. Char.	No. of Apprvs*	No. Completed	% Completed	Consumption ODP to be Phased Out*	Consumption ODP Phased Out	% of Consumption ODP Phased Out	Production ODP to be Phased Out*	Production ODP Phased Out	% of Production ODP Phased Out	Approved Funding (US\$)	Adjustment (US\$)	Funds Disbursed (US\$)	% of Funds Disbursed	Balance (US\$)	Estimated Disbursement in Current Year (US\$)	Support Costs Approved (US\$)	Support Cost Adjustments (US\$)
Disbursement during Implementation																	
1991	15	15	100%	536	600	112%	0	0	0%	4,180,000	-126,208	4,053,792	100%	0	0	0	0
1992	46	46	100%	18,069	17,904	99%	0	0	0%	27,314,000	-3,156,902	24,157,098	100%	-1	0	0	0
1993	28	28	100%	1,745	1,997	114%	0	0	0%	25,736,520	917,527	26,654,047	100%	0	0	0	0
1994	51	51	100%	8,794	9,192	105%	1,200	1,200	100%	45,017,887	-7,971,315	37,046,572	100%	0	0	0	161,465
1995	77	76	99%	3,553	3,932	111%	0	0	0%	50,409,887	-6,929,299	43,480,588	100%	0	0	3,655,461	-680,945
1996	54	54	100%	3,605	3,312	92%	0	0	0%	34,252,428	-5,032,389	29,220,039	100%	0	0	4,452,817	-621,460
1997	92	92	100%	16,729	16,678	100%	11,739	11,739	100%	63,042,202	-8,860,752	54,181,450	100%	0	0	7,823,487	-1,144,307
1998	57	56	98%	8,796	8,541	97%	5,826	5,826	100%	41,105,054	-5,195,375	35,784,973	100%	124,707	60,000	4,780,697	-484,338
1999	72	70	97%	8,008	7,984	100%	11,468	11,468	100%	58,562,577	5,777,517	63,947,895	99%	392,198	178,850	6,198,688	355,369
2000	66	65	98%	2,978	3,260	109%	8,793	8,793	100%	38,225,604	-1,175,299	36,721,192	99%	329,113	34,146	3,718,868	-148,178
2001	28	28	100%	6,067	6,067	100%	7,864	7,868	100%	48,091,203	6,329,449	54,420,653	100%	0	0	4,434,398	565,578
2002	30	30	100%	6,480	6,683	103%	7,173	7,175	100%	64,668,387	-497,159	63,647,340	99%	523,888	523,888	5,627,501	-69,512
2003	20	20	100%	3,946	3,958	100%	7,421	7,421	100%	68,609,603	3,411,344	70,598,588	98%	1,422,359	1,191,069	5,474,660	255,005
2004	25	21	84%	4,451	4,468	100%	16,083	16,083	100%	75,554,839	1,081,739	75,626,349	99%	1,010,229	896,983	5,829,594	88,134
2005	22	18	82%	19,343	23,032	119%	46,223	46,292	100%	75,491,593	-806,183	65,039,039	87%	9,646,371	3,338,505	5,823,215	-62,181
2006	19	15	79%	1,240	1,240	100%	18,444	18,444	100%	65,643,591	0	62,508,921	95%	3,134,670	2,405,784	4,878,274	0
2007	21	12	57%	2,989	2,504	84%	17,115	17,115	100%	66,247,430	0	62,538,157	94%	3,709,273	2,487,808	5,201,710	0
2008	25	10	40%	2,091	1,957	94%	19,463	19,384	100%	40,849,016	-150,000	28,115,755	69%	12,583,261	11,114,595	3,150,833	-11,250
2009	22	4	18%	711	619	87%	690	690	100%	26,902,681	0	7,010,593	26%	19,892,088	15,206,504	1,835,352	0
Sub-Total	770	711	92%	120,131	123,927	103%	179,501	179,497	100%	919,904,502	-22,383,304	844,753,041	94%	52,768,156	37,438,132	72,885,555	-1,796,618
Disbursement after Completion**																	
1991	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0
1992	4	4	100%	372	372	100%	0	0	0%	1,344,000	-66,845	1,277,155	100%	0	0	0	0
1993	20	20	100%	574	913	159%	0	0	0%	11,938,000	-1,991,418	9,946,582	100%	0	0	0	32,940
1994	2	2	100%	100	100	100%	0	0	0%	1,857,200	-363,807	1,493,393	100%	0	0	0	0
1995	2	2	100%	21	21	100%	0	0	0%	187,600	0	187,600	100%	0	0	10,296	0
1996	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0
1997	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0
1998	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0
1999	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0
2000	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0
2001	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0
2002	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0
2003	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0
2004	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0
2005	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0
2006	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0
2007	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0
2008	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0
2009	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0
Sub-Total	28	28	100%	1,067	1,406	132%	0	0	0%	15,326,800	-2,422,070	12,904,730	100%	0	0	10,296	32,940
Retroactive	15	15	100%	856	851	99%	0	0	0%	8,673,221	-1,529,995	7,143,226	100%	0	0	533,917	-96,546
Time-sens	178	173	97%	71	71	100%	0	0	0%	22,998,569	-6,942,135	15,475,114	96%	581,320	363,324	19,324,120	-1,668,052
GRAND TOTAL	991	927	94%	122,126	126,256	103%	179,501	179,497	100%	966,903,092	-33,277,504	880,276,112	94%	53,349,476	37,801,456	92,753,889	-3,528,276

* Does not include the 9 transferred and 93 closed projects included in the database.

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

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

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

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

5. Table I-2 summarizes the entire portfolio of World Bank project approvals, adjustments and disbursements by type of project or activity. As can be seen from the table, the major proportion of the Bank's approved funding to date has gone for investment projects, US \$901,134,335. The amounts allocated for institutional strengthening and country program development are US \$7,355,573 and US \$2,383,906 respectively.

Table I-2: Summary of Data by Project Type

Type	No. of Approvals*	No. Completed	% Completed	Approved Funding (US\$)	Adjustment (US\$)	Funds Disbursed (US\$)	% of Funds Disbursed	Balance (US\$)	Est. Disbursement in Cur. Year (US\$)
Country Programme Preparation	29	29	100%	2,383,906	-756,174	1,627,732	100%	0	0
Demonstration Projects	6	2	33%	10,290,814	-181,624	1,040,302	10%	9,068,888	2,643,832
Institutional Strengthening Projects	40	35	88%	7,355,573	-180,191	6,373,241	89%	802,141	584,145
Investment Projects	596	558	94%	901,134,335	-21,295,750	838,565,401	95%	41,273,184	33,035,600
Project Preparation	267	256	96%	31,951,462	-7,751,026	22,629,549	94%	1,570,887	1,118,887
Technical Assistance Projects	49	43	88%	13,101,002	-2,732,506	9,734,121	94%	634,375	418,992
Training Projects	4	4	100%	686,000	-380,234	305,766	100%	0	0
Total	991	927	94%	966,903,092	-33,277,504	880,276,112	94%	53,349,476	37,801,456

* Excludes Closed and Transferred Projects.

C. Multi-year Agreements

6. The World Bank was serving as an Implementing Agency for a total of 25 multi-year projects (including one national CFC phaseout plan where the World Bank is not the lead agency) as of the end of 2009. There are an additional two sector strategies that were approved with one-time funding but that fall under Indonesia's National ODS Phaseout Plan where UNDP serves as the lead agency. Under the 25 multi-year projects, 10 annual programs (or plans) were approved in 2009, consisting of ongoing production sector closure projects and national and sector ODS phaseout plans worth a total of US \$24 million.

7. As of 2009, there are 22 multi-year projects where full funding has been released by the Executive Committee. Nevertheless nearly all these projects will continue to be active in different ways. For example, through Decision 56/13, the three sector plans in the foam, halon and CFC production sectors in China that are now completed according to the separate agreements with the Executive Committee will continue to be tracked until the full utilization of the remaining balances. After submitting final work plans for each sector (which already has been done for the halon and CFC production sectors) with information on planned activities for 2009 and beyond, China and the Bank will employ a simplified procedure to monitor activities and uses of funds. The decision gives China the flexibility to make any changes to the work plans without going back to the Executive Committee, provided there are no major changes. The World Bank in turn will continue to exercise its oversight responsibility by submitting annual financial audits and any revised work plans. The project completion reports will be submitted once full expenditure of funds has taken place for all three sector plans.

8. For a number of National CFC Phaseout Plans (NCPPs) or components of NCPPs, project implementation will continue until funding has been exhausted by the countries. This is the case for example for the NCPPs for the Philippines and Vietnam where overarching obligations to the agreement with the Executive Committee have been tentatively met as of the end of 2009.

9. As far as initial data shows, all World Bank partner countries currently implementing multi-year projects, have met their annual consumption and production targets for the 2008 and 2009 calendar years. However, this must be verified for each plan through the established verification process in each country that takes place by the first half of a calendar year. Progress in implementing specific project activities in ongoing NCPPs continues for the majority of countries.

10. Table I-3 presents a summary of multi-year agreements for projects under World Bank implementation. Additional country information is also found in Annex I of this report.

