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COMITÉ EXÉCUTIF
DU FONDS MULTILATÉRAL AUX FINS
D'APPLICATION DU PROTOCOLE DE MONTRÉAL
Quarante-sixième réunion
Montréal, 4 – 8 juillet 2005

RAPPORT PÉRIODIQUE DE LA BANQUE MONDIALE AU 31 DÉCEMBRE 2004

Ce document comprend :

- Les observations et recommandations du Secrétariat du Fonds
- Le rapport périodique annuel sur les opérations réalisées par la Banque mondiale en vertu du Protocole de Montréal (janvier-décembre 2004)

OBSERVATIONS DU SECRÉTARIAT DU FONDS

Introduction

1. Le présent document contient les observations et les recommandations du Secrétariat du Fonds sur le rapport périodique de la Banque mondiale portant sur les activités réalisées jusqu'au 31 décembre 2004. Le rapport périodique est joint au présent document.

État de la mise en œuvre

2. Le Comité exécutif a approuvé 20 projets d'investissement évalués à environ 76,4 millions \$US pour la Banque mondiale au cours de la période visée par ce rapport (janvier-décembre 2004), pour l'élimination de 20 525 tonnes PAO.

3. La Banque mondiale a éliminé la consommation de 7 851 tonnes PAO et la production de 13 995 tonnes PAO dans le cadre des accords conclus entre le Comité exécutif et la Chine et l'Inde. La Banque a décaissé environ 56,7 millions \$US en 2004, 11 millions \$US de moins qu'en 2003.

4. La Banque mondiale a achevé 38 projets d'investissement en 2004. Au total, la Banque a achevé 89 pour cent (454 projets) des 512 projets d'investissement approuvés aux fins de mise en œuvre par la Banque en date de la fin de 2004. Elle a éliminé 93 pour cent (161 340 tonnes, dont la production de 72 847 tonnes) des quantités PAO à éliminer dans son portefeuille de projets approuvés (173 927 tonnes, dont la production de 77 566 tonnes). La Banque a décaissé 79 pour cent (527,7 millions \$US) des ressources approuvées par le Fonds pour la Banque en date de la fin de 2004 (667,3 millions \$US), coûts d'appui à l'agence en sus.

5. La Banque mondiale est en voie de mettre en œuvre de 19 accords pluriannuels fondés sur l'efficacité pour lesquels 337,3 millions \$US ont été approuvés en date de la fin de 2004. Cinq de ces accords ont été approuvés en 2004. La Banque prévoit présenter quatre nouveaux accords en 2005.

6. La Banque mondiale a demandé la prorogation de trois projets de renforcement des institutions et mené à terme les activités de préparation de quatre projets en 2004.

Progrès par pays

7. L'annexe I fournit une évaluation des activités de la Banque mondiale, par pays. La Banque mondiale avait prévu des décaissements au profit de 20 pays. Elle a réalisé un taux de décaissement de plus de 85 pour cent des montants planifiés ou plus, dans neuf pays. La Banque mondiale a éliminé plus de 100 tonnes PAO de plus que prévu dans trois pays : le Chili (2 920 tonnes PAO), la Tunisie (647 tonnes PAO), la Chine (557 tonnes PAO), l'Argentine (296 tonnes PAO), la Malaisie (183 tonnes PAO) et l'Inde (115 tonnes PAO). Cependant, l'élimination supplémentaire n'a pas pu être vérifiée à partir des données rapportées en vertu de l'article 7 ou dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre du programme de pays et ce, pour tous ces pays sauf l'Argentine, l'Inde et la Malaisie, car les données pour l'année 2004 n'ont pas encore été communiquées. Les trois pays ont réduit leur consommation de SAO en 2004 par rapport à 2003

des valeurs suivantes : Argentine (34,2 tonnes PAO), Inde (3 682 tonnes PAO) et Malaisie (12,3 tonnes PAO).

8. Les retards dans la mise en oeuvre éprouvés dans d'autres pays tels que le Pakistan ont entraîné une augmentation des émissions nettes de 508 tonnes PAO, malgré la réalisation de 36 pour cent des décaissements prévus. Voici d'autres émissions nettes attribuables aux retards :

- Jordanie (304 tonnes PAO de moins que prévu ont été éliminées et 21 pour cent des fonds ont été décaissés);
- Indonésie (72 tonnes PAO de moins que prévu ont été éliminées et 50 pour cent des fonds ont été décaissés);
- Colombie (69 tonnes PAO de moins que prévu ont été éliminées et 25 pour cent des fonds ont été décaissés);
- Turquie (57 tonnes PAO de moins que prévu ont été éliminées et 88 pour cent des fonds ont été décaissés);
- Thaïlande (56 tonnes PAO de moins que prévu ont été éliminées et 23 pour cent des fonds ont été décaissés);
- Mexique (21 tonnes PAO de moins que prévu ont été éliminées et aucun montant n'a été décaissé).

9. Parmi ces pays connaissant des émissions nettes en raison des retards, la Colombie, la Jordanie, le Mexique, la Thaïlande et la Turquie ont communiqué leurs données pour 2004. Selon les données transmises au Secrétariat du Fonds, la consommation de CFC au Mexique a augmenté de 2 049,8 tonnes PAO pour atteindre 3 209 tonnes PAO en 2004. Par contre, cette consommation demeure sous la valeur de référence du Mexique pour le CFC, établie à 4 625 tonnes PAO. Malgré les retards dans les projets, la consommation de SAO en Colombie a diminué de 145,7 tonnes PAO en 2004. La consommation en Jordanie a diminué de 28,8 tonnes PAO, la consommation de la Thaïlande a diminué de 2,4 tonnes PAO et la consommation de la Turquie a diminué de 65,7 tonnes PAO.

10. Les dates d'achèvement prévues dans le rapport périodique de 2003 et les résultats communiqués dans le rapport périodique de 2004 permettent d'établir que la Banque mondiale a achevé 59 pour cent des projets qu'elles prévoyait mener à terme en 2004 et réalisé 95 pour cent de l'élimination prévue.

Accords pluriannuels fondés sur l'efficacité

11. Le rapport périodique de la Banque mondiale contient de l'information sur 19 accords pluriannuels, dont des renseignements sur les décaissements et la situation entourant la signature des accords. La signature des accords de subvention est essentielle au décaissement de l'appui financier car les fonds ne peuvent pas être décaissés au profit d'un pays tant que l'accord n'est pas signé.

Accords

12. La section V du rapport périodique de la Banque contient des renseignements sur l'état des accords. La Banque précise dans cette section que l'accord pour Antigua-et-Barbuda sera signé vers la fin de 2005 et que l'accord pour le Vietnam sera signé vers le milieu de 2005. La Banque a précisé qu'elle travaille en étroite collaboration avec ses clients à la réalisation d'activités parallèles pendant l'élaboration de l'accord de subvention, notamment le dialogue sur les exigences immédiates en matière de politiques et de réglementation, l'élaboration du mandat et la stimulation de la collaboration entre les agences gouvernementales visées.

13. L'accord auxiliaire pour le projet de fermeture de la production de CFC en Argentine a été signé en novembre 2004. Depuis la signature de l'accord sur le secteur de la production de CFC, l'Argentine a respecté les exigences des mesures de réglementation du CFC de 2002, 2003 et 2004. La Banque a pris note que les niveaux de production annuels ont été convenus à l'avance, pendant la préparation du projet, et elle a aussi pris note que la plus grosse part du financement des trois premières tranches était destinée à combler la perte de profits et à payer les travailleurs qui seraient nécessaires à partir de cette année et pour les années à venir. La Banque a indiqué que la signature de l'accord auxiliaire a exigé plus de temps que prévu à cause des questions entourant la production du CFC-13. La Banque a indiqué que le décaissement a débuté en 2004 par la somme de 500 000 \$US destinée aux activités d'assistance technique requises pour la mise sur pied du bureau de gestion du projet, la mise en place du système de permis et d'autres activités impliquant directement le gouvernement.

14. Le plan d'élimination du tétrachlorure de carbone en Inde a été approuvé en juillet 2003. La Banque mondiale a indiqué que l'accord avait été signé en décembre 2004. Le retard dans la signature de l'accord de subvention a été causé par la volonté de l'Inde d'inclure d'autres agences d'exécution bilatérales et multilatérales qui, selon la Banque, ne faisaient pas partie de l'accord original entre l'Inde et le Comité exécutif. Bien qu'aucun fonds n'ait été décaissé au profit de l'Inde en 2004, le rapport périodique de la Banque a indiqué que plusieurs activités avaient eu lieu, dont deux ateliers dans le secteur de la consommation et deux ateliers dans le secteur de la production, au cours desquels plusieurs dispositions informelles sur la répartition des quotas de production ont été convenues.

Accords planifiés

15. La Banque mondiale est en voie de préparer des projets dans le secteur des aérosols de l'Argentine (ARG/ARS/39/PRP/135) et de la Chine (CHI/ARS/43/PRP/415). Les activités de préparation de projet ont été approuvées en avril 2003 pour l'Argentine et en juillet 2004 pour la Chine. Aucuns fonds n'avaient été décaissés pour ces activités en date de la fin de 2004.

16. La Banque est en voie de préparer la deuxième phase du plan d'élimination des agents de transformation en Chine (CPR/PAG/42/PRP/408). Ce projet semble en être aux premières étapes du processus d'élaboration car aucun montant n'a encore été décaissé pour l'activité de préparation approuvée en avril 2004.

Décaissement après l'achèvement des projets pluriannuels

17. Sept tranches de projets pluriannuels ont été achevées en 2004 ou avant, pour lesquelles 14,2 millions \$US du solde total de plus de 28,5 millions \$US ne devaient avoir été décaissés qu'après 2005, comme indiqué dans le tableau suivant.

Accord	Code	Solde (\$US)	Fonds engagés (\$US)	Estimation du décaissement pour l'année en cours (\$US)	Différence
Argentine - production	ARG/PRO/38/INV/133	446 452	446 452	190 000	256 452
Chine - mousses	CPR/FOA/41/INV/405	10 593 000	10 593 000	8 474 400	2 118 600
Chine - halons	CPR/HAL/41/INV/404	1 080 000	1 080 000	864 000	216 000
Inde - TTC	IND/PHA/40/INV/363	8 520 843	8 520 843	1 000 000	7 520 843
Malaisie - TTC	MAL/PHA/40/INV/149	2 013 100	2 013 100	1 500 000	513 100
Philippines - CFC	PHI/PHA/41/INV/71	1 877 418	1 877 418	345 420	1 531 998
Thaïlande - CFC	THA/PHA/41/INV/140	4 011 846	4 011 846	1 900 000	2 111 846
Total		28 542 659	28 542 659	14 273 820	14 268 839

18. La Banque a indiqué que cette différence de 14,2 millions \$US était attribuable aux accords pluriannuels pour lesquels les tranches ont été achevées en vertu d'ententes entre le Comité exécutif et les pays concernés. La Banque a indiqué qu'en autant que le pays respecte ses objectifs de réduction et les autres objectifs généraux établis par le Comité exécutif, le projet doit être considéré comme achevé.

19. En ce qui concerne l'accord du secteur de la production en Argentine, la Banque a indiqué que la différence est destinée à la compagnie FIASA, et que les décaissements étaient fondés sur ce que la Banque estime que le pays pourrait avoir besoin, et prévus à des dates correspondant à la mise en œuvre des différents volets de l'assistance technique (ateliers de formation, élaborations de lignes directrices et sensibilisation du public).

20. Plusieurs activités du plan annuel de 2004 pour le secteur des mousses de la Chine se poursuivront jusqu'en 2007. Le décaissement effectué dans le cadre du plan pour le secteur des halons de la Chine est effectué selon un calendrier particulier qui prévoit un décaissement pour des activités en 2006. Les activités du secteur du tétrachlorure de carbone en Inde auront surtout lieu après 2005, lors du décaissement de plus de 7,5 millions \$US.

21. La Banque a indiqué qu'il y avait plusieurs activités individuelles de reconversion en vertu des plans d'élimination des CFC de la Malaisie, des Philippines et de la Thaïlande, qui figuraient dans les programmes annuels. Les propositions de projet sont nécessaires afin de permettre aux bénéficiaires, au gouvernement, aux consultants et à l'intermédiaire financier de comprendre ce qui doit être fait, de même que les responsabilités des entreprises. Il y a encore signature d'accords avec ces bénéficiaires sinon, il n'y aurait aucun moyen de les obliger à rendre compte des ressources décaissées par le Fonds multilatéral. Les plans généraux sectoriels

et nationaux comprennent donc plusieurs mesures visant à protéger les fonds et à assurer que toutes les Parties respectent leurs engagements dans le cadre des projets traditionnels.