Table I-3: Multi-Year Projects

Country	Sector Plan/National ODS Phase-Out Plan	Date Apprvd.	Planned Date of Completion (inc. revised)	Actual Date of Completion	Funds Committed by ExCom (US\$)	Funds Released including Present Year by ExCom (US\$)	Funds Disbursed to the Country (US\$)	Total ODP Consumption to be Phased-out for the Plan	ODP Consumption Allowed for the Reporting Year*	Actual ODP Consumption for Reporting Year*	Total ODP Production to be Phased out for the Plan	ODP Production Allowed for the Reporting Year*	Actual ODP Production for Reporting Year*
Antigua Barbuda	CFC phase-out management plan	Dec-04	Jan-12		97,300	69,400	–	1.8	0.5	–		0	0
Argentina	CFC production closure plan	Nov-02	Nov-09	Nov-09	10,600,000	10,600,000	10,600,000	0	0	0	3,020	0	0
Argentina	National CFC phase-out plan	Nov-05	Dec-11		500,000	500,000	11,250	2	686	–	0	0	0
Bahamas	Terminal CFC Phaseout Plan for The Bahamas	Dec-01	Dec-09	Jan-09	560,000	560,000	530,946	66	0	0	0	0	0
Chile	Phase-out of all the remaining uses of methyl bromide in soil application pest control	Apr-05	NA		2,547,156	691,703	0	136	84	–	0	0	0
China	Halon Sector	Dec-97	Dec-10		62,000,000	62,000,000	61,750,000	24,480	1,000	990	30,060	1,000	990
China	CFC Production Sector	Mar-99	Dec-10		150,000,000	150,000,000	150,000,000	0	0	0	44,931	550	547
China	Foam Sector	Dec-01	Dec-10		53,846,000	53,846,000	52,564,360	14,143	0	0	0	0	0
China	TCA Sector	Jul-04	Nov-10		2,100,000	2,100,000	1,140,000	0	0	0	113	79	78
China	CTC/PA Sector Phase I	Nov-02	Dec-10		65,000,000	65,000,000	62,500,000	11,160	493	462	52,162	7,342	5,166
China	CTC/PA Sector Phase II	Nov-05	Dec-09	Dec-09	46,500,000	46,500,000	40,500,000	6,945	6,945	4,620	0	0	0
Ecuador	National CFC phase-out plan	Dec-03	Nov-09	Sep-09	1,689,800	1,689,800	1,194,471	246	21	–	0	0	0
India	CFC production sector gradual phase-out project	Nov-99	Jan-10		82,000,000	82,000,000	75,850,000	0	0	0	22,588	0	0
India	Accelerated CFC Production Phase-out	Nov-08	Jan-10		3,170,000	2,113,000	0	0	0	0	690	0	0

Country	Sector Plan/National ODS Phase-Out Plan	Date Apprvd.	Planned Date of Completion (inc. revised)	Actual Date of Completion	Funds Committed by ExCom (US\$)	Funds Released including Present Year by ExCom (US\$)	Funds Disbursed to the Country (US\$)	Total ODP Consumption to be Phased-out for the Plan	ODP Consumption Allowed for the Reporting Year*	Actual ODP Consumption for Reporting Year*	Total ODP Production to be Phased out for the Plan	ODP Production Allowed for the Reporting Year*	Actual ODP Production for Reporting Year*
India	CTC phase-out plan for the consumption and production sectors	Jul-03	Jan-10		38,100,954	38,100,954	37,004,080	11,505	48	--	11,553	48	
Indonesia	Phase-out of residual CFCs in the foam sector	Apr-04	Jun-10		2,957,564	2,957,564	2,957,564	352	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	Refrigeration sector phase-out plan: MAC servicing sector	Nov-02	Mar-10		4,317,000	4,317,000	4,317,000	915	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	National strategy for phasing out the use of CFC in the aerosol sector	Dec-04	Jun-10		371,910	371,910	371,910	70	0	--	0	0	0
Malaysia	National CFC phaseout plan	Dec-01	Dec-10		11,517,005	11,517,005	10,705,345	1,911	351	--	0	0	0
Mexico	National CFC phase-out plan: Chiller Subsector	Apr-05	Apr-07	Feb-06	500,000	500,000	500,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Philippines	National CFC phase out plan	Nov-02	Nov-10		10,216,876	10,216,876	7,367,820	2,018	300	209	0	0	0
Thailand	National CFC phaseout plan	Dec-01	Dec-11		14,728,626	14,728,626	11,012,537	3,108	502	141	0	0	0
Thailand	National methyl bromide phase-out plan	Dec-04	Dec-12		2,901,600	2,901,600	484,888	242	73	44	0	0	0

Country	Sector Plan/National ODS Phase-Out Plan	Date Apprvd.	Planned Date of Completion (inc. revised)	Actual Date of Completion	Funds Committed by ExCom (US\$)	Funds Released including Present Year by ExCom (US\$)	Funds Disbursed to the Country (US\$)	Total ODP Consumption to be Phased-out for the Plan	ODP Consumption Allowed for the Reporting Year*	Actual ODP Consumption for Reporting Year*	Total ODP Production to be Phased out for the Plan	ODP Production Allowed for the Reporting Year*	Actual ODP Production for Reporting Year*
Tunisia	National ODS phase-out plan	Jul-06	Dec-10		1,135,395	790,000	77,058	342	173	17	0	0	0
Turkey	CFC Phase-out plan for Turkey	Dec-01	Dec-09	Apr-08	9,000,000	9,000,000	8,565,903	977	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	Phased reduction and closure of the entire CFC production	Dec-04	Sep-09	Nov-09	16,500,000	16,500,000	16,500,000	0	0	0	4,400	0	0
Vietnam	National CFC and halon phase-out plan	Apr-05	Jul-10		1,260,000	1,260,000	1,146,634	259	29	8	0	0	0
Vietnam	National phase-out plan of methyl bromide	Nov-06	Nov-15		1,098,284	880,000	150,000	85	80	74	0.00	--	--

*Reporting Year in this case is 2009.

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

Antigua Barbuda	CFC phase-out management plan	Grant agreement became effective in Feb 09. TA activities commenced in 2009. However, disbursement did not start in 2009 due to the financial crisis. Advanced funding planned to be provided by the Ministry of Finance to the Project was not made available. This issue is being addressed by the NOU. It is expected that customs training will start and the financial issue will be resolved in Q1 of 2010. Once disbursements are made, the Bank will be in a position to release the funds to the country (in line with the grant agreement).
Argentina	CFC production closure plan	Accounting and technical monitoring was carried out to verify that no CFCs were produced during 2009, and it was verified that the plant did not operate during that period. The entire production sector project is 100% completed within expected deadlines, including destruction of equipment. Funds were fully disbursed according to the disbursement schedule and prior annual audits –technical and financial- according to UNEP’s regulations. Production cessation initially expected to be done by 2010 was done by 2007, when the company definitely ceased the production of CFCs.
Argentina	National CFC phase- out plan	The updating of the market's situation was carried out and a list of companies willing to face the change was produced for UEPRO. Meetings have started with owner companies (approximately 15) to which an incentive of up to 20% of the cost of new equipment is offered. Companies are in the process of deciding if they will make the investment in light of national and intl financial constraints. Available funds will only allow assistance to be provided for 10
Bahamas	Terminal CFC Phaseout Plan for The Bahamas	Project completed. Savings to be returned to the MLF.
Chile	Phase-out of all the remaining uses of methyl bromide in soil application pest	Project cancelled Jul 06. \$691,703 returned to the MLF.
China	Halon Sector	Sector plan is physically completed. By the end of Nov 09 the production of halon 1301 stands at 86 MT for controlled uses and 429 MT for feedstock. The sale of halon 1301 for controlled uses until end of Nov 09 was 65 MT.
China	CFC Production Sector	Juhua is the only remaining CFC producer and had an annual CFC production quota of 550 MT for 2009 for MDI uses only. AP is under implementation as planned.
China	Foam Sector	Project implementation plan has been prepared and the project implementation contract is expected to be signed in Mar 2010. All enterprise phaseout activities will be completed by 30 Jun 2010. A performance audit for 2009 and the first half of 2010 will be carried out between Jul and Sep. 2010. Several TA activities will be completed by the end of 2010.
China	TCA Sector	Ban on TCA production and consumption issued by MEP in Jul 09. Remaining TCA producer stopped its TCA production in Dec 09. Bank verification will confirm that its production facility was dismantled in Jan 2010. After CNAO completes its performance audit for the year of 2009, implementation of the TCA sector will be done.
China	CTC/PA Sector Phase I	The CTC production and consumption (PA I) targets were met for 2009. The first disbursement will be made in Jan 2010.
China	CTC/PA Sector Phase II	All PA II CTC phaseout contracts have been signed as of 2009. 2009 AP is under implementation as scheduled. There was no disbursement in 2009.

Ecuador	National CFC phase-out plan	The GOE has shown a strong commitment to adhere to its MP phaseout schedule. GOE carried out different activities in connection with the diffusion of ozone layer depletion issues. Additionally, GOE complied with the MP by (a) freezing 1999 CFC consumption at 1995-1997 consumption levels, (b) reducing CFC consumption by 50% by 2005, (c) reducing CFC consumption by an additional 35% by 2007, and (d) phasing out CFC consumption by 2010. Annual verification audit for CY2008 was done in Apr 09 which included field visits to CTC producers and feedstock users. Auditors confirmed that India was in compliance with production and consumption limits for 2008. As requested by ExCom, a mid-year verification was undertaken by the Bank, which verified that there was a negative change in inventory destined for feedstock between Jan-Jun 09. Art. 7 data submitted by GOI stated that there were no imports in CY2008, which was corroborated by the audit report. ExCom approved both audits in Nov 09 and also authorized release of funds for AP2009. Annual production audit undertaken by the Bank in Feb 09, verified that the CFC producers had met the production target of 690 MT. Sales and export targets have mostly been met also and the auditors confirmed that CFC producers did not import virgin CFCs in 2009. The audit report was submitted to the 58th ExCom meeting, which accepted the findings but requested the Bank to defer release of funds (under ODSIII and Accelerated CFC Production Phaseout) until an import audit was completed and GoI had submitted Art 7 data for 2008. GOI allowed the Bank to undertake the separate import audit in July, which
India	CFC production sector gradual phase-out project	The Accelerated CFC Production Phase-out (ACPP) Agreement approved by the Executive Committee (ExCom) in November 2008, mandated the Government of India (GoI) to cease production of CFC by August 1, 2008. The annual production audit undertaken by the Bank in February 2009, verified that the CFC producers had met the production target of 690 MT. Sales and export targets have mostly been met also and the auditors confirmed that CFC producers did not import virgin CFCs in 2009. The ExCom approved the audit report and authorized the release of funds during its 59th meeting. The release of funds is pending signature of amended performance agreement between CFC producers and Government of India.
India	Accelerated CFC Production Phase-out	An annual verification audit for CY2008 was done in April 2009, which included field visits to CTC producers and feedstock users. The auditors confirmed that India was in compliance with production and consumption limits for 2008. As requested by ExCom, a mid-year verification was undertaken by the Bank, which verified that there was a negative change in inventory destined for feedstock between January and June 2009. The ExCom approved both audits in November 2009 and also authorized release of funds for AP2009. The annual audit for CY2009 CTC production and feedstock use will be undertaken in
India	CTC phase-out plan for the consumption and production sectors	Investment component of the project completed. Commissioning and trial runs, as well as disposal of equipment, done in 2008. In 2009, workshops on safety for flexible foam companies were conducted and safety guidelines were finalised by a foam expert. Monitoring and evaluation and capacity building for local government and other stakeholders will be continued as well as dissemination of the safety guidelines until Jun 10.
Indonesia	Phase-out of residual CFCs in the foam sector	Investment component completed. Capacity building for local government, training workshop, monitoring, and campaign for using the 3R equipment have been completed. Monitoring program will be continued under Government support. The MAC team is finalising the report and necessary documentation. Project to be completed in Q1 2010.
Indonesia	Refrigeration sector phase-out plan: MAC servicing sector	Procurement of aerosol safety equipment completed and delivered to 6 companies. Aerosol safety guidelines also completed. Training workshop for aerosol safety was arranged for beneficiaries/companies and other relevant stakeholders. Project is expected to close in Jun 10 after permitting some activities related to reporting and dissemination of information to complete.
Indonesia	National strategy for phasing out the use of CFC in the aerosol sector	4611 technicians from 3,900 certified MAC service workshops trained and registered. As of end 2009, 651 R&R machines distributed thru subsidised voucher scheme. For RSS sector, 1973 technicians from 969 workshops trained and certified. As of Dec 09, a total of 456 sets of basic tools and 96 units of R&R machines distributed thru voucher scheme. Program carried over to 2010 to distribute another 104 R&R machines and 44 sets of basic tools. Refresher course for 16 ATCs and appointment of 14 Government ATCs carried out. As for the MDI transition strategy, seven series of awareness programs carried out. Two series of Custom Officers Training and seven series of hands-on training on RIs conducted for PUSPAKOM and DOE officers.
Malaysia	National CFC phaseout plan	Funds disbursed to FIDE. Funds were added to the rotating fund created with the first tranche. By the end of 2006, 19 chillers were replaced (the target was 10), and as of Dec 06, collection rates on loans were 100%. Project completed.
Mexico	National CFC phase-out plan: Chiller	

Philippines	National CFC phase out plan	LBP facilitating finalization of PCRs for Primefoam, Qualifoam and Kooler Industries. Blutherm has secured necessary land permits and contract agreement between Blutherm and equipment supplier signed. For MAC inspection requirement, database of registered vehicles is in operation and being utilized nationwide. Remaining vouchers to be paid once technical specs issues of equipment are cleared by Focused Group (with concurrence from WB). Regular compliance monitoring in servicing sector conducted by EMB Regional Offices. Final activities in NCPP implementation of the servicing sector, including database management, remain. To address unwanted CFCs, the reclamation scheme was redesigned in 2009 to focus on ODS management (collection, transportation, etc.) for eventual disposal, scheduled to be fully operational by 2010.
Thailand	National CFC phaseout plan	Final tranche to be released at the 60th ExCom. Implementation of MAC sector is completed, 3,533 basic tools & 166 R&R machines distributed. PCR for the sector prepared with the WB and will be completed in Feb 2010. Financial subsidy for 1,350 service shops in RAC and additional 300 shops underway and expected to be completed in Jun 2010. Procurement of 209 refrigerant identifiers (RIs) and spare parts for R&R equipment and RIs expected to be completed by Dec 10. Distribution of 100 RIs to private inspection stations and 50 RIs to DIW to conduct MAC inspection program expected to be finished in Dec 2010. DIW will engage Petroleum Authority Of Thailand to host workshops to use the 50 units for inspection purposes.
Thailand	National methyl bromide phase-out plan	Management Information System (MIS) is completely developed and training and computers provided to plant protection stations. As a result, MIS has been in operation since Q4, 2009. Testing on insect resistance conducted across Thailand continuously. Specification of training equipment developed and procurement of training equipment will take place in 2010. Training workshops for MB users and fumigators organized in 2009. Investment component for 18 MB users (type 1) is ongoing. For fumigators (type 3), equipment distributed to participating enterprises thru a voucher scheme. Financial assistance for storage facilities that do not have in-house fumigation to be provided in 2010. Expiration of contract of PMU head starting Oct 09 delayed somewhat procurement of training equipment for training centers and provision of financial assistance to enterprises.
Tunisia	National ODS phase-out plan	2006-2007 verification audit completed. Studies and surveys completed for the foam, servicing, aerosol and halon sectors. Seminars on project assistance in each sector held between Mar and Jun 09. A large, less sector-specific stakeholder workshop held in Jun 09. Two training workshops held for Customs. Bid documentation prepared and submitted to the WB for clearance of procurement of servicing sector equipment. CFC phaseout completed.
Turkey	CFC Phase-out plan for Turkey	Refrigeration Sector Project (RSP) and overall ODS umbrella project with the World Bank physically and financially completed. Implementation status and verification report will be submitted in 2010. Internal (WB) arrangements for continuing monitoring not completed in 2009.
Venezuela	Phased reduction and closure of the entire CFC production	Latest production audit for CY09 took place in Dec 09 to verify production closure of CFC-11/12. Based on onsite audit there was no production of CFC-11 nor CFC-12, and no consumption of CTC in 2009. Consumption of HF and CHCL33 were in line with HCFC-22 production standards, as was consumption of HCl with levels of HCFC-22 production and HF consumption. CFC production terminated in Dec 06. Operational and financial reports indicate that Produven only produced HCFC-22 in 2009. Final verification report was submitted to the 59th ExCom.
Vietnam	National CFC and halon phase-out plan	Project implementation is moving towards completion. Activities in most sectors completed. Halon recovery and recycling component was cancelled as the funding provided was insufficient. Moreover, installed capacity of halons in the country is limited making the endeavor not financially feasible. Demand for halons will be met thru imports of recycled halon. US\$37,000 is being reallocated for MAC/refrigeration service tool kits. There are savings of \$1,063 from the MDI strategy development and \$1,400 from the monitoring component. This total saving will be allocated for PMU consultants. Project is expected to PMU is operational as of Jan 09. MIS system is completed. MIS equipment and software installed at 9 Regional Plant Protection Sub-Departments. Storage
Vietnam	National phase-out plan of out methyl bromide	pests in targeted provinces in the Northern part of Vietnam were collected. Similar pests in the South will be collected in 2010 as collected pests are not being reared for pest resistance tests. Second funding tranche approved in Nov 09. Funding from this tranche will cover costs of procurement of equipment for training centers, laboratory equipment for the Pest Resistance Control Unit, and initiation of the field demonstration to replace methyl bromide in soil fumigation. These activities are planned for 2010. Decision 1753/QD-BVT V to strengthen control on the import of Methyl Bromide was issued by MARD

D. Sector Phaseout by Country

11. The Bank has implemented and is implementing several projects that will result in sector-wide or nation-wide ODS phaseout but which are not projects with multi-year agreements. With one-time funding by the Executive Committee, these projects aim, nonetheless, to entirely phase out the consumption of ODS through investment activities and policy measures in a sector or country-wide.

12. Indonesia is implementing a National Transition Strategy to CFC-free MDIs. This was the last component to be approved under its overall national ODS phaseout plan (from the 44th Executive Committee Meeting) and will permit Indonesia to review and adjust CFC and MDI-related policies and regulations to ensure smooth transition to non-CFC MDI treatments. The strategy will target the health sector by developing knowledge and enhancing capacity on alternatives. A project management unit will be established to implement the transition strategy.

13. Argentina received US\$2.8 million to phase out consumption of CFCs in MDI manufacturing. Four laboratories have already signed subgrant agreements and are commencing implementation.

14. The China Pharmaceutical Aerosol CFC Phaseout project is currently under implementation with a target completion date of March 2011. Disbursement of second tranche was made in October of 2009. 24 enterprises out of 26 are expected to sign ODS phase-out contracts by March 2010. Out of total 18 technical assistance activities, two have been completed, and eight are under implementation and eight are to be initiated. Any CFC still used in this sector is from stockpiles.

15. The Jordan National ODS Phaseout Plan (NOPP) approved at the 38th Meeting of the Executive Committee completed at the end of 2009 as was planned. The country was able to phase out CFC consumption one year ahead of schedule. Cumulative ODP phased out was 157.4.

16. Other “one-off” sector projects that were under implementation in 2009 are the national strategy for phasing out the use of CFC in the aerosol sector for Indonesia (which also is a part of the country’s NCPP) and, the National Methyl Bromide Phaseout Strategy in the Philippines. The Indonesia aerosol sector project has been extended until mid-2010 however full phaseout of 70 ODP MT has been achieved. Procurement of aerosol safety equipment has been completed and delivered to six companies and aerosol safety guidelines were developed.

17. The Philippines Methyl Bromide Phaseout Strategy will also continue into 2010 to ensure that the Fertilizer and Pest Authority can sustainably implement the legal, monitoring and reporting framework put into place.

II. PROJECT COMPLETIONS SINCE LAST REPORT

Projects completed during this reporting period (January 1, 2009 to December 31, 2009) are highlighted in Table II-1 below.

A. ODP Phased Out Since Last Report

18. The total quantity of ODP phased out in association with the 23 projects completed during the reporting period amounts to 22,092 ODP tonnes of consumption and production. Of this phaseout, 20,932 tonnes ODP was achieved in 2009. Phaseout from ongoing projects in 2009 is 1994 ODP tonnes. Completed projects in Table II-1 are 71 percent disbursed, leaving a balance of US\$7,679,314. 78 percent of this balance is for two multi-year projects in China.

B. Non-Investment Project Completions Since Last Report

19. Country Programs: There were no new completions in 2009 for country programs.

20. Technical Assistance: There were no new completions in 2009 for technical assistance projects.

21. Training: The Bank hosted its Thirteenth Annual Financial Agents Workshop in April 2009 for country counterparts who are responsible for project execution, its financial agents, as well as for government officials, because of their central role in project implementation of sector and national ODS phaseout plans. The workshop theme for 2009 was “leveraging MLF resources and experience for additional ozone and climate benefits.”