Projets individuels

22. Vingt-neuf projets connaissent des retards dans la mise en œuvre, après avoir tenu compte des projets retirés de la liste en vertu de décisions du Comité exécutif. Vingt des 29 projets connaissant des retards dans la mise en œuvre figuraient sur la liste des projets connaissant des retards de l'an dernier. La Banque mondiale compte moins de projets connaissant des retards dans la mise en œuvre que l'an dernier, où elle en comptait 49.

Renforcement des institutions, projets de bromure de méthyle et banques de halons

23. Ces projets ne font pas l'objet d'une surveillance dans le cadre de rapports sur les retards dans la mise en œuvre de projets et ne sont donc pas affectés par les procédures d'annulation de projets. Le Secrétariat examine l'information pour la base de données fournie par les agences afin de déterminer si les bureaux institutionnels fonctionnent bien ou s'ils connaissent des difficultés. Des rapports périodiques supplémentaires sont nécessaires pour les projets qui connaissent des retards permanents.

Renforcement des institutions

24. La Banque mondiale est en voie de mettre en œuvre des projets de renforcement des institutions pour lesquels il existe un Bureau national de l'ozone dans sept pays : Chili, Équateur, Jordanie, Philippines, Thaïlande, Tunisie et Turquie. La Banque mondiale a rapporté que tous les Bureaux nationaux de l'ozone étaient fonctionnels.

Projets de démonstration du bromure de méthyle

25. La Banque mondiale est en voie de mettre en œuvre deux projets de démonstration du bromure de méthyle dont l'achèvement est prévu en juillet 2006 et en mars 2005. Ces projets se déroulent en Argentine et au Chili.

26. Le projet de démonstration sur la désinfestation après la récolte en Argentine (ARG/FUM/29/DEM/93) a été retardé et 29 pour cent des fonds avaient été décaissés à la fin de 2004 dans le cadre de ce projet approuvé en novembre 1999. La 47^e réunion du Comité exécutif pourrait souhaiter examiner un rapport périodique supplémentaire sur ce projet dont la mise en œuvre se fait au ralenti.

Projets de banques de halons

27. La Banque mondiale compte est en voie de mettre en œuvre six projets banques de halons (à l'exception de la banque de halon prévue dans le plan sectoriel de la Chine) en Argentine (ARG/HAL/26/TAS/80), au Chili (CHI/HAL/42/TAS/156), en Indonésie (IDS/HAL/27/TAS/107), en Jordanie (JOR/HAL/29/TAS/53), en Oman (OMA/HAL/41/TAS/08), en Thaïlande (THA/HAL/29/TAS/121) et en Turquie (TUR/HAL/38/TAS/80).

28. La Banque a indiqué qu'elle était incapable de mettre en œuvre le projet en Oman car il n'y avait aucune autre activité prévue au pays dans le cadre du fonds d'affectation spéciale pour l'ozone. Il a donc été décidé de transférer le projet à l'ONUDI.

29. En ce qui concerne la Thaïlande, la Banque a informé le Secrétariat qu'elle remettrait vraisemblablement une proposition révisée à la 47^e réunion du Comité exécutif pour la banque de halons de la Thaïlande qui porterait, entre autres, sur la destruction des SAO.

30. Le projet de banque de halons en Turquie a connu des difficultés car plusieurs exploitants possibles de la banque de halons ont décidé de ne pas participer au projet. Le plus récent rapport indique toutefois qu'un exploitant a été retenu. Le projet en est encore aux toutes premières étapes et la mise en œuvre est lente, de sorte que le Comité exécutif pourrait souhaiter demander un rapport de situation spécial pour ce projet.

Questions financières

31. Cette section des observations du Secrétariat compare les données du rapport périodique de la Banque aux données contenues dans l'Inventaire des projets approuvés.

32. Le rapport périodique de la Banque mondiale indique que la Banque a reçu la somme de 728 939 930 \$US pour des projets approuvés et leurs coûts d'appui, après avoir tenu compte des soldes retournés de projets achevés et annulés, tandis que l'Inventaire des projets approuvés indique une somme de 728 298 076 \$US. Le décaissement net total est de 575 608 578, comprenant les coûts d'appui.

Questions diverses

33. Le rapport périodique de la Banque mondiale mentionne une mission d'évaluation du Fonds multilatéral en Thaïlande et aux Philippines. L'énoncé du paragraphe 18 de l'exposé de la Banque fait état de conseils contradictoires découlant d'une évaluation du Fonds multilatéral qualifiés de « conseils externes ». Ce paragraphe révèle un malentendu concernant le rôle et la tenue des évaluations à mi-mandat des plans d'élimination. Les évaluations à mi-mandat sont une étape établie de l'accord du plan d'élimination. Ces évaluations sont approuvées par le Comité exécutif comme composantes des programmes annuels de surveillance et d'évaluation. Il est de mise dans toutes les évaluations réalisées dans le cadre des programmes de travail annuels de discuter des recommandations contenues dans les évaluations des consultants à la fin des visites sur le terrain. Les projets de rapport des consultants sont distribués aux Bureaux nationaux de l'ozone et aux agences d'exécution visées par leurs commentaires dès leur publication par les consultants.

RECOMMANDATIONS

Le Comité exécutif pourrait souhaiter :

1. Prendre note du rapport périodique de la Banque mondiale présenté dans le document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/46/15.

2. Prendre note que la Banque mondiale présentera à la 47^e réunion du Comité exécutif un rapport sur les 29 projets connaissant des retards de mise en œuvre, dont 20 projets figurant sur cette liste l'an dernier.
3. Surveiller les projets suivants connaissant un retard de mise en œuvre au moyen d'un rapport périodique supplémentaire qui sera examiné à la 47^e réunion, et prendre note de la lenteur des progrès :
 - a) Projet de démonstration sur la désinfestation après la récolte en Argentine (ARG/FUM/29/DEM/93).
 - b) Activités de banque de halons en Turquie (TUR/HAL/38/TAS/80).



ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

BANK-IMPLEMENTED
MONTREAL PROTOCOL OPERATIONS

January - December 2004

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- Annex I: Country Developments
- Annex II: Progress & Financial Reporting Database

I. PROJECT APPROVALS AND DISBURSEMENTS

A. Annual Summary Data

1. Implementation of World Bank Multilateral Fund activities has advanced in the calendar year 2004. With a cumulative ODP phaseout of 161,340 metric tonnes (MT), 93 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 2004 is at US\$527,681,362. Twenty-nine new project approvals by the MLF have increased the number of active projects in the Bank's portfolio to a total of 866. New approvals included five new multi-year projects, increasing the total number of multi-year projects in the Bank's portfolio to nineteen.
2. The year 2004 is the first year for which Implementing Agency performance is measured by a set of nine weighted performance indicators in accordance with Executive Committee Decision 41/93. This set includes new indicators as well as indicators that existed in the previous years and aim to better reflect the shift of business of the Multilateral Fund from individual investment activities to strategic sector and national ODS phaseout plans.
3. In 2004, 13 annual programmes associated to existing multi-year agreements were submitted and approved out of 13 planned in the approved table of World Bank 2004 performance targets, allowing the Bank to meet one of its two "approval" indicators. 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 19,444 tonnes in ODP consumption and production in 2004. In the context of multi-year projects, the indicator of ODS consumption levels achieved and milestone activities completed per annual programmes was achieved. World Bank performance for all four implementation indicators is highlighted in Section IV of this annual report.
4. The World Bank performed relatively well in terms of the three "administrative" indicators for 2004. The 2003 Progress Report was submitted in time. In its 2004 Business Plan, the Bank committed to submit to the Executive Committee 100 percent of PCRs for the number of projects completed in the 2004 PCR reporting period. In 2004, 28 individual investment projects completed and a total of 25 PCRs in the same period were submitted, meaning that the Bank achieved this target by 89 percent. The Bank met the PCR target set with the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer by 84 percent.
5. 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. 2004 outcomes in relation to these traditional indicators are also provided in Section IV.

Table I-1: Annual Summary

Year Approved	No. of Approvals *	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	-3,082,021	24,133,065	100%	98,914	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	75	97%	3,553	3,903	110%	0	0	0%	50,409,887	-6,886,746	43,192,537	99%	330,605	145,056	3,655,461	-675,547
1996	54	53	98%	3,611	3,318	92%	0	0	0%	34,252,428	-5,032,389	29,184,983	100%	35,056	35,056	4,452,817	-621,460
1997	92	86	93%	16,729	15,630	93%	11,739	11,739	100%	63,042,202	-4,368,791	49,733,796	85%	8,939,615	4,817,570	7,823,487	-561,102
1998	57	52	91%	8,796	8,541	97%	5,826	5,826	100%	41,105,054	-1,635,258	36,557,615	93%	2,912,181	1,168,709	4,780,697	-196,434
1999	72	64	89%	8,008	6,740	84%	11,468	11,468	100%	58,562,577	6,098,335	62,955,527	97%	1,705,385	992,188	6,198,688	396,474
2000	67	55	82%	2,981	3,162	106%	8,793	8,793	100%	38,425,604	-496,665	36,208,274	95%	1,720,665	686,028	3,744,868	-63,746
2001	28	25	89%	6,067	5,887	97%	7,864	7,868	100%	48,091,203	6,525,423	49,996,738	92%	4,619,888	4,405,868	4,434,398	588,481
2002	30	23	77%	6,391	5,578	87%	7,173	7,175	100%	64,668,387	-276,819	43,100,066	67%	21,291,502	20,036,554	5,627,501	-35,986
2003	22	16	73%	3,946	3,767	95%	7,421	7,421	100%	68,609,603	3,520,843	37,562,223	52%	34,568,223	19,350,862	5,474,660	264,063
2004	26	0	0%	4,451	0	0%	16,083	11,357	71%	75,554,839	1,625,000	14,693,200	19%	62,486,639	36,650,065	5,829,594	121,875
Sub-Total	665	589	89%	93,676	86,218	92%	77,566	72,847	94%	644,970,191	-11,189,083	495,072,436	78%	138,708,672	88,287,955	52,022,171	-621,917
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
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	158	150	95%	105	18	17%	0	0	0%	20,376,626	-6,914,893	12,560,970	93%	900,763	438,653	11,056,760	-1,288,489
TOTAL	866	782	90%	95,705	88,493	92%	77,566	72,847	94%	689,346,838	-22,056,041	527,681,362	79%	139,609,434	88,726,609	63,623,145	-1,974,012

* Does not include the 5 transferred and 90 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)

6. 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\$638,382,710. The amounts allocated for institutional strengthening and country program development are US\$4,686,360 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	28	97%	2,383,906	-756,174	1,553,232	95%	74,500	74,500
Demonstration Projects	3	1	33%	1,404,598	-181,550	940,658	77%	282,390	128,408
Institutional Strengthening Projects	25	17	68%	4,686,360	-132,949	3,561,344	78%	992,067	509,957
Investment Projects	512	454	89%	638,382,710	-10,499,151	491,918,810	78%	135,964,749	86,922,860
Project Preparation	250	246	98%	29,207,262	-7,591,026	21,280,736	98%	335,500	221,000
Technical Assistance Projects	43	32	74%	12,596,002	-2,514,957	8,120,816	81%	1,960,229	869,884
Training Projects	4	4	100%	686,000	-380,234	305,766	100%	0	0
Total	866	782	90%	689,346,838	-22,056,041	527,681,362	79%	139,609,434	88,726,609

* Excludes Closed and Transferred Projects.

C. Multi-year Agreements

7. The World Bank's portfolio of multi-year projects continued to grow in 2004 with the Executive Committee approval of a new CFC phaseout plan (NCPP) for Antigua and Barbuda, a national methyl bromide phaseout plan for Thailand, a CFC production closure project in Venezuela and a TCA production phaseout strategy in China. These new approvals were on top of the approval of 13 annual plans for ongoing multi-year projects for ODS production and consumption phaseout in Argentina, the Bahamas, China, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand and Turkey. All Bank client countries met their annual consumption or production reduction obligations for annual programs covering 2003, and, where the data is already available, 2004.

8. Antigua and Barbuda is the third low volume consumption (LVC) country to implement an NCPP with the World Bank. The NCPP was approved at the 44th Executive Committee meeting and the first stage of implementation will be the development of terms of references (TORs) for the staff of the project management unit, for technical experts to update training manuals, and for consultants to undertake surveys of refrigerators and MACs in the country. This would enable Antigua and Barbuda to establish a PMU and engage experts and consultants to start implementation of the project in 2005. Experience gained with the Terminal Phaseout Plan in the Bahamas will be used to inform the Antigua and Barbuda NCPP as both countries share some similar circumstances in terms of CFC consumption.

9. The phaseout of controlled uses of methyl bromide continues to be a challenge for the Bank's clients, which has prompted the Bank to work with countries on strategies that will gradually reduce country reliance on MB in certain sectors while identifying feasible alternatives in view of specific country economic and environmental conditions, the existing regulatory framework and Montreal Protocol compliance targets. Thailand received US\$2.9 million in funds by the MLF in December 2004 for its second multi-year project, a national methyl bromide phaseout plan. The plan will help the country achieve a complete phaseout of MB for non-QPS applications by 2013.