22. Among the specific objectives of the workshop were to look at current trends in HCFCs and alternatives in the foam, refrigeration/AC and production sectors; prioritization of investment and policy measures in order to achieve the first MP HCFC reduction targets; ongoing and planned initiatives to identify opportunities for financing ODS destruction in the short-term; HPMP elements, including resource mobilization and integrating climate aspects; progress in completing national and sector ODS phase-out plans with a concentration on remaining issues and ensuring sustainability; methyl bromide monitoring and reporting systems; and various implementation arrangements for achieving co-benefits through chiller replacement. The workshop also provided the participants the opportunity to share experiences, exchange views, and clarify any technical and policy concerns and questions that had arisen in project implementation.

Table II-1: Project Completions During Reporting Period

Project Name	Region	Project Number	ODP Phased Out	Date Apprvd.	Date of First Disbursement	Date Compl. (Actual)	Date of Financial Completion	Approve Funding (US\$)	Adjustment (US\$)	Funds Disbursed (US\$)	% Funds Disbursed	Balance	Planned Commitment in Cur. Year (US\$)
Strategy for gradual phase-out of CFC-11 and CFC-12 production: 2008 annual programme	LA	ARG/PRO/54/INV/156	0	Apr-08	Dec-08	Apr-09		1,000,000	0	1,000,000	100	0	
Strategy for gradual phase-out of CFC-11 and CFC-12 production: 2009 annual programme	LA	ARG/PRO/57/INV/160	0	Apr-09	Dec-09	Dec-09		1,000,000	0	1,000,000	100	0	
Terminal phase-out management plan: 2006-2007 biennial programme	LA	BHA/PHA/51/INV/14	25	Mar-07	Jun-09	Jan-09	Jun-09	120,000	0	90,946	76	29,054	0
Sector plan for phase-out of CFC-11 in the China foam sector: 2007 annual programme	AS	CPR/FOA/53/INV/454	551	Nov-07	Dec-08	Nov-09		2,676,000	0	2,676,000	100	0	0
Sector plan for phase-out of CFC-11 in the China foam sector: 2009 annual programme	AS	CPR/FOA/56/INV/478	0	Nov-08	May-09	Nov-09		1,767,000	0	900,000	51	867,000	867,000
Sector plan for halon phase-out in China: 2009 annual programme	AS	CPR/HAL/56/INV/481	2,500	Nov-08		Nov-09		100,000	0	0	0	100,000	100,000
Phase-out of the production and consumption of CTC for process agent and other non-identified uses (phase I): 2008 annual programme	AS	CPR/PAG/54/INV/458	10,594	Apr-08	Dec-08	Dec-09		3,000,000	0	1,500,000	50	1,500,000	1,500,000
Sector plan for phase-out of ODS process agent applications (phase II) and corresponding CTC production: 2008 annual programme	AS	CPR/PAG/55/INV/463	0	Jul-08	Dec-08	Dec-09		10,000,000	0	5,500,000	55	4,500,000	4,500,000
Sector plan for CFC production phase-out: 2008 annual programme	AS	CPR/PRO/54/INV/459	6,850	Apr-08	Dec-08	Mar-09		7,500,000	0	7,500,000	100	0	0
Demonstration project for testing methyl bromide alternatives in soil treatment for the flower growing industry	LA	ECU/FUM/26/TAS/23	15	Nov-98	Dec-03	Jun-09	Sep-09	244,244	0	224,041	92	20,203	0
National CFC phase-out plan: 2005 annual programme	LA	ECU/PHA/45/INV/36	85	Apr-05	Oct-08	Jun-09		439,319	0	417,145	95	22,174	

Table II-1: Project Completions During Reporting Period (cont.)

Project Name	Region	Project Number	ODP Phased Out	Date Apprvd.	Date of First Disbursement	Date Compl. (Actual)	Date of Financial Completion	Approved Funding (US\$)	Adjustment (US\$)	Funds Disbursed (US\$)	% Funds Disbursed	Balance	Planned Commitment in Cur. Year (US\$)
National CFC phase-out plan: 2006 annual programme	LAC	ECU/PHA/49/INV/37	70	Jul-06		Jun-09		227,410	0	0	0	227,410	
National CFC phase-out plan: 2007 annual programme	LAC	ECU/PHA/52/INV/39	38	Jul-07		Jun-09		227,411	0	0	0	227,411	
National CFC phase-out plan: 2008 annual programme	LAC	ECU/PHA/56/INV/41	42	Nov-08		Sep-09		18,334	0	0	0	18,334	
Extension of institutional strengthening project (phase IV, first year)	LAC	ECU/SEV/51/INS/38	0	Mar-07	Nov-07	Apr-09	Sep-09	88,400	0	88,400	100	0	0
Extension of institutional strengthening project (phase IV, second year)	LAC	ECU/SEV/56/INS/42	0	Nov-08	Sep-09	Sep-09	Sep-09	88,400	0	88,400	100	0	0
CTC phase-out plan for the consumption and production sectors: 2008 annual programme	ASP	IND/PHA/55/INV/422	880	Jul-08	Dec-08	Dec-09		3,211,875	0	3,211,875	100	0	0
CFC production sector gradual phase-out: 2008 annual implementation plan	ASP	IND/PRO/54/INV/417	0	Apr-08	Dec-08	Dec-09		6,000,000	0	5,850,000	98	150,000	150,000
National ODS phase out plan: aerosol, foam, MAC service and solvent sectors	ASP	JOR/PHA/38/INV/77	157	Nov-02	Nov-05	Nov-09	Dec-09	590,000	0	590,000	100	0	0
Extension of institutional strengthening project (phase VII)	ASP	JOR/SEV/52/INS/81	0	Jul-07	Dec-07	Sep-09		147,333	0	129,605	88	17,728	17,728
National CFC phase-out plan: 2006 annual programme	ASP	MAL/PHA/49/INV/157	120	Jul-06	Dec-08	Dec-09		1,013,300	0	1,013,300	100	0	0
National CFC production closure plan (fourth tranche)	LAC	VEN/PRO/52/INV/110	0	Jul-07	Sep-07	Jan-09	Nov-09	2,300,000	0	2,300,000	100	0	0
National CFC and halon phase-out plan (second tranche)	ASP	VIE/PHA/49/INV/47	165	Jul-06	Dec-08	Jun-09		586,000	0	586,000	100	0	0
Total			22,092					42,345,026	0	34,665,712		7,679,314	7,134,728

III. GLOBAL AND REGIONAL PROJECT HIGHLIGHTS

A. Global Projects

23. The World Bank had two global projects in 2009. The first project, the Global Chiller Replacement Project covers replacement of CFC chillers in China, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Malaysia, the Philippines and Tunisia. As of the end of 2009, four of these countries had embarked on a national chiller replacement project. The India Chiller Energy Efficiency Project, which will have three separate financing modalities (the MLF, GEF and CDM) received World Bank Board approval in June 2009 and became effective in November 2009.

24. The Philippines Energy Efficiency Project was as of the end of 2009 in the advanced stages of project preparation with the project appraisal completed. A new purchaser of carbon credits was identified. The project is modeled on the India chiller project and will also receive GEF funding. The project is now expected to become effective by June 2010.

25. The Government of Jordan is pursuing a chiller replacement project that will provide a 30% subsidy to building owners based on a nominal value. A launch workshop was held in August 2009 and several chiller owners submitted project documents for a chiller replacement project the by end of 2010. The first chiller replacements are expected as soon as January 2010.

26. Finally, in late 2009, after failed attempts to set up an implementation modality which could tap into a concessional loan program established by KfW in the country, a new project design was conceived in cooperation with the the Government of Indonesia. The project will focus on removing barriers to obtaining concessional loans by building owners from by utilizing a portion of GEF funds to pay for credit guarantees. The project will be further developed in 2010 and an expected US\$3.66 in GEF funding would complement the US\$1million in MLF funding and another US\$18 million from KfW (in the form of soft loans).

27. The overall the Global Chiller Replacement Project therefore continues to make progress and to show a number of implementation modalities that meet specific needs of the countries included.

28. The second global project that was ongoing in 2009 was the study approved by the Executive Committee at its 55th Meeting, on financing the destruction of unwanted ODS through the Voluntary Carbon Market (VCM). In 2009, the consultant to develop the study was selected (ICF International) and with the guidance of a special Steering Committee made up of among others, the three key standards in the VCM, the Voluntary Carbon Standard, the Chicago Climate Exchange and the California Action Reserve, a final draft was completed by September 2009. The final draft was put forward as an information document to the 59th Executive Committee Meeting and will be finalized in early 2010.

29. The study concluded that significant opportunity exists for ODS destruction projects under the VCM within a distinct window of time, but depends on a number of factors including among others, attractiveness and value of an ODS offset, growth of the voluntary market, rates of ODS recovery and development of capacity in project monitoring and verification. The study determined that ODS destruction credits are unlikely to flood the market or negatively impact compliance markets. A global market platform is expected to be created with the three standards offering ODS destruction credits by early 2010, including one standard permitting destruction to take place in Article 5 countries. Along with the methodologies now available and protocols of CCX, which already offers ODS destruction as a project type, and CAR, there will be several options for financing ODS destruction offset projects. However, the study finds that although the VCM can be one source of financing for ODS destruction and can complement global and local approaches to dealing with unwanted ODS and other financing mechanisms,

B. Regional Projects

30. The World Bank has no outstanding regional projects.

IV. PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

A. Agency Performance Goals

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

32. “Approval” indicators measure projects that received Executive Committee approval against those planned to be delivered as per multi-year agreements and the 2009 Business Plan. For the first approval indicator, 14 annual programs associated with existing multi-year agreements were targeted for approval in 2009 per the World Bank’s business plan and in accordance with Executive Committee Decision 54/10(e)). The actual number of annual programs submitted was 10 from 10 existing agreements. This was due to following reasons: the level of disbursement was not sufficient in accordance with Executive Committee Decision 57/15, the financial crisis affected the ability of one country to proceed with the project (where advanced funding is required), or the country in concern did not want to submit a new request for funding given the stage of implementation of activities under existing annual plans. The target was therefore met by 71%.

33. The second approval indicator, the planned number of new individual projects (investment projects, RMPs, halon banks, institutional strengthening, technical assistance) for approval was set at 7 in the Business Plan. In 2009, 5 new individual activities were approved, allowing the World Bank to meet this target by 71%.

34. There are four “implementation” indicators. The first implementation indicator measures performance in multi-year projects, namely whether milestone activities and ODS consumption and production levels were achieved as planned. Bank partner countries executing existing multi-year agreements (approved prior to 2009) that were targeted in the business plan due to expected submissions of annual programs, met all targeted ODS phaseout and policy milestones (a total of 14). However, the number of annual program submission was only 10 instead of 14.