10. Future global CFC production trends will be further impacted due to two important events in 2004 in terms of multi-year projects. The United States and China agreed on an Accelerated Phaseout Plan (APP) whereby the USA will provide China US\$10 million in funds to move forward CFC, CTC and halon 1301 production phaseout under current production closure projects under Bank implementation. The result will be a dramatic drop in CFC supply by 2007 where only 400 ODP tonnes can be produced, and a maximum amount of 200 tonnes of this exported. For halon 1301, there will be a drop to 200 ODP tonnes for global supply from China in 2006.

11. In addition, a new country will close 10,226 tonnes of CFC production through US\$16.5 million in financial assistance approved at the 44th Executive Committee Meeting. Venezuela now joins China, India and Argentina as a Bank client country undertaking a CFC production closure project. It will end CFC production by the end of 2006 per its recent agreement with the Executive Committee. With this approval, the total amount of CFC that will have been taken away from the global supply through projects under Bank implementation from 1999 to 2009 will be over 80,000 ODP tonnes.

12. Ongoing national and sector ODS phaseout plans progressed well in 2004 with several countries having successfully moved from a focus on institutional arrangements and setting up implementation modalities, to actual implementation. Within the NCPPs for Malaysia and Thailand, for example, implementation of projects is underway in several sectors. Group coordinators have been contracted to manage the servicing sector projects which employ vouchers to distribute equipment to service shops. Disbursement particularly under the Malaysia NCPP has increased significantly and the project component addressing the MAC sector is expected to be completed in 2005.

13. In Thailand, implementation of the solvent sector component of the NCPP commenced at the end of 2004. Thailand, Malaysia and the Philippines have developed, or are in later stages of developing their MDI strategies. For the manufacturing sector, NCPPs for Malaysia, Thailand, the Philippines, Turkey and Ecuador as well as the China foam sector plan have all seen the signing of subgrant agreements with beneficiaries and commencement of subproject implementation.

14. The MAC sector plan for Indonesia (which is now part of the country's NCPP) is also underway with six workshops carried out in Jakarta, Bandung, and Surabaya for 235 service shop owners in 2004. A national workshop was held in 2004 and a promotional program was launched during the commemoration of International Ozone Day. The first version of a standard inspection manual for identification of refrigerant type in the MAC unit was produced and distributed to trainees of the Train-the-Trainers program in September 2005.

15. In 2004, the issue of low disbursement rates remained for a few NCPPs. As was the case last year, the low disbursement rate is attributable to the delay in putting all components into place for implementing more complex activities, such as the voucher schemes in Malaysia, Thailand and the Philippines. As mentioned above, Malaysia and Thailand have now launched their servicing sector projects and disbursement rates have already started to increase. The Philippines is integrating its approach to phasing out CFC in the servicing sector into its larger certification and accreditation scheme for the servicing sector. There are four Government agencies responsible for the implementation of the RAC and MAC servicing sector component of the NCPP. The need for coordination of various rules, policies and programs prior to launching this component has pushed back the implementation launch date.

16. An additional cause of delay appears to be linked to different sources of policy and implementation advice received by countries at different times as well as additional time needed to manage the inputs and missions of different actors. In countries where more than one implementing agency is involved in implementation, it appears that joint missions would reduce the amount of preparatory work by the country and would avoid the possibility of diverging advice and promote agreement on dealing with implementation issues. In cases where the outside input is from an agency that is not directly linked to the project (i.e., not included in the agreement between the country and the Executive Committee), there should be consultation with the designated lead Implementing Agency to ensure that the input provided does not cause the country to depart from its commitments as per already approved annual programmes.

17. During an evaluation mission conducted by the MLF Secretariat, Thailand and the Philippines received direct advice by the MLF Secretariat evaluation team on NCPP implementation. This advice was somewhat contradictory to already agreed implementation plans which, in the case of the Philippines, subsequently led to slight delays. The Bank has agreed with its clients that external advice and suggestions can be helpful to countries, however, it must be provided in the correct context. If recommendations are well-placed, technically sound and necessary, then these should not be made bilaterally to the country but in the broader framework of the project, to the lead implementing agency, co-implementing agencies and the country. In addition, roles and responsibilities of various agencies under the MLF in the context of implementing NCPPs and sector plans should be made clear to countries by all agencies. These recommendations come in the interest of avoiding delays in future project implementation.

18. Nonetheless, despite some delays and lower disbursement rates than planned for some plans, the most significant 2004 accomplishment is that all Bank client countries with ongoing NCPPs and sector plans have met their compliance targets with the Montreal Protocol to date, indicating that the policy components of the projects are moving forward effectively. The World Bank is working closely with its clients to address the speed of disbursement and other implementation issues in order to match the positive trends in policy development with faster subproject implementation.

19. The Bank organized a second NCPP regional meeting where representatives from Thailand, the Philippines, Indonesia, China, Malaysia and Vietnam convened to share experiences and exchange information. A result of this workshop was further clarity on initiating the voucher scheme and both Malaysia and Thailand, have as a result, started implementation of the voucher approach. The Bank plans on holding a third meeting in 2005 to address, among others, challenges in NCPP implementation that may have led to slow disbursement and reporting and monitoring to flag early on any implementation issues. In the meantime, client countries have on their own initiative sought assistance from each other on specific issues. For instance, the Philippines provided technical support to Thailand in customs training activities.

20. The World Bank's annual Financial Agents workshop has been another venue for providing support to clients that are implementing multi-year projects on policy enhancement, development of comprehensive approaches to addressing specific sectors, and information reporting and sharing. As the needs of its clients have shifted, the Bank has also refocused the agenda of the workshop to draw together country practitioners, international experts and other stakeholders to discuss issues pertinent to the implementation of sector and national ODS plans. Table I-3 presents a summary of multi-year agreements for projects under World Bank implementation.

Table I-3: Multiple-Year Projects

Country	Sector Plan/National ODS Phase-Out Plan (Title)	Date Approved (Original Approval)	Planned Date of Completion (Completion of the entire plan)	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	Dec-08	97,300	69,400	-	1.80	1.80	-	-	-	-
Argentina	CFC production closure plan	Nov-02	Dec-09	8,300,000	4,300,000	500,000	-	-	-	3,020	3,016	3,016
Bahamas	Terminal CFC Phaseout Plan for The Bahamas	Dec-01	Dec-09	560,000	440,000	240,000	66.00	36.00	-	-	-	-
China	Halon Sector	Dec-97	Dec-10	62,000,000	49,800,000	45,786,000	24,480	7,170	3,912	30,060	11,970	5,053
China	CFC Production Sector	Mar-99	Dec-10	150,000,000	98,000,000	69,400,000	-	-	-	44,931	25,300	25,285
China	Foam Sector	Dec-01	Dec-10	53,846,000	44,316,000	25,650,500	14,143	11,666	11,666	-	-	-
China	TCA Sector	Jul-04	Jul-15	2,100,000	1,400,000	-	-	-	-	113	113	106
China	CTC/PA Sector	Nov-02	Dec-10	65,000,000	38,000,000	30,400,000	11,160.2	5,063.0	5,063.0	52,162	54,857	52,353
Ecuador	National CFC phase-out plan	Dec-03	Dec-08	1,689,800	1,216,645	40,465	246.0	235.0	143	-	-	-
India	CFC production sector gradual phase-out project	Nov-99	Jan-10	82,000,000	57,850,000	50,710,000	-	-	-	22,588	13,176	13,069
India	CTC phase-out plan for the consumption and production sectors	Jul-03	Jan-10	38,100,954	18,100,000	-	11,505.00	11,505.00	-	11,553	11,553	-
Indonesia	Phase-out of residual CFCs in the foam sector	Apr-04	Dec-07	2,957,564	1,725,000	100,000	352	352	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	Refrigeration sector phase-out plan: MAC servicing sector	Nov-02	Dec-08	4,317,000	4,064,400	2,717,100	915	585	-	-	-	-

Country	Sector Plan/National ODS Phase-Out Plan (Title)	Date Approved (Original Approval)	Planned Date of Completion (Completion of the entire plan)	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*
Malaysia	National CFC phaseout plan	Dec-01	Dec-09	11,517,005	8,470,405	2,585,141	1,910.51	1,188.51		-	-	-
Philippines	National CFC phase out plan	Nov-02	Nov-10	10,216,876	6,895,962	649,985	2,017.60	1,810.00		-	-	-
Thailand	National CFC phaseout plan	Dec-01	Dec-09	14,728,626	12,392,026	1,774,796	3,107.5	2,332.52	1358	-	-	-
Thailand	National methyl bromide phase-out plan	Dec-04	Dec-12	2,901,600	546,991	-	241.8	183.1		-	-	-
Turkey	CFC Phase-out plan for Turkey	Dec-01	Dec-09	9,000,000	7,750,000	5,957,273	977	316	258	-	-	-
Venezuela	Phased reduction and closure of the entire CFC production	Dec-04	Dec-08	16,500,000	3,300,000	-	-	-	-	4,400	4,400	3,564

* Reporting year is 2004.

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

Antigua Barbuda	CFC phase-out management plan	WB is working closely with the Government to establish a legal agreement for channelling funding to the country. WB will work closely with the country on ground work required for supporting implementation. This includes development of TORs for all PMU staff, TORs for technical experts to update training manuals, and TORs for consultants to undertake surveys of refrigerators and MACs in the country.
Argentina	CFC production closure plan	Project underway and production targets met for 2002, 2003 and 2004. Sub-grant Agreement signed between the GOA and FIASA in November 2004. Comprehensive study on conditions of the market for FIASA undertaken. Three monitoring activities were implemented during 2004, in order to verify FIASA's compliance with the 2004 CFC production agreed caps. Equipment to be procured for UEPRO in order to facilitate monitoring activities related to CFC production of CFC in 2005.
Bahamas	Terminal CFC Phaseout Plan for The Bahamas	Grant Agreement between Bank and the Bahamas effective as of Jun. 04. Disbursement of funds from first tranche made on a retroactive basis upon approval of Progress Report and CFC consumption verification report. Audited account of expenditures and verification report confirmed that the Bahamas met all commitments, as per Excom agreement. Implementation of activities is ongoing as per 2004-2005 Biennial Work Plan. These include, among others, training of customs officials, training of technicians of refrigeration servicing centers, public awareness activities, and policy and regulatory monitoring and control. Disbursement of funds for 2nd tranche will take place once all activities in biennial work plan are completed and verified, and once CFC consumption verification report approved by ExCom.
China	Halon Sector	From the initial number of 14 Halon plants, 12 halon 1211 production plants were closed and dismantled completely, and production and capacity was reduced at 2 remaining halon 1211 production plants. Out of a total of 72 halon fire fighting extinguisher manufacturers originally identified as potential beneficiaries, 14 enterprises signed contracts to close extinguisher production, and 44 enterprises signed contracts to convert manufacturing lines for fire extinguishers from halon to non-ODS extinguishers. 52 of 58 enterprises completed closure/conversions projects, and the rest are presently implementing closure/conversions. Four additional equipment manufacturers were found to be operating without valid licenses and were shut down in 2001 without funding. Out of a total of 22 originally identified halon fire fighting systems manufacturers, 13 enterprises signed contracts to convert manufacturing of halon fire extinguishing systems; 4 of these are completed, and the rest are presently implementing conversions. There are currently 14 remaining fire extinguisher manufacturing enterprises and 9 fire extinguishing system enterprises who have not yet been addressed. A total of 45 TA activities
China	CFC Production Sector	Annual Program completed. CFC production verified and confirmed to be within target. 2005 Annual Programme approved at the 45th ExCom.
China	Foam Sector	For the 2002AP, three ODS conversion projects will be completed by Jun. 05 and all associated TA activities have completed. Three conversion projects are expected to be completed by Jun. 06 under the 2003AP. All TA activities completed. Six conversion contracts under the 2004AP signed within 2004 and are expected to be completed by Dec. 07. Conversion contracts are under preparation for the 2005AP. According to the newly approved CFC/Halon accelerated phaseout plan, all remaining conversion contracts will be signed within 2005 to meet the zero phaseout target by Dec. 31, 2007 in the foam sector.
China	TCA Sector	Sector plan will be implemented in two stages (2004-08 and 2009-15). Scope of first stage includes: complete dismantling of production facilities of TCA 1 and TCA 3 upon sector plan approval; closure of TCA production in TCA 2 once sector plan approved, dismantling of production facility; control of TCA production in TCA 4 to reduce TCA production to 79 tonnes ODP by 2005; and various policy measures and TA activities along with production phase-out. Policy actions include: banning newly-built equipment which produce TCA; production quota license for TCA; import quota license; and sales registration license for TCA. TA activities will concentrate on strengthening overall institutional framework and management, M&E capabilities of participating institutions. Current activities include preparation of Project Implementation Manual and TORs for TA activities by SEPA. TCA production in 2004 has been verified.
China	CTC/PA Sector	CTC production: So far, of the 17 original CTC producers, 11 CTC producers remain. For PA companies, of the 8 CR companies, 4 have been closed in 2004, 1 will be closed in 2005 and 3 will modify their production lines to reduce emission. Closure contracts have been signed with 10 CP-70 producers and all of them have been closed by the end of Jan. 2005. CTC production and consumption as PA in 2004 has been verified and confirmed to be within targets.