35. The second implementation indicator focuses on ODS phased out in individual projects versus what was planned in the progress report (this excludes multi-year project phaseout per MLF Secretariat guidance). The World Bank had targeted 229 ODP tonnes of phaseout in 2009 by individual projects based only on what projects were expected to complete in 2009. A total of 172.4 ODP tonnes were phased out by individual World Bank project that completed in 2009 – meaning that the Bank did not meet the target for phaseout from individual projects. However, in 2009 the total consumption and production phaseout by all projects (multi-year and individual; completed and ongoing) was 22,926 ODP tonnes.

36. For the third implementation indicator, “project completion,” the World Bank expected 6 individual investment and non-investment projects to be completed in 2009 as per its 2009 Business Plan. This target, however, was set differently than in previous years where expected completions of annual programs of multi-year projects were also included in the target. A total of 23 projects reached actual completion in 2009, including annual programs. The number of individual projects reaching completion in 2009 is 5 (83% achievement rate in this case).

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

38. There are three “administrative” indicators. The Bank met one of the three administrative targets. For Speed of Financial Completion, the Bank had anticipated 11 months for the average number of months from project completion to financial completion in 2009. In actuality, the number was 16.

39. The Bank committed to submit to the Executive Committee 100 percent of PCRs for the number of projects completed in the 2009 PCR reporting period in its 2009 Business Plan. In the 2009 PCR reporting period (July 2008-June 2009), three individual investment and non-investment projects completed which would require PCRs. According to the Fund Secretariat three PCRs in the same period were submitted. If applying the target set with the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer of submitting 12 PCRs in 2009, the result is a 25% achievement rate. Finally, the 2009 Progress Report was submitted on time for achievement of the third administrative indicator.

40. Table IV-1 summarizes the World Bank’s performance relative to indicators per Decision 57/11(d) on the Bank’s 2009 Business Plan.

Table IV-1: World Bank Performance Goals

Category of Performance Indicator	Item	Weighting	2009 Target	2009 Actual
Approval	Number of annual programmes of existing multi-year agreements approved vs. those planned	15	14	10
Approval	Number of individual projects/activities approved vs. those planned	10	7	5
Implementation	Milestone activities completed (e.g., policy measures, regulatory assistance)/ODS levels achieved for approved multi-year annual tranches vs. those planned	20	14	14
Implementation	ODS phased-out for individual projects vs. those planned per progress reports	15	229 MT ODP	172.4 MT ODP
Implementation	Project completion (pursuant to Dec. 28/2 for investment projects) and as defined for non-investment projects vs. those planned in progress reports	10	6 ⁽¹⁾	5 ⁽²⁾
Implementation	Percentage of policy/regulatory assistance completed vs. that planned	10	100%	100%
Administrative	Speed of financial completion vs. that required per progress report completion dates	10	11 months	16 months
Administrative	Timely submission of project completion reports vs. those agreed	5	100%	25%
Administrative	Timely submission of progress reports and responses unless otherwise agreed	5	100%	100%

⁽¹⁾ Represents the number of projects expected to be completed in 2009, which was to lead to an expected phaseout of 465 tonnes.

⁽²⁾ This figure includes completion of all individual investment and non-investment activities in 2009, but excludes annual programs of multi-year agreements. The total number of projects completed in 2009 is 23.

Table IV-2: World Bank Indicators of Implementation Progress

Indicator	Measure	Unit	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Over-all
Delivery Speed	Signing	Mos.	48	35	30	21	15	13	15	13	11	10	8	11	14	0	9	0	0	12	0	18
	First Disb.	Mos.	47	43	35	27	22	22	27	20	21	24	17	18	18	15	19	21	12	8	7	24
	Last Disb.	Mos.	52	59	55	58	52	53	51	39	50	50	37	61	39	41	20	38	27	0	0	52
ODP Phaseout	Amount	Percentage	77	100	117	103	101	92	100	100	100	102	100	102	100	100	106	100	98	99	94	101
	Speed	Mos.	62	56	44	50	43	42	43	36	40	43	21	24	16	24	31	29	26	21	16	39
Cost Effective	Average	US\$ per Kg ODP	8.61	0.92	11.54	3.03	9.69	7.25	1.82	2.13	2.67	3.04	3.46	3.68	5.46	3.16	0.67	2.59	2.46	0.86	5.32	2.35

41. Based on data from the 2009 Progress Report, the actual net emissions was calculated as 1818 ODP tonnes. Actual cost of project preparation in 2009 was US\$576,133 (excluding support costs), or, 2.36 percent of investment project approvals in 2009. Overall speed of ODS phaseout was, in 2009, 39 months. Actual overall speed of first disbursement is 24 months and total disbursement in 2009 was US\$24.1 million.

42. Eleven investment projects worth a total of US \$24.4 million (excluding support costs) were submitted and approved in 2009. These projects will result in the phaseout of 1,389 ODP tonnes (including the phaseout of multi-year projects associated with the tranches approved in 2009). The average cost-effectiveness of the projects approved in 2009 is US \$17.56/kg ODP. As far as distribution among countries is concerned, six countries received approvals in 2009.

43. The Bank completed 4 non-investment projects in the reporting period. The overall speed of first disbursement is 16 months at the end of 2009. Overall speed of completion is 34 months by the end of the reporting period. Total funds disbursed for non-investment activities (excluding project preparation) in 2009 are US\$497,968.

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

Indicator	Measure	Unit	1991-93	1994	1994	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Over-all
Speed of Delivery	1st Disb.	Mos.	21	14	19	5	7	35	33	25	29	23	12	10	8	20	7	13	0	16
	Completion	Mos.	33	24	28	0	14	139	108	26	45	37	12	35	13	12	12	20	13	34

B. Cumulative Completed Investment Projects

44. Since 1991, the World Bank's cumulative total of completed investment projects has grown to 558, resulting in the reduction in consumption of 118,319 tonnes ODP and in production of 178,807 tonnes ODP. Out of a total of US \$830,722,350 of approved Multilateral Fund financing for completed projects, 99 percent of funds have been disbursed. The average number of months from approval to first disbursement has been 24, the average number of months from approval to completion has been 39, at an average cost-effectiveness of US \$2.80/kg. These averages include projects both before and after initiation of the umbrella grant agreement approval process.

45. The number of investment projects completed in 2009 was 19. The following Table IV-4 provides a summary of completed investment projects at both a regional and sectoral level.



Table IV-4: Cumulative Completed Investment Projects

Item	No. of Projects	Approved Funds + Adjustment (US\$)	% of Funds Disbursed	Consumption ODP Phased Out	Production ODP Phased Out	Avg. No. of Months from Approval to 1st Disbursement	Avg. No. of Months from Approval to Completion	Overall Cost-Effectiveness to the Fund (US\$/kg.)
GRAND TOTAL	558	830,722,350	99%	118,319	178,807	24	39	\$2.80
Region								
Africa	16	4,444,889	100%	435	0	24	49	\$10.22
Asia & Pacific	403	725,429,497	99%	110,771	171,643	24	39	\$2.57
Europe	35	25,729,361	100%	3,498	0	12	19	\$7.36
Latin America and Caribbean	104	75,118,603	99%	3,616	7,164	29	42	\$6.97
Global	n/a	0	0%	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sector								
Aerosol	29	13,003,973	100%	19,616	0	29	45	\$0.66
Destruction	0	0	0%	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Foam	209	127,824,819	99%	25,878	0	26	43	\$4.94
Fumigants	3	1,441,444	100%	117	0	12	47	\$12.30
Halon	17	67,741,850	100%	37,721	41,958	18	28	\$0.85
Multiple Sectors	4	2,287,376	100%	419	0	28	78	\$5.46
Other	2	5,059,360	100%	404	0	28	41	\$12.52
Phaseout Plan	37	76,525,913	96%	15,446	10,988	20	20	\$2.90
Process Agent	13	111,330,316	95%	5,180	49,344	9	17	\$2.04
Production	36	247,107,120	100%	0	76,517	9	12	\$3.23
Refrigeration	178	168,078,312	100%	12,936	0	27	46	\$12.99
Solvents	28	9,660,640	100%	562	0	29	27	\$17.19
Sterilant	2	661,227	100%	41	0	16	27	\$16.27
Implementation Characteristics								
Agency Implementation	0	0	0%	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
National Implementation	558	830,722,350	99%	118,319	178,807	24	39	\$2.80
Time or Objective-Sensitive Accounts								
Time-Sensitive	0	0	0%	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Objective-Sensitive	558	830,722,350	99%	118,319	178,807	24	39	\$2.80
Disbursement Method								
During Implementation	520	812,452,549	99%	116,432	178,807	24	40	\$2.75
After Implementation	23	11,126,575	100%	1,036	0	29	27	\$10.73
Retroactive Funding	15	7,143,226	100%	851	0	24	1	\$8.40

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

C. Cumulative Completed Non-Investment Projects

46. Since 1991, the World Bank's cumulative total of completed non-investment projects has grown to 113. Out of a total of US \$17,913,408 of approved Multilateral Fund financing, 100 percent of funds have been disbursed. As these are non-investment projects, funds are usually made available quickly, thus the average number of months from approval to first disbursement has been 19, the average number of months from approval to completion has been 34.

Table IV-5: Cumulative Completed Non-Investment Projects

Item	Number of Projects	Approved Funds plus Adjustment (US \$)	Per Cent of Funds Disbursed	Average Number of Months from Approval to First	Average Number of Months from Approval to Completion
GRAND TOTAL	113	17,913,408	100%	19	34
Region					
Africa	15	2,370,758	100%	13	31
Asia & Pacific	41	9,671,207	100%	18	40
Europe	9	1,632,528	100%	25	43
Latin America and Caribbean	32	3,932,019	99%	21	36
Global	16	306,896	100%	5	14
Sector					
Aerosol	2	372,662	100%	17	45
Destruction	0	0	0%	n/a	n/a
Foam	2	1,671,013	100%	34	51
Fumigants	3	672,300	97%	35	91
Halon	3	1,289,632	100%	43	84
Multiple Sectors	1	53,792	100%	56	58
Other	0	0	0%	n/a	n/a
Phaseout Plan	1	100,000	100%	12	11
Process Agent	0	0	0%	n/a	n/a
Production	0	0	0%	n/a	n/a
Refrigeration	14	4,847,025	100%	42	58
Several	87	8,906,984	100%	12	26
Solvents	0	0	0%	n/a	n/a
Sterilant	0	0	0%	n/a	n/a
Implementation Characteristics					
Agency Implementation	46	2,134,628	100%	4	15
National Implementation	67	15,778,780	100%	26	48
Time or Objective-sensitive Accounts					
Time-Sensitive	58	4,656,610	100%	6	18
Objective-Sensitive	55	13,256,798	100%	29	52
Disbursement Method					
During Implementation	111	16,911,978	100%	19	34
After Implementation	2	1,001,430	100%	19	39
Retroactive Funding	0	0	0%	n/a	n/a

Note:

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

D. Cumulative Ongoing Investment Projects

47. Since 1991, the World Bank's cumulative total of ongoing investment projects is 38. Out of a total of US \$47,774,577 of approved Multilateral Fund financing, 35 percent of funds have been disbursed. The average number of months from approval to first disbursement has been 24, the average number of months from approval to the current expected completion date is 46, with an average cost-effectiveness of US \$7.78/kg.

Table IV-6: Cumulative Ongoing Investment Projects

Item	No. Project	Approve Funds Adjustmen (US\$)	% Fund Disbursed	No. Project Disbursin	% of Project Disbursin	Est. Disbursement + Funds Disbursed	% Expected to be Disbursed by End of 2010	Avg. No. of Months from Approval to 1st Disbursement	Avg. No. of Months from Approval to Planne Completion	Avg. Length of Delay in Project Planne Completion	Overall Cost-Effectiveness to the Fund (US\$/kg.)*
GRAND TOTAL	38	47,774,577	35%	22	58%	40,292,664	84%	24	46	41	\$7.78
Region											
Africa	1	790,000	10%	1	100%	790,000	100%	29	53	28	\$4.66
Asia & Pacific	32	42,921,933	35%	18	56%	36,113,502	84%	22	40	34	\$7.38
Europe	1	0	0%	0	0%	30,000	100%	0	36	23	n/a
Latin America and Caribbean	4	4,062,644	37%	3	75%	3,359,162	83%	34	95	93	\$26.92
Global	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sector											
Aerosol	3	9,178,784	58%	3	100%	8,493,452	93%	15	51	25	\$13.63
Destruction	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Foam	4	2,143,372	63%	2	50%	2,037,564	95%	17	26	14	\$9.58
Fumigants	5	3,781,600	14%	3	60%	1,897,909	50%	29	53	45	\$27.56
Halon	2	868,000	45%	2	100%	573,033	66%	24	79	47	\$1.99
Multiple Sectors	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Other	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Phaseout Plan	16	12,177,651	37%	9	56%	10,260,536	84%	28	47	38	\$3.24
Process	2	2,500,000	0%	0	0%	1,230,000	49%	n/a	13	n/a	n/a
Production	4	16,313,000	23%	1	25%	14,988,000	92%	8	16	n/a	\$21.21
Refrigeration	2	812,170	100%	2	100%	812,170	100%	30	109	91	\$5.84
Solvent	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sterilant	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Implementation Characteristics											
Agency Implementation	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
National Implementation	38	47,774,577	35%	22	58%	40,292,664	84%	24	46	41	\$7.78
Time or Objective-sensitive Accounts											
Time-Sensitive	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Objective-Sensitive	38	47,774,577	35%	22	58%	40,292,664	84%	24	46	41	\$7.78
Disbursement Method											
During Implementation	38	47,774,577	35%	22	58%	40,292,664	84%	24	46	41	\$7.78
After Implementation	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Retroactive Funding	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

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

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

E. Cumulative Ongoing Non-Investment Projects

48. Since 1991, the World Bank's cumulative total of ongoing non-investment projects is 15. Out of a total of US \$11,653,158 of approved Multilateral Fund financing, 10 percent of funds have been disbursed. The average number of months from approval to first disbursement has been 28; the average number of months from the date of approval to the current expected completion date is 54.

Table IV-7: Cumulative Ongoing Non-Investment Projects

Item	No. of Projects	Approved Funds + Adjustment (US\$)	% of Funds Disbursed	No. of Projects Disbursing	% of Projects Disbursing	Est. Disbursement + Funds Disbursed	% Funds Expected to be Disbursed by End of 2010	Avg. No. of Months from Approval to Disbursement	Avg. No. of Months from Approval to Planned Completion	Avg. Length of Delay in Project Planned Completion
GRAND TOTAL	15	11,653,158	10%	9	60%	4,814,926	41%	28	54	24
Region										
Africa	1	247,270	11%	1	100%	247,270	100%	17	24	n/a
Asia & Pacific	9	3,605,656	18%	5	56%	2,382,291	66%	24	41	13
Europe	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	n/a	n/a
Latin America and Caribbean	2	665,620	57%	2	100%	558,445	84%	48	145	120
Global	3	7,134,612	2%	1	33%	1,626,920	23%	17	43	2
Sector										
Aerosol	1	155,000	2%	1	100%	155,000	100%	13	26	n/a
Destruction	1	250,000	56%	1	100%	250,000	100%	17	20	7
Foam	2	2,001,604	0%	0	0%	1,146,912	57%	n/a	25	n/a
Fumigants	2	705,000	69%	2	100%	642,328	91%	35	103	66
Halon	2	511,370	39%	2	100%	316,190	62%	62	142	105
Multiple Sectors	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Other	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Phaseout Plan	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Process Agent	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Production	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Refrigeration	1	6,884,612	0%	0	0%	1,376,920	20%	n/a	97	n/a
Several	6	1,145,572	32%	3	50%	927,575	81%	10	22	2
Solvents	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sterilant	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Implementation Characteristics										
Agency Implementation	2	250,000	56%	1	50%	250,000	100%	17	17	4
National Implementation	13	11,403,158	9%	8	62%	4,564,926	40%	29	60	27
Time or Objective-sensitive Accounts										
Time-Sensitive	5	898,302	37%	2	40%	680,305	76%	6	21	2
Objective-Sensitive	10	10,754,856	8%	7	70%	4,134,620	38%	34	71	35
Disbursement Method										
During Implementation	15	11,653,158	10%	9	60%	4,814,926	41%	28	54	24
After Implementation	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Retroactive Funding	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a

Note:

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

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

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

49. Projects with either new partner countries or with new operational modalities require legal agreements between the country and the World Bank. There were two pending grant agreements or grant agreement amendments carried over from 2008 that required conclusion and signature in order to permit project activities and disbursement to commence.

50. The first was a new grant agreement for the terminal CFC phaseout plan for Antigua and Barbuda. There were delays in obtaining signature for the umbrella Grant Agreement because changes in the Government. This in turn required that terms and conditions of the agreement be revisited by the World Bank regional management. The Grant Agreement was signed in early 2009 and became effective in February 2009.

51. Finally, the existing grant agreement between the Government of Jordan and the World Bank was amended in April 2009 order to increase the ceiling by US\$1 million to absorb funds for its chiller replacement project and will be able to now proceed with its own version of the project because of several broad conditions that have been met.

52. It is expected that in 2010, several grant agreements will require amendment to extend their closing dates in order to permit subprojects (primarily national ODS phaseout plans) to complete all project activities.

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

53. A list of active World Bank project preparation activities is presented in the table below. Total funds approved for these projects are US \$2,144,200, of which US \$573,313 has been disbursed. Planned commitments for these eleven project preparation activities are US \$1,118,887.

Table V-1: Active Project Preparation

Region	Project Number	Project Name	First Disbursement Date	Approved Funding (US\$)	Adjustment (US\$)	Funds Disbursed (US\$)	% of Funds Disbursed	Balance (US\$)	Planned Commitment in Cur. Year (US\$)
ASP	CPR/PHA/55/PRP/467	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan: HCFC production sector	Sep-09	473,300	0	50,160	11	423,140	423,140
ASP	CPR/PHA/55/PRP/468	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan: polyurethane foam sector	Dec-08	685,900	0	517,560	75	168,340	168,340
LAC	ECU/FUM/45/PRP/34	Preparation of a methyl bromide project		25,000	0	0	0	25,000	0
ASP	IDS/DES/57/PRP/187	Preparation for pilot demonstration project on ODS waste management and disposal		50,000	0	0	0	50,000	50,000
ASP	IDS/PHA/57/PRP/186	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan (foam sector)	Dec-09	100,000	0	5,593	6	94,407	94,407
LAC	MEX/DES/58/PRP/143	Preparation for the second component of the pilot demonstration project on ODS		50,000	0	0	0	50,000	50,000
ASP	PHI/DES/57/PRP/85	Preparation for pilot demonstration project on ODS waste management and disposal		50,000	0	0	0	50,000	50,000
ASP	PHI/PHA/55/PRP/84	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan		195,000	0	0	0	195,000	100,000
ASP	PHI/REF/59/PRP/88	Preparation for HCFC phase-out investment activities (domestic air-conditioning sector)		65,000	0	0	0	65,000	13,000
ASP	SRL/PHA/57/PRP/36	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan (refrigeration and air-conditioning sectors)		60,000	0	0	0	60,000	30,000
ASP	THA/PHA/55/PRP/151	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan		195,000	0	0	0	195,000	20,000
ASP	VIE/PHA/55/PRP/50	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan		195,000	0	0	0	195,000	120,000
				2,144,200	0	573,313	27	1,570,887	1,118,887

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

A. Meetings Attended

54. Table VI.1 indicates the meetings attended by World Bank Staff on all Montreal Protocol related work in 2009.

Table VI-1: MP Meetings Attended by World Bank Staff in 2009

Dates	City	Meetings Attended
January 26-27	Montreal, Canada	Interagency coordination meeting
March 4-6	Lusaka, Zambia	UNEP Meeting for English-speaking Africa Ozone Officers
March 30- April 3	Montreal, Canada	57th ExCom Meeting
March 23-26	St. Georges, Granada	Follow-up Meeting of English Speaking Caribbean Network
April 6	Washington, DC, USA	3 rd Meeting of the New Ozone Operations Resource Group
April 7-8	Washington, DC, USA	13 th Annual Financial Agents Workshop
April 27-30	Bangkok, Thailand	SEAP ODS Officers Network Meeting
May 10-14	Manama, Bahrain	Main Joint Meetings of the West Asia and South Asia Networks
July 6-10	Montreal, Canada	58th ExCom Meeting
July 13	Geneva, Switzerland	ODS Destruction Workshop
July 14	Geneva, Switzerland	Workshop on High GWP Alternatives for ODS
July 15-18	Geneva, Switzerland	29 th Meeting of the Open-Ended Working Group
July 20-21	Geneva, Switzerland	42 nd Meeting of the Implementation Committee
October 6-8	Paramaribo, Surinam	Meeting of the Latin American Caribbean Network of Ozone Officers
October 8-10	Chiangmai, Thailand	Meeting of the South East Asia and Pacific and South Asia Network of Ozone Officers
October 19-20	Brussels, Belgium	International Conference on Natural Refrigerants
October 23	Washington, DC, USA	4 th Meeting of the New Ozone Operations Resource Group
October 31-November 1	Port Ghalib, Egypt	43 rd Meeting of the Implementation Committee
November 4-8	Port Ghalib, Egypt	21 st Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol
November 10-14	Port Ghalib, Egypt	59th ExCom Meeting

B. Implementing Agency and Other Cooperation

55. Cooperation and coordination by the World Bank with the three Implementing Agencies and Bilateral Agencies continues through shared project implementation in national ODS phaseout plans, production closure projects, and in ODS meetings and workshops that take place throughout the year.