Ecuador	National CFC phase-out plan	SGAs with two enterprises signed and sub-projects fully underway. Two train-the-trainers seminars on good practices in refrigeration completed Sep. 04. Training of refrigeration technicians and customs officers will start early next year. Import quota system for all ODS is in place as of May 04.
India	CFC production sector gradual phase-out project	Annual Programme satisfactorily implemented with compliance of CY2004 CFC production targets. Disbursement to the CFC producing enterprises on target. Implementation of TA component has been slow primarily due to staffing problems at the PMU and Ozone Cell and disconnected oversight by UNEP. In November 2004, a new Coordinator was hired and provided initial training by the Bank and by UNEP. There have been a number of discussions between the Bank and UNEP and it was agreed that Performance Indicators would need to be re-worded to clearly define specific outputs and outcomes and UNEP's oversight role under this project.
India	CTC phase-out plan for the consumption and production sectors	There were no targets or limits for CTC consumption and production for 2003 and 2004. Activities under the PA sector and chemical solvents are to be implemented through the Bank. Project appraisal was completed in Mar.; negotiations in Aug. and project signing took place in Dec. 04. Some preliminary project activities were initiated. In 2004, two consumption sector workshops were held. Enterprises were informed of the eligibility criteria, procedures, and other requirements for accessing grant resources provided by the MLF and project proposals were submitted to the Ozone Cell for review. Similarly, two workshops for the CTC producers were held in 2004. An informal arrangement regarding production quota distribution and MLF resource allocation among producers was reached and will be formalized in 2005. Preparation of the draft verification framework is on track and verification framework is expected to be completed in 2005.
Indonesia	Phase-out of residual CFCs in the foam sector	Subgrant Agreement between Group Coordinator and Ministry of Environment for implementation of foam sector investment activities signed in Nov. 04. Confirmation from potential enterprises joining the program expected to be received in early 2005. Sector Plan Management and Coordination Unit will coordinate policy and regulatory activities. For the non-investment component (public awareness and technical assistance), MoE will request 3 qualified firms to send expressions of interest.
Indonesia	Refrigeration sector phase-out plan: MAC servicing sector	2003 AP completed successfully. TA activities under 2004 AP concentrate on: (a) strengthening overall institutional framework for phase-out; (b) regulatory support; (c) public awareness, (d) management, monitoring and evaluation and enhancement of capabilities of participating institutions under PMU; (e) project implementation that will be subcontracted to an independent institution, and, (f) information exchange. Activities carried out in the first implementation program are as follow: (i) Workshops to MAC service shop personnel involved in implementation of phase-out activities. (ii) National Workshop. (iii) Promotional program was launched during the commemoration of International Ozone Day (iv) Train the trainer program. (v) Development of Standard Inspection Manual. (vi) Development and printing of pamphlets. (vii) Training.
Malaysia	National CFC phaseout plan	Significant progress in the implementation of NCPP. Country met its commitments to the Montreal Protocol, as demonstrated by its 2003 and 2004 consumption reports. Achievements for 2004 included near completion of conversion projects in the foam sector, significant progress in the conversion of the MAC servicing sector, development of final proposals for the solvent sector, and completion of multiple public awareness and dissemination activities. Disbursement rates have increased as all parties involved become increasingly proficient in the process of project preparation, appraisal and verification.
Philippines	National CFC phase out plan	PMU completely staffed in 2004. MDI strategy finalized Apr. 04 and corresponding admin. order signed Jun. 04. Technical specs for servicing sector equipment identified and equipment suppliers accredited. Notice of Award issued for equipment procurement for training centers in Dec. 04. Activities underway. For manufacturing, 8 project proposals endorsed by DENR to the FI for appraisal. 2 SGAs signed. FI conducted orientation mtg for enterprises on procurement and disbursement procedures. Code of Practice finalized. 222 trainers trained for RAC/MAC. 25 technicians trained to participate in Voucher System pilot. 2005 plan includes commencement of wider servicing sector activities after completion of pilot phase, training of technicians, procurement for pilot reclamation facility and completion of several manufacturing sector projects.

Thailand	National CFC phaseout plan	Delays in implementation of initial activities were due to required amendments to the Grant Agreement between Thailand and the Bank, difficulties in establishing mechanisms for the flow of funds, and trouble signing agreements with beneficiary enterprises. With regards to phaseout activities in the solvent sector, SGA signed with one enterprise and baseline equipment disposed of. EGAT is the final enterprise that will be converted in this sector. SGA signed. PMU developed a group sub-project proposal for the MAC service sector. As of Dec. 04, approximately 600 vouchers were hand-on certified MAC service shops. Vouchers for the rest will be continuing in 2005.
Thailand	National methyl bromide phase-out plan	Consultation workshop will be held early in 2005 to present final strategy to stakeholders. Grant Agreement between the WB and Thailand expected to be amended in the first semester of 2005. Talks between the Bank, DOA and DIW have started, and mechanisms for project implementation are being put into place.
Turkey	CFC Phase-out plan for Turkey	Under the first tranche, conversion of 61 SMEs and first phase of training part completed. Second phase of training is to begin. R&R part is under implementation. For chillers, chiller conversion of 2 companies completed. Conversion of 13 SMEs completed under the 2003 AP and training part of RSP and customs training implementation started in 2003. Installation of R&R part started in 2003. Chiller conversion of 3 companies completed. For activities under the 2004 AP, 3 SME contracts signed in 2004. Second phase of training is planned to continue along with implementation of R&R and customs training. 4 companies contracted for chiller conversion in 04.
Venezuela	Phased reduction and closure of the entire CFC production	TOR for the verification audit of 2004 production prepared, audit completed in May 2005 and Grant Agreement signed with PRODUVEN and FONDOIN in May 2005.

D. Sector Phaseout by Country

21. The Bank 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.

22. The complete conversion of the commercial refrigeration sector in China is expected in 2005 after the implementation of a series of individual projects and one group project. As of the end of 2004, all commercial refrigeration compressor projects were completed with the exception of the last group project which will consolidate the five remaining enterprises producing CFC-based compressors into two plants. By the end of the project, the Government of China will have put into place its policy for this sector.

23. In 2004, the Government of Indonesia received US\$371,910 in MLF assistance under the Bank for the policy and technical assistance component of a larger national strategy for phasing out the use of CFC in the aerosol sector. Although this is one-time funding, the country will also receive MLF assistance through UNDP for the aerosol sector. Together, these will be subsumed under the country's new NCPP which comprises several ODS phaseout individual and multi-year sector plans under different implementing agencies.

24. The Government of Pakistan received US\$1.126 million to completely phase out CFC consumption in the refrigeration manufacturing sector in 2004. This project will address 32 enterprises of varying size. Finally, the Government of Philippines received approval of US\$330,000 in technical assistance funds to implement a national methyl bromide phaseout strategy. By 2008, the Philippines will have phased out all methyl bromide controlled uses per the strategy. These three new projects under Bank implementation join the Jordan National ODS Phaseout Plan which is ongoing and also considered a "one-off" project.

II. PROJECT COMPLETIONS SINCE LAST REPORT

Projects completed during this reporting period (January 1, 2004 to December 31, 2004) are highlighted in Table II-1 below.

A. ODP Phased Out Since Last Report

25. The total quantity of ODP phased out in association with the 41 projects completed during the reporting period, including one institutional strengthening project, amounts to 10,746 tonnes ODP. Of this phaseout, 8,264 tonnes ODP was achieved in 2004. This figure also excludes phaseout that occurred at enterprises that have completed a component of an ongoing project and have already phased out CFC consumption for that component. Phaseout from ongoing projects in 2004 and one closed project is 11,179.8 ODP tonnes. Completed projects in Table II-1 are 59 percent disbursed, leaving a current balance of US\$31.79 million. Ninety-four percent of this balance is for multi-year projects with completed annual programs.

B. Non-Investment Project Completions Since Last Report

26. Country Programs: Funding for the preparation of a country program update in Tunisia was approved by the Executive Committee in April 2004. Terms of reference for the consultants were prepared as well as other preliminary work. Completion is expected in 2005.

27. Technical Assistance: There were no new completions in 2004 for technical assistance projects.

28. Training: In 2004, the Bank hosted its Eighth Annual Financial Agents Workshop for country counterparts who are responsible for project execution, its financial agents, as well as for government officials, in view of their increasing prominence in project implementation through sector and national ODS phaseout plans. The workshop, whose theme was “An Eye on 2005 Compliance: Consolidating Our Work for Results,” was voted the most successful to date by participants. Discussions centered on how to strengthen coordination between various stakeholders in order to meet 2005 compliance targets for CFC, halon, carbon tetrachloride and methyl bromide. Financial agents, Government representatives and World Bank task team members participated in a “role play” on how vouchers might be utilized in the servicing sector to phase out CFC consumption and to delineate respective roles when implementing a specific type of program. Other compliance issues, such as consistent data reporting between annual plans, proposals, and Article 7 requirements, were also touched upon.

Table II-1: Project Completions During Reporting Period

Project Name	Region	Project Number						ODP Phased Out*	Date Approved	Date of First Disbursement	Date of Completion (Actual)	Date of Financial Completion	Approved Funding	Adjustment (US\$)	Funds Disbursed (US\$)	% Funds Disbursed	Balance	Planned Commitment in Cur. Year (US\$)
Conversion from CFC-11, CFC-12, CFC-113 and MCF into HCFC for technical aerosols at Electroquimica Delta	LAC	ARG	ARS	36	INV	128	60	Mar-02	Aug-04	Dec-04		264,000	0	190,080	72	73,920	73,920	
Elimination of CFCs in the manufacturing plants of domestic refrigerators of Frimetel, Rosario	LAC	ARG	REF	19	INV	44	90	May-96	Mar-98	Sep-04	Oct-04	1,855,000	0	1,855,000	100	0		
Conversion from MCF used as solvent to aqua based cleaning at Argelite La Rioja, SA; CIMCAM, SA; Grimoldi, SA; Heliodino SAIC; Integral Metalurgica, SA; Orbis Mertig SAIC; Trosh, SA Unisol, SA and Buffalo, S.A.	LAC	ARG	SOL	28	INV	91	2	Jul-99	Feb-01	Mar-04	Mar-04	272,157	-55,440	88,550	41	128,167		
Montreal Protocol implementation programme - phase II	LAC	CHI	MUS	19	INV	14	216	May-96	Dec-98	Dec-04		1,000,000	0	1,000,000	100	0		
Montreal Protocol implementation programme (Phase II, second tranche)	LAC	CHI	MUS	26	INV	37	203	Nov-98	Dec-00	Dec-04		2,800,000	-1,000,000	1,605,995	89	194,005	194,005	
Replacement of CFC-113 as solvent in the silicone coating process of needles and catheters at Laboratorios Rymco	LAC	COL	SOL	31	INV	45	8	Jul-00	Dec-02	Dec-04	Dec-04	81,579	0	81,579	100	0		
Conversion of polyurethane slabstock manufacture from CFC-11 to liquid carbon dioxide technology at Shenyin Polyurethane Xinzhuang Plant	ASP	CPR	FOA	27	INV	274	86	Mar-99	Jan-01	Nov-04		536,403	0	456,426	85	79,977	79,977	
Conversion of polyurethane slabstock manufacture from CFC-11 to liquid carbon dioxide technology at Jiangsu Haimen Foam plant	ASP	CPR	FOA	27	INV	277	73	Mar-99	Jan-01	Aug-04	Dec-04	454,790	0	454,790	100	0		
Conversion of polyurethane slabstock manufacture from CFC-11 to liquid carbon dioxide technology in Putuo Zhujiajian Rubber and Plastic Plant	ASP	CPR	FOA	27	INV	281	112	Mar-99	Jan-01	Jul-04		525,483	0	501,847	96	23,636	23,636	
Conversion of polyurethane slabstock manufacture from CFC-11 to liquid carbon dioxide technology at Shanghai Shenyin Polyurethane Baoshan Plant	ASP	CPR	FOA	27	INV	284	76	Mar-99	Jan-01	Oct-04		473,480	0	382,257	81	91,224	91,224	

Project Name	Region	Project Number	ODP Phased Out*	Date Approved	Date of First Disbursement	Date of Completion (Actual)	Date of Financial Completion	Approved Funding	Adjustment (US\$)	Funds Disbursed (US\$)	% Funds Disbursed	Balance	Planned Commitment in Cur. Year (US\$)
Conversion of polyurethane slabstock manufacture from CFC-11 to liquid carbon dioxide technology at Chengdu Jinjiang Foam General Plant	ASP	CPR FOA 27 INV 285	89	Mar-99	Jan-01	Aug-04	Nov-04	554,470	0	554,470	100	0	
Conversion of polyurethane slabstock manufacture from CFC-11 to liquid carbon dioxide technology in Changzhou Huangfa Co. Ltd., Foam Plant	ASP	CPR FOA 28 INV 293	71	Jul-99	Jan-01	Jun-04		440,461	0	396,415	90	44,046	44,046
Conversion of polyurethane slabstock manufacture from CFC-11 to liquid carbon dioxide technology at Qijing Plastic No. 2 Plant	ASP	CPR FOA 31 INV 358	99	Jul-00	Apr-03	Sep-04		600,066	0	535,000	89	65,066	65,066
Conversion of polyurethane slabstock manufacture from CFC-11 to liquid carbon dioxide technology at Wuxian Polyurethane Foam Plant	ASP	CPR FOA 31 INV 361	80	Jul-00	Dec-03	Oct-04		498,400	0	443,655	89	54,745	54,745
Conversion of polyurethane slabstock manufacture from CFC-11 to liquid carbon dioxide technology at Nantong Xinyuan Foam Plant	ASP	CPR FOA 31 INV 362	82	Jul-00	May-03	Oct-04	Dec-04	510,860	0	510,860	100	0	
Sector plan for phase-out of CFC-11 in the China foam sector: 2004 annual programme	ASP	CPR FOA 41 INV 405	2,500	Dec-03	Dec-04	Dec-04		10,903,000	0	310,000	3	10,593,000	8,474,400
Sector plan for halon phase-out in China: 2004 annual programme	ASP	CPR HAL 41 INV 404	0	Dec-03	Sep-04	Dec-04		1,200,000	0	120,000	10	1,080,000	864,000
Phase out the production and consumption of CTC for process agent and other non-identified uses (phase I): 2003 annual programme	ASP	CPR PAG 39 INV 402	2,638	Apr-03	Oct-03	Apr-04		20,000,000	0	20,000,000	100	0	
Replacement of CFC-12 refrigerant with HCFC-22 in the manufacture of small open type compressors at Wuhan Commercial Machinery Factory	ASP	CPR REF 28 INV 298	104	Jul-99	Dec-00	Sep-04	Sep-04	1,457,583	0	1,457,583	100	0	
Replacement of CFC-12 refrigerant with HCFC-22 in the manufacture of small and medium sized open type compressors at Zhejiang Commercial Machinery Factory	ASP	CPR REF 28 INV 300	252	Jul-99	Dec-00	Sep-04	Sep-04	1,710,295	0	1,710,295	100	0	

Project Name	Region	Project Number					ODP Phased Out*	Date Approved	Date of First Disbursement	Date of Completion (Actual)	Date of Financial Completion	Approved Funding	Adjustment (US\$)	Funds Disbursed (US\$)	% Funds Disbursed	Balance	Planned Commitment in Cur. Year (US\$)
Replacement of CFC-12 refrigerant with HCFC-22 in the manufacture of semi-hermetic compressors at Yueyang Hengli Air-Cool Equipment Co. Ltd.	ASP	CPR	REF	28	INV	303	220	Jul-99	Dec-00	Sep-04	Sep-04	1,951,757	0	1,951,466	100	291	
Renewal of institutional strengthening (phase II)	LAC	ECU	SEV	28	INS	28	0	Jul-99	Dec-01	Apr-04	Apr-04	97,300	0	97,300	100	0	
Sector phase-out plan for elimination of CFCs in the refrigeration (MAC servicing) sector: 2004 annual programme	ASP	IDS	REF	41	INV	156	110	Dec-03		Dec-04		1,347,300	0	0	0	1,347,300	1,347,300
CTC phase-out plan for the consumption and production sectors (first tranche)	ASP	IND	PHA	40	INV	363	0	Jul-03		Jul-04		5,000,000	3,520,843	0	0	8,520,843	1,000,000
CFC production sector gradual phase-out: 2003 annual programme	ASP	IND	PRO	39	INV	361	1,883	Apr-03	Dec-03	Apr-04		6,000,000	0	5,850,000	98	150,000	150,000
Elimination of CFCs in the manufacture of commercial refrigeration equipment at Refrigeration Components and Accessories	ASP	IND	REF	22	INV	110	10	May-97	Aug-01	Mar-04		125,370	0	47,994	38	77,376	2,194
Elimination of CFCs in the manufacture of commercial refrigeration equipment at Hindustan Refrigeration Industries	ASP	IND	REF	22	INV	123	10	May-97	Dec-02	Mar-04		132,320	0	49,000	37	83,320	1,993
Elimination of CFCs in the manufacture of commercial refrigeration equipment at Refrigerators and Home Appliances P. Ltd.	ASP	IND	REF	22	INV	124	11	May-97	Aug-01	Mar-04		147,300	0	47,994	33	99,306	3,402
Elimination of CFCs in the manufacture of domestic refrigerators at Maharaja International Ltd.	ASP	IND	REF	22	INV	125	60	May-97	Dec-02	Jan-04		510,000	-242,993	248,225	93	18,782	
Renewal of the institutional strengthening project	ASP	JOR	SEV	34	INS	73	0	Jul-01	Dec-02	Dec-04	Dec-04	133,333	0	133,333	100	0	
National CFC phase-out plan: 2003 annual work programme	ASP	MAL	PHA	40	INV	149	292	Jul-03		Dec-04		2,013,100	0	0	0	2,013,100	1,500,000
Conversion to CFC-free technology in the manufacture of polyurethane foam at Singer Pakistan Ltd.	ASP	PAK	REF	23	INV	21	18	Nov-97	Dec-02	Jul-04		205,893	0	205,000	100	893	893
National CFC phase-out plan (manufacturing sector): 2004 annual programme	ASP	PHI	PHA	41	INV	71	150	Dec-03		Dec-04		1,877,418	0	0	0	1,877,418	345,420

Project Name	Region	Project Number					ODP Phased Out*	Date Approved	Date of First Disbursement	Date of Completion (Actual)	Date of Financial Completion	Approved Funding	Adjustment (US\$)	Funds Disbursed (US\$)	% Funds Disbursed	Balance	Planned Commitment in Cur. Year (US\$)
Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase III)	ASP	PHI	SEV	36	INS	67	15	Mar-02	Dec-02	Dec-04		181,133	0	179,672	99	1,461	1,461
Conversion from CFC-11 to water-based technology in the manufacture of integral skin and flexible molded polyurethane foam at Siam Chitose	ASP	THA	FOA	31	INV	131	11	Jul-00	Mar-02	May-04		51,795	0	36,893	71	14,902	14,902
Conversion from CFC-11 to water-based technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam at Siam Cargo Containers	ASP	THA	FOA	31	INV	132	23	Jul-00		Aug-04		177,741	0	0	0	177,741	98,119
National CFC phase-out plan: 2003 annual programme	ASP	THA	PHA	41	INV	140	486	Dec-03		Mar-04		4,011,846	0	0	0	4,011,846	1,900,000
Terminal umbrella project to convert CFC-12 commercial refrigeration to HFC-134a, and CFC-11 to HCFC-141b as the blowing agent for foam insulation at 224 small and medium sized enterprises	ASP	THA	REF	25	INV	92	200	Jul-98	Apr-99	Dec-04		750,000	1,881,486	2,265,174	86	366,312	202,140
Conversion to LCD technology in the manufacture of polyurethane flexible foam and HCFC-141b with water in polyurethane rigid foam at Sotim	AFR	TUN	FOA	25	INV	32	95	Jul-98	Nov-00	Dec-04		553,400	0	422,037	76	131,363	131,363
Phaseout of CFC-11 by conversion to liquid carbon dioxide technology in the manufacture of flexible polyurethane foam at Supermousse	AFR	TUN	FOA	26	INV	33	94	Nov-98	Jan-00	Dec-04		529,490	0	422,037	80	107,453	107,453
Total phase-out of CFCs plan: 2004 annual programme	EUR	TUR	PHA	41	INV	81	218	Dec-03	Dec-04	Dec-04		1,000,000	0	636,758	64	363,242	363,242
TOTAL							10,746					72,934,523	4,103,896	45,247,683	59	31,790,736	17,134,901

* Does not include phaseout achieved in 2004 by projects that were considered ongoing in 2004.

III. GLOBAL AND REGIONAL PROJECT HIGHLIGHTS

A. Global Projects

29. The World Bank has no outstanding global projects.

B. Regional Projects

30. The World Bank has no outstanding regional projects.

IV. PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

A. Agency Performance Goals

31. The Executive Committee decided to adopt a new approach to performance indicators in 2003 in view of the need to reflect performance in implementing multi-year agreements while continuing to address individual projects. This new approach includes a set of nine weighted indicators comprised of pre-existing indicators and new indicators. The year 2004 is the first year for which this new approach will be utilized to measure the performance of Implementing Agencies, in accordance with Executive Committee Decision 41/93. These new indicators are classified as approval, implementation and administrative indicators and 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. Agency business plans are also required in terms of new planned activities.

32. "Approval" indicators measure projects that received Executive Committee approval against those planned to be delivered as per multi-year agreements and the 2004 Business Plan. As mentioned previously, 13 annual programmes associated to existing multi-year agreements were submitted and approved out of 13 planned in the approved table (Dec. 42/11) of World Bank 2004 performance targets. In addition, there were five new multi-year projects approved. The planned number of new individual projects for approval was set at 10, and in 2004, 5 new activities were approved, meaning the World Bank accomplished this target by only 50%.

33. There are four "implementation" indicators. Two of these are associated with measuring performance in multi-year projects, namely whether milestone activities and ODS consumption and production levels were achieved as were planned. All annual programmes that were submitted to the Executive Committee in 2004 were approved, indicating that all consumption/production targets were met and that the Committee was satisfied that milestone activities were on track as planned.

34. A third implementation indicator focuses on ODS phased out in individual projects, which is understood to exclude multi-year projects from MLF Secretariat guidance. As per Decision 42/11, the World Bank had targeted 8,076 ODP tonnes of phaseout in 2004 by individual projects based on the understanding from Bank operational staff of what projects were expected to complete in 2004. Based on the annual ODP reductions reported for previous years in comparison to this year's ODS phaseout performance, a total of 4,961 ODP tonnes was phased out by individual World Bank projects (61% of the target).

35. The main reason that the Bank did not meet its target is because of several approaches and decisions that have coincided during the 2004 reporting period and timing issues. Since the 2002 progress reporting period, ODS phaseout for completed components of ongoing projects can be reported in the progress report, per guidance of the MLF Secretariat (because of the need to accurately assess the remaining eligible consumption of countries in light of Executive Committee Decision 35/57). The 2004 phaseout target was set on the basis of expected project completions prior to the 2003 Progress Report and not on expected phaseout alone. The Bank could not take into account phaseout already achieved in 2003 in ongoing projects, as the 2004 Business Plan was submitted before information was received from the Bank regions on phaseout achieved from ongoing projects. Thus, in 2004, it appears that less phaseout was achieved as it was reported in the 2003 progress reporting period.

36. The 2003 Progress Report indicates that 2,716 tonnes of phaseout was from ongoing projects. This additional phaseout occurred due to the Bank's clients' ambitious efforts. In addition due to the Bank stressing the need for financial agents to only report project completion when they are absolutely certain that all requirements have been met under Decision 28/2, project completions were lower than expected – but phaseout continued. Thus, in order to account for this phaseout, the World Bank is claiming it along with new phaseout in 2004 for a total of 7,677 ODP tonnes, meaning that the Bank achieved this implementation indicator by 95 percent.

37. Because the business plan is submitted before the progress report but provides performance targets based on results of the same year of the progress report, there will be a continuous issue in setting accurate targets. Of the projects that did not complete on time, however, most have achieved additional ODS phaseout but, again, this could not be accounted for in the target set through the 2005 Business Plan. In addition, the limitation of having only one indicator that targets ODP phaseout only from individual projects in the new performance indicator approach, is that the overall ODP phaseout performance of the MLF from all MLF projects will no longer be highlighted. The bulk of the phaseout for projects under Bank implementation comes from multi-year projects. In 2004, total ODP phaseout was over 19,000 ODP tonnes.

38. For the fourth implementation indicator, "project completion," the World Bank expected 70 projects to be completed in 2004. This was based on the results of the 2003 Progress Report – projects that did not complete in 2003 as planned, in addition to planned 2004 completions. The figure was then set at 72 per Decision 42/11. The 2004 Progress Report indicates that 40 projects were actually completed. This excludes project preparation, institutional strengthening, and core unit approvals. The delay in completion is attributed to a large number of projects where equipment disposal certificates could not be obtained in time to certify project completion per Decision 28/2. In addition, 32% of the planned project completions were slated for completion in December 2004 and many of these missed the target by a couple of months due to the need to satisfy all three conditions of Decision 28/2.