56. The Bank continues to work with bilateral agencies in partnership and as an Implementing Agency. Two projects in East Asia – the NCPP in the Philippines and the halon management programme and halon banking project in Thailand involve collaboration between the Government of Sweden (through the Stockholm Environment Institute) and the World Bank. The Bank also worked on the China CFC and Halon Production APP that is a bilateral project under the United States. The second tranche of funds for the APP were released to China in early 2009.

57. Other countries and projects where the Bank works in coordination with other agencies include Indonesia on its national ODS phaseout plan, where all four agencies have a role. This type of arrangement will most likely continue as Indonesia takes on HCFC phaseout. The Bank is a coordinating agency in Argentina on its NCPP.

58. Finally, both UNDP and UNEP have been working with the Bank and India by providing technical assistance to the halon phaseout sector plan and the CFC production closure project respectively.

C. Other Issues

59. There are no other issues.

Annex I

COUNTRY DEVELOPMENTS

Environment Department

The World Bank

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA*Country Developments*

A World Bank supervision mission to Antigua and 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*Country Developments*

In 2009, five projects were under execution through the World Bank: FIASA (production sector), methyl bromide phaseout, Neba, the Halon Bank and the CFC phase-out project in aerosol MDI manufacturing.

In October 2007, the Government of Argentina (GOA) announced the closing of its CFC production sector. By January 2008, an accounting and technical monitoring had been carried out to verify that no CFCs were produced during 2007, and it was verified that the plant did not operate during that period. All of the CTC remaining in storage was sold and exported. The Government, with support of the World Bank, will continue monitoring FIASA until 2010 in order to verify that there is no further production of CFCs in the country. FIASA has received and disbursed all funds by the MLF, including the US\$5.8 million under the original agreements and US\$2.3 million under accelerated phaseout.

With respect to the methyl bromide project, difficulties for commercial scale trials persist thus INTA will build a refrigerated chamber that will allow it to conduct tests at a pilot scale. In the essays on cotton treatment, difficulties persist in finding insects in sufficient amounts so as to be able to conduct trials with insects of uniform age. More accurate test results are expected by the end of 2010. For citrus testing, results were positive but no tests were able to be carried out in 2009 in commercial facilities. Testing will be done with cold treatment in pilot scale facilities.

Regarding Neba/Ikala, it has been operating since late 2009 without using CFC-11 or CFC-12 by switching its foam component to R-141b. Equipment for the new assembly line is positioned to be installed. The company will finish installing equipment, commissioning and trials at the end of 2010.

The Halon Bank is fully operational. The construction of the repository for the containers of products to be analyzed is completed and the facility is operating. INTI continues monitoring halon market evolution.

Finally, for the project on the phaseout of CFC consumption in the manufacturing of aerosol MDIs, 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.

Government representatives attended the Bank's Thirteenth Annual Financial Agents Workshop in Washington.

BAHAMAS

Country Developments

All approved projects are physically and financially completed.

BRAZIL

Country Developments

All approved projects are physically and financially completed.

CHILE

Country Developments

All approved projects are physically and financially completed.

CHINA

Country Developments

China has phased out about 240,000 ODP tonnes in the consumption and production sectors through World Bank-implemented projects since the early 1990s. Projects under implementation by the Bank for China fall under the ODS IV Bank Umbrella Project. The current umbrella project is expected to close by June 30, 2011. China has met its overall ODS phaseout targets under the Montreal Protocol and the specific requirements under the umbrella project.

ODS III: The ODS III Umbrella Project, which included a total of 94 MLF-funded investment activities, completed in 2006. All Project Completion Reports have been submitted to the ExCom. The ODS III Implementation Completion Report for the Bank has also been completed.

ODS IV: The MLF approved all annual programs under each multiple year sector plan and all tranches under each non-multiple year sector plan, forty-nine in total as listed below.

- twelve annual programs for the halon sector plan,
- eleven annual programs for the CFC production closure plan,
- eight for the foam sector plan,
- eleven for CTC phaseout in the process agent sector (seven for phase I, four for phase II),
- one MAC sector plan,
- one sector plan for the commercial refrigeration sector,
- the sector plan for the TCA sector with two tranches,
- the CFC/halon accelerated phaseout plan with two tranches, and
- one sector plan for the pharmaceutical aerosol sector.

As of the end of 2009, forty-one of these annual programs or tranches are completed: ten halon, ten CFC production, six foam, seven CTC/PA I, three PA II, one MAC, one commercial refrigeration, the first tranche of TCA, and the two tranches of the CFC/halon accelerated phaseout plan.

COLOMBIA

Country Developments

All approved projects are physically and financially completed.

ECUADOR

A. Country Developments

The fundamental objective of the project was to ensure that Ecuador could meet its Montreal Protocol target of phasing out ODS by 2010. Under ODS II Ecuador's CFC consumption decreased from a baseline of 301 tons to zero at the end of 2009, as anticipated. The project was able to build institutional capacity to bring long-term benefits to Ecuador, guaranteeing sustainability.

ODS consumption in Ecuador has declined since 1997. Although the descent in annual consumption has not been consistent, by 2004 the trend toward total ODS phaseout was evident. The Montreal Protocol established a baseline consumption of 242.95 ODP tonnes in 2002 and the GOE called for consumption of CFCs not to exceed 129 ODP tonnes in 2004. Under the 2004 Annual Plan, the GOE implemented the licensing system, together with import quotas. These two activities enabled the country to reduce CFC consumption to 28.33 ODP tonnes in 2007 (33% below the targeted

amount) and to 8.19 ODP tonnes in 2008, 61% lower than the maximum allowed consumption for that year (21 ODP tonnes).

The Montreal Protocol phaseout commitment established three main reduction targets: the 1999 ODS consumption freeze (national average consumption 1995–1997), a 50 percent reduction in ODS consumption from a 1999 freeze level by 2005, and a complete phase out by 2010. Ecuador has complied with these targets.

Although the MLF allocated US \$3.4 million to Ecuador to meet the above indicated targets, only US \$2.8 million was spent to fully achieve them. The activities developed to phase out ODS in the various consumption subsectors resulted in the overall cost-effectiveness of the project.

B. Institutional Strengthening

Four Institutional Strengthening activities were approved by the MLF since the approval of the Second ODS project. These activities, which totaled \$450,900, included: (a) five national and provincial children's painting contests ("Ecuador Protects the Ozone Layer"), which were part of the institutional framework subproject; (b) Quito meeting of the Ozone Action Networks of Central and South America, Mexico, the Caribbean, and Spanish-speaking Countries, organized by UGA-MIPRO in June 2009; (c) ODS awareness material production (UNEP manual, poster, pens, brochures); and (d) audits and accounting, and consultants.

INDIA

Country Developments

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 the 2009 tranche of funds, the implementation of the Technical Assistance (TA) 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 (ODS IV) has yielded satisfactory results. Production phase-out targets have been successfully achieved. In 2009, the Executive Committee 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 ODS IV 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.

Finally, the India Chiller Energy Efficiency Project became the first chiller replacement project under the Bank's Global Chiller Replacement Project to receive Bank Board approval. Approval was received in June 2009 and the grant agreements (one for GEF and one for the MLF funds) became effective in November 2009.

INDONESIA

Country Developments

In relation to the foam sector plan, guidelines on safety for flexible foam companies were completed and presented in a workshop in September 2009 that was attended by over 50 participants representing box foam companies. Monitoring and evaluation and capacity building activities, including dissemination of the foam safety guidelines, will continue until June 2010 for local governments, foam companies and other stakeholders.

Under the MAC sector plan, capacity building activities were completed in 2009, including a campaign for using "3R" equipment and assistance to local government units for putting in place a monitoring program.

For the aerosol sector plan, procurement of safety equipment was completed and equipment delivered to six aerosol companies. In addition, a booklet on good practices in safety, technical and legal issues developed by the TEAP has been translated into Bahasa Indonesian for ease of use by aerosol companies, and a practically oriented handbook of Indonesian aerosol safety guidelines targeted for small filling centers has also been completed. Finally, training workshops on safety for aerosol companies was conducted in five cities.

In late 2009, a new implementation modality was developed in cooperation with the World Bank for utilization of the US\$1 million from the Global Chiller Replacement Project under the Multilateral Fund and another US\$3.66 million from the GEF. The project will remove barriers to obtaining concessional loans by building owners from a revolving fund by paying for credit guarantees.

Government representatives attended the Bank's Thirteenth Annual Financial Agents Workshop in Washington as well as the East Asia regional ODS workshop in December 2009.

JORDAN

A. Country Developments

By the end of 2009, all activities under the National ODS Phase-out Plan (NOPP) were completed, including remaining technical assistance activities and public awareness work. The US\$1 million, Jordan component of the Global Chiller Replacement Project began implementation, and procurement of new chillers by CFC-based chiller owners commenced in late 2009 following a launch workshop. The umbrella grant agreement was amended in early 2009 to increase the ceiling of the overall ODS grant by US\$1 million.