39. In terms of “administrative” indicators, the Bank met one of the three indicators, timely submission of the 2003 Progress Report and associated responses. The Bank committed to submit to the Executive Committee 100 percent of PCRs for the number of projects completed in the 2004 PCR reporting period in its 2004 Business Plan. In 2004, 28 individual investment projects completed and a total of 25 PCRs in the same period were submitted, meaning that the Bank achieved the target by 89 percent. If applying the target set with the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer of submitting 43 PCRs in 2004, then the Bank met the target by 84%.

40. Speed of financial completion has been added as a new administrative indicator due to the long-standing issue of implementing agencies having completed projects with balances past the twelve month approved period. The Bank had shown that the average number of months from project completion to financial completion was eight months in its 2004 Business Plan for the years 1997-2002. The target set, however, per Decision 42/11, was three months. The Bank’s 2004 Progress Report data indicates that the average duration of project completion to financial completion, including 2004 financial completions, is six months; however if taking only projects that completed financially in 2004, twelve months was needed. Table IV-1 summarizes the World Bank’s performance relative to indicators per Decision 42/11 on the Bank’s 2004 Business Plan.

Table IV-1: World Bank Performance Goals

Category of Performance Indicator	Item	Weighting	2004 Target	2004 Actual
Approval	Number of annual programmes of existing multi-year agreements approved vs. those planned	20	13/13	18
Approval	Number of individual projects/activities (investment projects, RMPs, halon banks, TAS) approved vs. those planned	20	10/10	5
Implementation	Milestone activities completed (e.g., policy measures, regulatory assistance)/ODS levels achieved for approved multi-year annual tranches vs. those planned	20	15/15	15
Implementation	ODS phased-out for individual projects vs. those planned per progress reports	5	8,076 MT ODP	4,961 MT ODP plus 2,716 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	5	72	40
Implementation	Percentage of policy/regulatory assistance completed vs. that planned	10	N/A	All countries with WB multiyr projects in compliance and targets met per APs submitted and approved
Administrative	Speed of financial completion vs. that required per progress report completion dates	10	3 months	12 months
Administrative	Timely submission of project completion reports vs. those agreed	5	100%	84%
Administrative	Timely submission of progress reports and responses unless otherwise agreed	5	100%	100%

41. According to Decision 41/93, traditional indicators of performance were to be maintained for trend analysis. The 2004 outcomes are thus highlighted in the following paragraphs in terms of 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. Table IV-2 summarizes the World Bank's performance relative to indicators on delivery speed, ODP phaseout and cost-effectiveness established for the business planning process.

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	Overall
Delivery Speed	Signing	Mos.	48	35	30	21	15	13	15	13	11	10	8	11	12	0	18
	First Disb.	Mos.	47	43	35	27	22	22	27	21	21	22	17	15	9	3	25
	Last Disb.	Mos.	52	59	55	58	52	52	44	35	45	36	23	0	0	0	50
ODP Phaseout	Amount	Percentage	77	100	117	103	100	92	96	100	98	102	99	95	98	56	94
	Speed	Mos.	62	56	43	50	39	40	38	32	37	33	19	23	15	19	38
Cost Effective	Average	US\$ per Kg ODP	8.61	0.92	11.43	3.03	9.70	7.24	1.97	2.37	2.69	3.09	3.48	3.51	5.47	3.14	3.15

42. Based on data from the 2004 Progress Report, the actual net emissions is calculated to be 8,643 tonnes. Actual cost of project preparation in 2004 was US\$165,000 (excluding support costs), or, 0.22 percent of investment project approvals in 2004. Overall speed of ODS phaseout was, in 2004, 38 months. Actual overall speed of first disbursement is 25 months.

43. Twenty-two investment projects worth a total of US\$76,714,339 (with an additional US\$5,915,356 in support costs) were submitted and approved in 2004. These projects will result in the phaseout of 20,404 ODP tons (including the phaseout of multi-year projects associated with the tranches approved in 2004). The average cost-effectiveness of the projects approved in 2004 is US\$3.76/kg ODP.

44. The Bank completed 3 non-investment projects in the reporting period. The overall speed of first disbursement is 8 months at the end of 2004. Overall speed of completion is 37 months by the end of the reporting period. Total funds disbursed for non-investment activities (excluding demonstration projects) in 2004 are US\$574,727.

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

Indicator	Measure	Unit	1991-93	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Overall
Speed of Delivery	1st Disb.	Mos.	21	14	19	5	7	35	27	25	29	12	7	8	17
	To Completion	Mos.	33	24	28	n/a	14	79	75	26	45	31	24	26	37

B. Cumulative Completed Investment Projects

45. Since 1991, the World Bank's cumulative total of completed investment projects has grown to 454, resulting in the reduction in consumption of 83,579 tonnes ODP and in production of 61,490 tonnes ODP. Out of a total of US\$519,338,169 of approved Multilateral Fund financing for completed projects, 89 percent of funds has been disbursed. The average number of months from approval to first disbursement has been 25, the average number of months from approval to completion has been 40, at an average cost-effectiveness of US\$3.58/kg. These averages include projects both before and after initiation of the umbrella grant agreement approval process.

46. As mentioned above, the number of investment projects completed in 2004 was 41. Table IV-4 below 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	454	519,338,169	89%	83,579	61,490	25	40	\$3.58
Region								
Africa	11	4,275,426	94%	378	0	30	50	\$11.30
Asia & Pacific	335	446,694,831	87%	76,940	61,490	24	39	\$3.23
Europe	30	23,490,630	94%	3,136	0	12	17	\$7.49
Latin America and Caribbean	78	44,877,282	98%	3,125	0	32	49	\$14.36
Global	0	0	0%	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sector								
Aerosol	25	11,378,696	99%	19,043	0	28	43	\$0.60
Foam	184	94,073,488	79%	19,250	0	25	40	\$4.89
Fumigants	1	366,440	100%	50	0	11	44	\$7.33
Halon	12	53,478,850	95%	30,129	29,988	18	27	\$0.89
Multiple Sectors*	4	2,800,000	93%	419	0	28	78	\$6.69
Other	2	5,059,360	100%	404	0	28	41	\$12.52
Phaseout Plan	13	37,025,065	27%	1,636	0	19	13	\$22.63
Process Agent	4	24,440,300	100%	624	2,638	13	20	\$7.49
Production	12	118,607,120	97%	0	28,864	9	9	\$4.11
Refrigeration	169	162,398,163	97%	11,457	0	26	45	\$14.17
Solvents	27	9,315,593	99%	547	0	30	27	\$17.04
Sterilant	1	395,095	100%	21	0	3	18	\$19.10
Implementation Characteristics								
Agency Implementation	0	0	0%	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
National Implementation	454	519,338,169	89%	83,579	61,490	25	40	\$3.58
Time or Objective-Sensitive Accounts								
Time-Sensitive	0	0	0%	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Objective-Sensitive	454	519,338,169	89%	83,579	61,490	25	40	\$3.58
Disbursement Method								
During Implementation	416	501,068,368	88%	81,692	61,490	25	42	\$3.50
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

* No funds are listed for the multiple sector investment project, but are recorded in appropriate sector.

** Total phased out for the Fund is 19,444 MT, includes 15 MT from completed non-investment projects and 11,175 MT from ongoing projects.

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

C. Cumulative Completed Non-Investment Projects

47. Since 1991, the World Bank's cumulative total of completed non-investment projects has grown to 82. Out of a total of US\$12,689,375 of approved Multilateral Fund financing, 99 percent of funds have been disbursed (this is due to early line of grant projects in Tunisia and Jordan with approved funding which was redistributed among investment and non-investment projects under the grant. Overall disbursement for this line of grant projects is within the approved amount). 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 Disbursement	Average Number of Months from Approval to Completion
GRAND TOTAL	82	12,689,375	99%	19	34
Region					
Africa	12	1,800,821	100%	13	31
Asia & Pacific	30	7,301,127	98%	20	41
Europe	6	767,512	100%	20	34
Latin America and Caribbean	24	2,613,019	100%	23	34
Global	10	206,896	100%	2	15
Sector					
Aerosol	2	372,662	100%	17	45
Foam	2	1,671,013	100%	34	51
Fumigants	1	80,000	85%	33	45
Halon	0	0	0%	n/a	n/a
Multiple Sectors	1	53,792	100%	56	58
Other	0	0	0%	n/a	n/a
Phaseout Plan	0	0	0%	n/a	n/a
Process Agent	0	0	0%	n/a	n/a
Production	0	0	0%	n/a	n/a
Refrigeration	14	4,921,906	98%	42	58
Several	62	5,590,002	100%	12	26
Solvents	0	0	0%	n/a	n/a
Sterilant	0	0	0%	n/a	n/a
Implementation Characteristics					
Agency Implementation	39	1,954,628	100%	4	15
National Implementation	43	10,734,747	99%	31	51
Time or Objective-sensitive Accounts					
Time-Sensitive	35	1,509,628	100%	2	14
Objective-Sensitive	47	11,179,747	99%	29	48
Disbursement Method					
During Implementation	81	11,781,220	99%	19	33
After Implementation	1	908,155	100%	25	64
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

48. Since 1991, the World Bank's cumulative total of ongoing investment projects has decreased from 77 in the previous year to 58. Out of a total of US\$107,203,731 of approved Multilateral Fund financing, 28 percent of funds has been disbursed. The average number of months from approval to first disbursement has been 31, the average number of months from approval to the current expected completion dates is 47, with an average cost-effectiveness of US\$4.11/kg.

Table IV-6: Cumulative Ongoing 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 2004	Avg. No. of Months from Approval to 1st Disbursement	Avg. No. of Months from Approval to Planned Completion	Avg. Length of Delay in Project Planned Completion	Overall Cost-Effectiveness to the Fund (US\$/kg.)*
GRAND TOTAL	58	107,203,731	28%	37	64%	76,766,206	72%	31	47	32	\$4.11
Region											
Africa	5	440,408	93%	5	100%	440,408	100%	12	49	12	\$7.78
Asia & Pacific	38	94,386,986	28%	24	63%	65,524,626	69%	38	51	39	\$4.16
Europe	3	1,747,733	39%	2	67%	1,415,467	81%	17	37	23	\$8.94
Latin America and Caribbean	12	10,628,604	24%	6	50%	9,385,705	88%	24	37	24	\$3.37
Global	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sector											
Aerosol	5	2,009,289	68%	3	60%	1,585,039	79%	33	51	29	\$3.16
Foam	21	28,655,284	28%	19	90%	19,480,666	68%	34	64	41	\$5.34
Fumigants	3	1,623,976	63%	2	67%	1,176,985	72%	12	36	11	\$12.90
Halon	3	2,931,000	22%	2	67%	1,790,699	61%	29	42	19	\$3.42
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	9	16,730,609	0%	1	11%	3,011,230	18%	12	21	(1)	\$10.72
Process Agent	1	16,000,000	53%	1	100%	16,000,000	100%	3	12	n/a	\$2.40
Production	5	27,200,000	23%	2	40%	23,950,000	88%	2	19	4	\$2.89
Refrigeration	9	11,246,180	33%	6	67%	9,236,925	82%	41	59	37	\$7.83
Solvents	1	518,693	50%	1	100%	434,662	84%	23	39	14	\$33.68
Sterilant	1	288,700	0%	0	0%	100,000	35%	n/a	41	17	\$19.91
Implementation Characteristics											
Agency Implementation	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
National Implementation	58	107,203,731	28%	37	64%	76,766,206	72%	31	47	32	\$4.11
Time or Objective-sensitive Accounts											
Time-Sensitive	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Objective-Sensitive	58	107,203,731	28%	37	64%	76,766,206	72%	31	47	32	\$4.11
Disbursement Method											
During Implementation	58	107,203,731	28%	37	64%	76,766,206	72%	31	47	32	\$4.11
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

49. Since 1991, the World Bank's cumulative total of ongoing non-investment projects is 22. Out of a total of US\$5,081,627 of approved Multilateral Fund financing, 37 percent of funds have been disbursed. The average number of months from approval to first disbursement has been 25, the average number of months from the date of approval to the current expected completion date is 46.

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	Estimated Disbursements + Funds Disbursed	% Funds Expected to be Disbursed by End of 2004	Avg. No. of Months from Approval to 1st Disbursement	Avg. No. of Months from Approval to Planned Completion	Avg. Length of Delay in Project Planned Completion
GRAND TOTAL	22	5,081,627	37%	15	68%	3,474,104	68%	25	46	16
Region										
Africa	2	322,667	35%	2	100%	273,480	85%	8	25	9
Asia & Pacific	9	2,178,366	36%	6	67%	1,510,606	69%	24	46	12
Europe	3	899,250	14%	1	33%	436,667	49%	24	47	18
Latin America and Caribbean	7	1,681,344	52%	6	86%	1,253,352	75%	32	57	23
Global	1	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	n/a	12	n/a
Sector										
Aerosol	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Foam	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Fumigants	4	1,297,374	41%	3	75%	913,392	70%	43	72	27
Halon	7	1,943,670	30%	4	57%	1,182,239	61%	38	60	23
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	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Several	11	1,840,583	42%	8	73%	1,378,473	75%	11	28	7
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	80,000	7%	1	50%	80,000	100%	8	13	3
National Implementation	20	5,001,627	38%	14	70%	3,394,104	68%	26	50	17
Time or Objective-sensitive Accounts										
Time-Sensitive	8	1,450,583	38%	5	63%	988,473	68%	8	24	3
Objective-Sensitive	14	3,631,044	37%	10	71%	2,485,631	68%	33	59	23
Disbursement Method										
During Implementation	22	5,081,627	37%	15	68%	3,474,104	68%	25	46	16
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

50. As has been the case in previous years, different operational modalities involved in sector and national ODS phaseout plans have required that previously existing grant agreements between the World Bank and its client countries be amended. The grant agreement between the Government of Argentina and the Bank was extended to allow for the implementation of the CFC production closure project in March 2004.

51. A new grant agreement was required between the Government of India and the Bank as a result of the CTC Production and Consumption Sector Phaseout Plan that was approved in December 2003. The grant agreement was ready for signing in the fall of 2004 as had been planned and signing followed in December 2004. The Government of India and the Bank had launched a quick-start strategy whereby enterprises in the consumption sector were invited to a series of meetings organized by the Bank's financial agent in order to avoid delays. Because the country has decided to include other implementing agencies in the consumption component of the sector phaseout plan, implementation start was then subject to further delays.

52. Finally, there are several new grant agreements to be developed, negotiated and signed because of new ODS phaseout business in client countries. This applies to the Bahamas, Antigua and Barbuda, Vietnam, and Venezuela. For the Bahamas, the grant agreement was finalized in 2003 and became effective in June 2004. World Bank task managers are currently working with respective countries on the three remaining grant agreements for recently approved projects (approval of the Vietnam NCPP was deferred to 2005). New grant agreements are expected to be completed in mid-2005 for Venezuela and Vietnam and in late 2005 for Antigua and Barbuda.

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\$335,500, of which none has yet been disbursed. Planned commitments for the three project preparation activities that are moving forward are US\$221,000.

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
LAC	ARG/ARS/39/PRP/135	Preparation of one investment project in the aerosol filling industry		10,000	0		0	10,000	--
ASP	CPR/ARS/43/PRP/415	Project preparation for pharmaceutical aerosol		135,500	0		0	135,500	93,500
ASP	CPR/PAG/42/PRP/408	Project preparation for the second phase of process agents phase-out plan		125,000	0		0	125,000	62,500
ASP	VIE/FUM/44/PRP/44	Project preparation for methyl bromide phase-out plan		65,000	0		0	65,000	65,000
		Total		335,500	0	0	0	335,500	221,000

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 2004.

Table VI-1: MP Meetings Attended by World Bank Staff in 2004

Dates	City	Meetings Attended
January 10-11	Boulder, CO, USA	TEAP Working Group on Chillers
February 5-6	Montreal, Canada	Interagency coordination meeting
March 24-26	Montreal, Canada	Extraordinary Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol
March 28-April 2	Montreal, Canada	42 nd ExCom Meeting and subcommittees
April 14-15	Washington, DC	8 th Annual Financial Agents Workshop
April 15-16	Washington, DC	OORG In-Camera Meeting and 21 st OORG Meeting
April 19-23	Agra, India	UNEP Meeting of the SEAP Network of ODS Officers and South Asia Network of ODS Officers and Ozone Officers Cooperation Workshop
May 3-4	Hanoi, Vietnam	Regional Workshop on Montreal Protocol Implementation
May 10	Bangkok, Thailand	UNEP Compliance Assistance Programme meeting on Vietnam refrigeration management plan
July 4-9	Geneva, Switzerland	43 rd ExCom Meeting and subcommittees
July 9	Geneva, Switzerland	Interagency coordination meeting
July 13-16	Geneva, Switzerland	24 th Open-Ended Working Group Meeting
July 19-20	Geneva, Switzerland	33 rd Implementation Committee Meeting
September 9	Paris, France	Advisory Group Meeting
October 13-14	Montreal, Canada	Interagency coordination meeting
November 3-6	Siem Reap, Cambodia	UNEP Main Meeting of the SEAP Network of ODS Officers and South Asia Network of ODS Officers
November 17-19	Prague, Czech Republic	33 rd Implementation Committee Meeting
November 22-26	Prague, Czech Republic	16 th Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol
November 29-December 3	Prague, Czech Republic	44 th ExCom Meeting and subcommittees

B. Implementing Agency and Other Cooperation

55. World Bank collaboration with the three other implementing agencies continued into 2004. The increasing number of sector and national ODS phaseout plans has continued to make cooperation essential. Based on several experiences in 2004, however, there is still the need to determine how agencies can improve coordination on policy and implementation assistance and how it is delivered to individual countries.

56. Where implementing agencies share responsibilities in sector or national plans as per an existing agreement between a country and the Executive Committee, collaboration has been more straightforward and clear, for the most part. There is still room for improvement such as through the coordination of supervision missions and assurance that messages to the client countries are consistent.

57. One of the most successful demonstrations of agency cooperation for the World Bank has been in a country where there are a number of implementing agencies and a number of sector plans – Indonesia. Towards the end of 2004, UNDP as the Lead Agency in Indonesia, submitted an agreement for a National Phase-out Plan for Indonesia on behalf of the Government and in consultation with the World Bank and UNIDO. This submission was done in connection to the submission of the sector phase-out plans in the aerosol (World Bank) and solvent (UNIDO) sectors. The draft agreement incorporates all previously approved sector plans, including the foam and MAC sector plans. Cooperation has been facilitated by a Memorandum of Understanding between UNDP and the World Bank whereby a cost-sharing arrangement has been made for project staff at the country level. Joint missions are undertaken and the World Bank includes local UNDP staff at workshops and other meetings, and vice versa. In particular, the two agencies have worked together to assist the country on the import-export issue.

58. Opportunities for sharing experiences in countries where the implementing agencies are active were plentiful in 2004 through the UNEP network meetings, the Executive Committee meetings, and other meetings such as the Bank's 21st Ozone Operations Resource Group Meeting in Washington in April 2004 and inter-agency coordination meetings hosted by UNEP and the MLF Secretariat.

C. Other Issues

59. The end of 2004 has marked a turning point for the World Bank in terms of its portfolio of MLF projects. With the completion of another 41 investment projects, only 58 individual, halon and “one-off,” projects remain ongoing. Seventy percent of these are expected to complete in 2005. The focus of the Bank and its client countries is now primarily on the larger context of ODS phaseout including policy and compliance issues which are addressed through sector and national ODS phaseout plans. Nonetheless, the importance of timely completion of individual projects has not diminished considering that the ODS phaseout from these projects contributes to meeting overall country consumption phaseout targets in a permanent manner.

60. The World Bank, therefore, continues to work actively with its clients to address the causes of delay in implementation in remaining, ongoing projects. Delays in individual projects have been traditionally due to the shortage of counterpart funding or financial difficulties by beneficiaries which, under Bank policy, precludes subgrant agreement signing and advancement to early milestones; financial difficulties that enterprises were facing in view of turbulent national economic situations; and problems in technology transfer and with equipment suppliers. The causes of delays for projects currently in the list of projects with implementation delays are centered on the latter stages of project implementation, such as in trials where enterprises are not yet satisfied with the technology and product quality or in equipment disposal, where a visit by the Government or Financial Agent to certify destruction is pending.

61. In these cases, the World Bank is following up with its financial agents and, where relevant, with the Government to facilitate the completion of final project implementation steps. For technology and product quality issues, Bank financial agents have negotiated with suppliers to provide additional visits to enterprises to resolve specific problems. Financial agents have been made aware through Bank missions and Financial Agent workshops about the critical link between completing individual projects, lowering demand of CFC, and in exchange, helping their countries meet compliance targets. Thus, several chronic delays in processing, such as opening letters of credit, for specific financial agents have been addressed through action plans and schedules agreed upon during Bank missions.

62. As multi-year projects proceed, new reasons for implementation delays have arisen. Delays in NCPPs and sector plans have been due to extra lead time needed to establish the institutional framework required by the countries to head project implementation (setting up implementation arrangements with other government agencies, hiring of project management staff and other consultants, preparation of sub-project proposals within the various sectors, procurement, and financial management). In addition, because these plans are dealing with last remaining consumption, phaseout requirements are not so straightforward and typically more difficult to address, such as those in the servicing sector, in sectors using small amounts of CTC and other solvents, and for methyl bromide where some uses are not controlled. A number of government agencies are now involved, and the establishment of policies and regulations, which are critical to the sustainable phase-out of ODS, has taken a longer time to complete. This is also due to the required coordination among national authorities and implementing agencies.

63. Some of these delays were avoided by early dialogue with all relevant agencies and stakeholders in the country. During the preparation of the NCPPs and sector plans, various government agencies were active in contributing to development of plans and some formalized cooperation by preparing and signing memoranda of understanding. Decision-making authorities were also engaged early on to secure commitment that would last throughout implementation. In addition, the Bank facilitated the exchange of experiences and ideas by convening regional workshops for countries undertaking or planning to undertake sector and national plans. This prevented every country from “re-inventing the wheel” when commencing implementation. In addition, the advantage of multi-year projects has been that funding for a project management unit allows dedicated staff to be contracted by sector in order to combine a number of initiatives to achieve reductions.

64. Prevention of implementation delays in the future in sector and national ODS phaseout plans will require careful monitoring to detect any potential problems and identify any needed changes in implementation; ongoing coordination of efforts; and, attention to the timing of multiple, related initiatives (for example, in the servicing sector where policy measures and training programs are in place by the time equipment is provided to beneficiaries and public awareness has been undertaken to target appropriate stakeholders). Because there is a range of actors involved in implementation of these more complex projects, it is critical that there is clear delineation of responsibilities within the country (between Government agencies) as well as between implementing agencies to avoid delays. As alluded to above, delays can also be avoided by initiating policy and regulatory components in parallel with project preparation for countries that are embarking on new sector or national plans. Efforts should be made during the preparatory stage of the project to involve relevant government officials in the preparation process of the national or sector strategy as this provides important training and serves to shorten the learning curve during implementation.

65. The ultimate concern in regards to implementation delays in ODS phaseout projects is how they will affect country compliance. This is particularly relevant where countries are in the early stages of developing their regulatory frameworks. If there is an import control system in place, however, delays in project implementation might have less impact on country compliance in the short-term. The challenge will be in the near future when ODS consumption decreases in parallel to country reduction targets because the margin of error will also decrease. At that time, it will be critical that not only regulatory measures are in place but that the demand has been successfully curtailed through the implementation of project activities under NCPPs and sector plans.

66. Another important issue in regards to country compliance and the implementation of national and sector ODS phaseout plans is the verification framework. The World Bank has worked closely with its client countries with NCPPs to develop consumption and production verification frameworks to ensure that annual targets were actually met. In 2004, important steps were taken by the MLF Secretariat and the Executive Committee to develop guidance on verification and to adopt a verification framework approach in the implementation of multi-year agreements.

Annex I

COUNTRY DEVELOPMENTS

Environment Department

The World Bank

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA*Country Developments*

The Executive Committee approved Antigua and Barbuda's National CFC Phaseout Plan in December 2004. The World Bank has started work with the Government to establish a legal agreement for channeling funding to the country. In parallel to that process, the Bank will continue, with the Government, to lay down the ground work required for supporting implementation of the NCPP, including development of terms of reference for all PMU staff, for technical experts to update training manuals, and for consultants to undertake surveys of refrigerators and MACs in the country.

ARGENTINA*Country Developments*

The project has been following its normal implementation course. During 2004, US \$1.4 million was disbursed. By the end of 2004, US \$16.6 million out of a total \$25 million had been disbursed (67%).

The total number of projects in the portfolio has reached 21. Five of the projects are under execution (Halon Bank, Methyl Bromide, FIASA (production sector), Servex and Neba). The subgrant agreement to phase out the production of CFCs at FIASA was signed in November 2004 and has enabled the implementation of the first annual program. Disbursements for FIASA started at the end of the year. One project (Delta) is physically completed and awaiting financial closure. Neba has not recovered from its legal and financial difficulties as of the end of 2004 and a local court is seeking expression of interest from private enterprises interested in taking ownership of the plant and the project.