B. Institutional Strengthening

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. Activities in 2009 included control of illegal ODS trade, implementation and enforcement of the quota system, and management of the licensing system for controlling ODS imports and exports. All CFC consumption was phased out by the end of 2008. Work on public awareness and monitoring of enterprises continued in 2009. The NOU was instrumental in mobilizing building owners to successfully launch the chiller replacement project.

The World Bank conducted one mission in August 2009.

MALAYSIA

Country Developments

Implementation of the National CFC Phase-out Plan (NCPP) continued to be on track and will be completed in 2010. As of the end of 2009, 4611 technicians from 3,900 certified MAC service workshops were trained and registered. Through the subsidized voucher scheme 651 recovery and recycling (R&R) machines were distributed. In the refrigeration servicing sector, 1973 technicians from 969 workshops were trained and certified. In addition, as of December 2009, a total of 456 sets of basic tools and 96 units of R&R machines were distributed through the voucher scheme. The program will be carried over to 2010 to distribute another 104 R&R machines and 44 sets of basic tools.

Refresher courses for 16 area technical coordinators (ATCs) and the appointment of 14 Government ATCs were carried out. As for the MDI transition strategy, seven series of awareness programs carried out. Two series of custom officers training and seven series of hands-on training on refrigerant identifiers were also conducted for other government officers.

Government representatives attended the Bank's Thirteenth Annual Financial Agents Workshop in Washington. The Government of Malaysia, with the World Bank, hosted an East Asia regional ODS workshop in December 2009. Finally, at least one Bank supervision mission was conducted in 2009.

MEXICO

Country Developments

The Government of Mexico received US\$50,000 through the World Bank for the preparation of a project design document (PDD) leading to a pilot, ozone-depleting substances (ODS) disposal project. The objective of the activity is to demonstrate the employment of ODS disposal methodologies in order to obtain ODS destruction offset credits in the voluntary carbon market, as highlighted in the Study on Financing the Destruction of Unwanted ODS through the Voluntary Carbon Market. The ODS subject of this work will be unwanted CFC to be collected from refrigerators and air-conditioners under the Mexico Efficient Lighting and Appliances Project which is under development by the World Bank. Both CFC-12 and CFC-11 from the old units will be collected and disposed of. As of the end of 2009, the terms of reference prepared were prepared. A local consultant is to be hired by early 2010, followed by an international consultant to prepare the PDD.

PAKISTAN

Country Developments

All approved projects are physically and financially completed.

PHILIPPINES

A. Country Developments

The Philippines is currently implementing three projects with the support of the World Bank: the National CFC Phaseout Plan (NCPP), 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 and preliminary data indicate this is the case for 2009. Under the NCPP, some project activities – primarily non-investment activities – remain to be implemented, chiefly in the servicing and MDI sectors. The country plans on submitting a 2010 annual plan of the NCPP to the 60th Executive Committee Meeting to present new activities under the flexibility mechanism aimed at sustainable phaseout and managing existing banks and stocks of CFCs.

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. Two World Bank supervision missions were conducted for the NCPP, MB Phaseout Strategy and Institutional Strengthening Project in May and December 2009.

In 2009, the Philippines progressed with the preparation of 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.

B. Institutional Strengthening

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.

POD and PMU representatives participated in the 29th Meeting of the Open-Ended Working Group, the 21st Meeting of the Parties, UNEP network ODS and customs officers meetings, and the Bank's Thirteenth Annual Financial Agents Workshop.

THAILAND

A. Country Developments

Total disbursement for the National CFC Phase-out Plan in Thailand reached US\$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 US\$2.5 million is planned for 2010. The pace of implementation of the NCFCP improved in 2009, particularly for the MAC servicing component. The activities in this sector have been completed. However, the implementation of the MAC inspection requirement component continues to progress at a slower pace. Distribution of refrigerant identifiers (RIs) for private inspection stations has not commenced, however DIW distributed a questionnaire to all eligible stations seeking to gauge their interest in joining the program, and received approximately 100 favorable responses. Selection of beneficiary stations and distribution of the RIs are expected to be done in mid-2010. The NOU has planned to purchase an additional fifty RI units for DIW and to engage the Petroleum Authority of Thailand (PTT) to conduct MAC inspection to speed up the implementation of this component. Training of

RSS service technicians and distribution of the RSS basic tools has progressed on track; these activities are expected to be completed in June 2010.

Implementation of the national methyl bromide phaseout plan is in the earlier stages as of end 2009, specifically with regards to conversion sub-projects due to a management change in the Department of Agriculture. Procurement of training equipment will be started in 2010. The MIS system was completed and handed to the PMU at the end of April 2009. The MIS will link DOA's pesticide regulatory subdivision with plant quarantine stations around the country as well as with registered MB importers.

Preparation of a HCFC Phase-out Management Plan is underway. Local and international consultants will be engaged during the first quarter of 2010 with a targeted submission date by September 2010.

B. Institutional Strengthening

Institutional strengthening activities are progressing as planned. IS funds have been used to enhance the capacity of the NOU and government agencies to effectively implement ODS phaseout in compliance with the country's obligations, by conducting training, monitoring, and enforcement activities and staging awareness-raising campaigns. Public relations activities were conducted intensively to inform the public about the 2010 ban on imports of CFCs and virgin halon.

TUNISIA

A. Country Developments

Implementation speed of the National ODS Phaseout Plan (NOPP) increased in 2009 and complete CFC and halon consumption phaseout achieved. The 2006-2007 verification audit was completed in August 2009 and confirmed compliance with both the Montreal Protocol and the Executive Committee multi-year agreement. Studies and surveys were completed for the foam, servicing, aerosol and halon sectors. Seminars on project assistance in each sector were held between March and June 2009. A large, general stakeholder workshop was held in June 2009. Customs training under the NOPP also commenced in 2009, with two training workshops held. Bid documentation for servicing sector equipment was prepared by the NOU/PMU and submitted to the World Bank for clearance of procurement.

The second tranche of the NOPP will put forward activities that focus on the reuse of CFCs in the market, ODS management and ultimately sustaining the CFC and halon phaseout. Submission of the 2009-2010 biennial plan is now aimed for the 61st Executive Committee Meeting.

In 2009, the World Bank project team conducted one mission to Tunisia that specifically targeted the National ODS Phaseout Plan and preparation of the biennial plan for submission to the Executive Committee. The submission was withdrawn by the Bank at the 59th Meeting of the Committee for not fulfilling requirements of Executive Committee Decision 57/15.

B. Institutional Strengthening

The principle activities undertaken by Tunisia in 2009 under the Institutional Strengthening Project (ISP) 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. ISP renewal will be sought separately from the HPMP at the 61st Meeting for funding up to December 2011, per Decision 59/47.

TURKEY

A. Country Developments

All ODS project activities for the Government of Turkey that had been implemented under the World Bank came to an end in 2007. In April 2009, the umbrella ODS phaseout project for Turkey closed financially as well. Nearly 3,620 ODP tonnes were phased out through 32 individual projects approved and the Total Phaseout of CFC Plan for the refrigeration sector. Turkey continues to comply with its CFC consumption phaseout target (zero consumption for 2009).

The Bank is required to conduct monitoring of the Total Phaseout of CFC Plan until 2009 through performance and financial verification. Implementation status and consumption verification reports will be submitted in 2010 as internal arrangements for continuing monitoring could not be completed in 2009.

B. Institutional Strengthening

The Institutional Strengthening Project (ISP) was transferred to UNIDO in 2009.

URUGUAY

Country Developments

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

VENEZUELA

Country Developments

The Executive Committee approved and released US \$16.5 million in funding for the phased reduction and closure of the entire CFC production in Venezuela to be payable in five annual tranches (2004-2008). It included (i) the compensation package to PRODUVEN for profit loss, and (ii) technical assistance to the government (FONDOIN) for activities related to CFC production phaseout, including the design and implementation of policies and regulations, a study of the market effects of the phaseout, public awareness, and information management systems to monitor the plan.

The last production audit took place in December 2009 to verify production closure of CFC-11/12. Based on onsite audit there was no production of CFC-11 or CFC-12, and no consumption of CTC in 2009. Consumption of HF and CHCL33 was in line with HCFC-22 production standards, as was consumption of HCl with levels of HCFC-22 production and HF consumption. Operational and financial reports indicate that Produven only produced HCFC-22 in 2009. CFC production stopped definitively in December 2006. As of the end of 2009, all funds had been disbursed to the country to completely end production.

VIETNAM

Country Developments

The Government of Vietnam is implementing two projects under the World Bank, the National CFC and Halon Phaseout Project (NCHPP) and a National Methyl Bromide Phaseout Plan. As of the end of 2009, the disbursement rate under the NCHPP was 91%. Consumption of all chemicals covered by the projects is being reduced ahead of the agreed schedule. According to the 2009 consumption verification report, the total consumption of CFCs in 2009 was 8 ODP tons against the target of 28.69 ODP tons.

For the NCHPP, most activities have already been completed. A total of 850 service tool kits were distributed and paid for by the end of 2009 and training of service technicians and provision of service tool kits will be completed in 2010. 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. The voluntary MAC inspection program started in 2009. 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 by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development within the Plant Protection Department (PPD) and is fully operational. All staff including project director, project coordinator, technical officer, procurement officer and administrator/accountant is on board. To date, the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund has made US\$880,000 available to the Bank.

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. Decision

1753 QD-BVTV to strengthen control on import of methyl bromide was issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development on 19 November 2009. 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 laboratory equipment items required for establishment of an Insect Resistance Control Unit (IRCU) have already been finalized. Procurement of all equipment items including equipment for training centers will be done in 2010. A technical study tour for PMU staff was conducted in April 2009. The Plant Protection Department has already submitted its plan of action for 2010 which will allow it and the PMU to speed up implementation.

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 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.

The World Bank conducted two supervision missions in 2009. In addition, there is ongoing dialogue and consultations between the Bank and Vietnam given that the project manager is based in Hanoi.

Annex II

(Available upon request)

PROGRESS AND FINANCIAL REPORTING DATABASE

Environment Department

The World Bank