Two new projects are under development, for MDIs and chillers. The MDI operation is included in the 2005-2007 World Bank Business Plan that was to be submitted to the Executive Committee in early 2005. The World Bank is currently working on the preparation of the chiller project with the country.

BAHAMAS*Country Developments*

The Bank is currently implementing the Bahamas Terminal Phaseout Management Plan (TPMP), which was approved by the Executive Committee in 2001. After some initial delays involving the preparation and signature of the Grant Agreement, the project became fully operational in mid-2004. Disbursement of the first tranche of the TPMP was made to the country, on a retroactive basis, in the last quarter of 2004. The second tranche was approved by the Executive Committee at its 44th Meeting. Disbursement of these funds to the Bahamas is expected to take place in the second semester of 2005. Implementation of project activities in 2004 took place in accordance with the approved 2004-2005 biennial work plan.

Verified 2003 CFC consumption for the Bahamas amounted to 29.6 ODP tonnes. The country met its 2003 reduction targets and is on its way to meeting its 2004 and 2005 reduction commitments. Consumption data for 2004 have not yet been reported to the Ozone Secretariat.

The Bahamas TPMP focuses on eliminating CFC consumption, primarily in the MAC and commercial refrigeration sectors. The TPMP is being implemented in parallel with UNEP's RMP and efforts are being made to avoid duplication of activities between the two programs.

With regard to the MAC sector phaseout, the TPMP strategy has been modified to adapt to the consumption patterns in the Bahamas, and therefore to the decreasing demand for CFC-12. The program has focused on supporting CFC recycling efforts through public awareness and training campaigns. No recycling equipment has been purchased beyond that funded by the RMP.

The action plan developed for the refrigeration sector has primarily focused on public awareness and training activities that have been put in place by the Government in support of the industry's programs. CFCs are no longer being consumed by fisheries or by the cold transportation sector, two sectors that were deemed critical to the success of the TPMP. The phaseout of CFCs in these sectors is due to a combination of the Government's public awareness campaigns and the industry's own efforts to eliminate the use of these substances. The BEST Commission's intensive public awareness activities, as well as its delivering training targeted to MAC and refrigeration sector technicians and to customs officers, has been key to the successes achieved under the TPMP.

BRAZIL

Country Developments

All approved projects are physically and financially completed.

CHILE

A. Country Developments

Three projects continued to be under implementation in 2004, the auction program (represented by two separate ExCom approvals), the methyl bromide demonstration project, and the institutional strengthening project. A halon banking project has been approved by the Executive Committee but disbursements are conditioned to the enacting of an import quota system which is currently under discussions in congress.

As per the auction program, the Government had decided to restructure the program and extend the final bid call of the program to June 2003. As a result of the bid, one last enterprise became a participant in the program, along with a second component to another ongoing project under the program. The program was finally completed in December 2004. During the 40th Executive Committee meeting, it was decided that the auction program would not be extended to include commercial refrigeration manufacturers as this would be handled through assistance by UNDP.

The MeBr demonstration project was completed in 2004, and the PCR is under preparation. The results of the surveys allowed CONAMA, together with the agrarian authorities, to develop a methyl bromide strategy to return to compliance with Montreal Protocol control measures. The strategy will be considered at the 45th Executive Committee Meeting in 2005.

B. Institutional Strengthening Unit

The National Ozone Unit continued its work on project implementation and in coordinating activities of all implementing agencies active in the country. In 2004, the NOU underwent major changes in its composition. A new technical team is already in place as of September 2004.

The Government of Chile will submit an extension request for its institutional strengthening project for the consideration of the Executive Committee at its first meeting in 2005.

CHINA

Country Developments

China has phased out more than 112,000 ODP tons 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 III and ODS IV Bank umbrella projects.

ODS III: There are 94 MLF-funded investment activities under the ODS III project. Of these 94 activities, 89 have already been completed or cancelled as of the end of 2004. Four subprojects are in the stage of PCR preparation. Six subprojects are ongoing but in their later stages of implementation.

ODS IV: Twenty-five annual programs have been approved by the MLF (including 2005 annual programs) - eight annual programs for the halon sector plan, seven annual programs for the CFC production closure plan, four for the foam sector plan, three for CTC phaseout in the process agent sector, one MAC sector plan, one sector plan for the commercial refrigeration sector, and one sector plan for the TCA sector. A total of 15 annual programs (Halon (6), CFC production (5), Foam (2), CTC/PA I (1), MAC (1)) have already been completed.

Three official Bank missions visited China in 2004. There was a special mission to China to participate in its celebration of International Ozone Day. A publication featuring China's success in phasing out the production and consumption of ODS and lessons learned has been released in 2004.

COLOMBIA

Country Developments

As of December 2004, the Executive Committee has approved 11 projects to be implemented by the Bank in Colombia. The total committed value of these projects amounts to US \$2.8 million. Ten subgrant agreements have been signed, of which eight projects have been completed and the remaining two are under implementation. One project was cancelled due to bankruptcy of the enterprise. Disbursements correspond to 95.2% of the total amount of funds approved by the Executive Committee.

CFC consumption reported by the Ozone Technical Unit in 2003 was just under 1100 MT ODP. The figure for 2004 has not yet been reported to the Ozone Secretariat. However, preliminary data show that

the country once again met its phaseout commitments to the Montreal Protocol in 2004, and that it is well placed to meet all of its targets up until 2010.

Only two projects remain under implementation at end-December 2004, both umbrella projects in the foam and commercial refrigeration sectors. The former is technically completed, as the 22 beneficiary enterprises have received all capital costs and operating costs. Subgrant execution is at 99.3% and the project is expected to be completed in the first semester of 2005. The subgrant agreement for the latter was signed in August 2004. All equipment that will be received by beneficiary enterprises under this project will be procured locally and all training will be done by the grantee. The project is therefore expected to be completed by its planned completion date, namely December 2005.

ECUADOR

A. Country Developments

Ecuador had two ongoing methyl bromide projects in 2004, the investment project in PLANTADOR and the demo with ESPE (Escuela Politecnica del Ejercito). In 2003, the Executive Committee unilaterally approved a change of the demonstration methyl bromide project for the flower growing industry from a demonstration project with no phaseout planned to a technical assistance project with an expected phaseout of 15 ODP tonnes. Decision 35/58 which assigns \$12 per kilo of CFC phased out in non-investment projects was applied to this methyl bromide project. This decision essentially overruled the terms and conditions decided upon by the Subcommittee on Project Review when the project was approved.

Nonetheless the methyl bromide project progressed very well in 2004: six different alternative treatments are undergoing testing at different farms, and the last results are expected in June 2005. The second methyl bromide project at PLANTADOR was practically completed before the end of the year (with the exception of baseline equipment disposal) phasing out the use of methyl bromide in nursery production of rose plants and bringing the country's maximum level of consumption to 29 ODP tonnes by January 2005.

In addition to the ongoing portfolio of projects in the methyl bromide sector, the Government of Ecuador received approval of US \$777,326 for a national CFC phaseout plan in December 2003, to carry out the annual plan in 2004. Activities under the NCPP in 2004 included *inter alia* training of trainers of refrigeration technicians, identification and verification of eligible companies targeted to technological conversion, public awareness actions, signing of two subgrant agreements, and preparation of the customs officers training scheme. The consumption level in 2004 was below the maximum set target for the year.

B. Institutional Strengthening Unit

The National Ozone Unit represented by MICIP (Ministerio de Comercio Exterior, Industrialización, Pesca y Competitividad) completed its second phase of the institutional strengthening project by the beginning of 2004, and submitted to the first meeting of the Executive Committee the renewal for two years, which has been approved. In May 2004, by means of a resolution from the External Trade and Investments Council (COMEXI), the government established import quotas on ODS. The Ministry of Health also banned the registration of aerosol products that contain ODS (except for metered dose inhalers).

Public awareness is an important activity that guarantees the continuity of the project. Interviews in the mass media provided adequate coverage to change citizen attitudes about environment conservation issues, and specifically ozone layer protection. Although awareness activities have been carried out every year, on the occasion of international Ozone Day in 2004 a press conference was held with major contacts in TV, radio, and the media reporting high impact on the general public, including a videoconference with NASA scientists. MICIP also actively participated in several successful national and international meetings.

INDIA

Country Developments

There are three ongoing umbrella projects in India under Bank implementation: 1) ODS II - CFC consumption; 2) ODS III - CFC production; and 3) ODS IV - CTC consumption and production. As at end 2004, cumulative ODS phaseout under the Bank-implemented projects for India was 2000 MT and cumulative disbursement was nearly US \$6 million. The status of each project is summarized below:

Under the ODS II project, all sub-projects have been physically completed and all disbursements have been made. The ODS II project is now operationally complete and the Bank-required Implementation Completion Report is in internal review process. Balances under this project are to be returned to the Multilateral Fund within the first quarter of 2005, at which time all sub-projects will be declared financially completed.

Under the ODS III project, the CFC Production Sector phaseout component is being implemented satisfactorily. The independent verification of the 2004 CFC production was completed and the auditors verified that CFC production was 13,069 MT, 107 MT less than the planned consumption ceiling for 2004. The implementation of the Technical Assistance component was marginally slow in 2004, primarily due to staffing problems at the Project Management Unit of the Ozone Cell. With a new team put in place by the Government of India, the activities have been re-activated as of November 2004.

For the ODS IV project, Bank appraisal was completed in March, negotiations in August and project signing took place in December 2004. Some preliminary project activities were initiated by the Ozone Cell. No funds were disbursed to the country in 2004.

INDONESIA

Country Developments

Significant headway was made in project implementation with the technical completion of the following projects: PT Intimas Chemindo, conversion and aerosol filling center at PT Candi Swadaya Sentosa, PT Bostinco, and PT Maspion Plastic and Metal Industry. The phaseout achieved for these projects is 545.6 ODP tonnes. Several traditional investment projects are ongoing as of the end of 2004, including the two foam group projects under the Indonesian Foam Association and the halon banking and management project.

The AFI molded project is nearly physically completed as of the end of 2004. Sixteen units of equipment have been commissioned and trials have been completed. Training was conducted at each recipient along with distribution of safety thermometers and chemicals for trials. A technical audit of 50% of enterprises was conducted and old equipment disposed of for these eight companies in December 2004. Ministry of Environment (MoE) undertook equipment disposal for the remaining eight in January 2005.

For the AFI box foam project, all 30 units of equipment were distributed to foam recipients in the last quarter of 2004. Ten of these were installed and commissioned, and training provided. Due to the visa expirations of technicians, the supplier plans to send two technical teams in February 2005 to complete commissioning of the remaining 18 enterprises in April. A second batch of equipment comprising 24 units is to arrive and be distributed in the first quarter of 2005, with installation, commissioning and trials for these units planned by AFI in August 2005.

Halon workshops have been conducted in different regions in Indonesia. Workshops for essential uses were held in Jakarta, Bandung, Denpasar, Palembang, Balikpapan and Batam. One of the biggest halon users in Indonesia is the military, for combat vehicles. In order to provide the military with detailed information regarding the Indonesia country program and the operation of the Halon Bank, and also assess the availability of the national halon stock to the military, the IHB and MoE conducted a one day seminar in Jakarta in October 2004, which was attended by representatives from all sections of the Indonesian military. In addition, within the military, the Secretary General sent a letter to all sections/units to review their current applications of halon for the purpose of compiling an inventory. The military concluded that it was important to evaluate and review current halon applications in all sections and vehicles to assess future need and supply. The availability of the national halon stock to large essential halon users such as Pertamina (the national oil company), chemical manufacturers, and others is being evaluated.

The Government of Indonesia is making some progress in improving the import licensing and quota system to monitor and control ODS import. Legal importers who can obtain ODS import licenses are identified by Decrees No. 789/MPP/KEP/12/2002. The World Bank, in cooperation with UNDP, has discussed with the Government the need for legislative measures to control and monitor ODS supply.

JORDAN

A. Country Developments

Two MLF projects (FAA and Arab Chemicals) under World Bank implementation were technically completed in 2004, resulting in the phaseout of 119 ODS tonnes. Arab Chemicals will be completed per Dec. 28/2 in early 2005. The halon and halon banking projects are still ongoing at the end of 2004, while the National ODS Phaseout Plan (NOPP) is progressing as scheduled.

For the halon banking project, recycling equipment was installed in 2004 and will be operational by mid-2005. For the terminal umbrella project, training remains outstanding and is expected to be completed in 2005. Under the NOPP, contracts were signed with seven medium foam enterprises; six were completed and one remains to be completed in 2005.

The remaining funds budgeted to FAA have been returned to the MLF by the World Bank.

B. Institutional Strengthening Unit

The remaining funds (from the IS project approved at the 40th meeting in July 2003) available to the Ozone Unit will sustain the unit until June 30, 2005. Activities of the Ozone Unit in 2004 included facilitating phase out of ODS in six enterprises in the foam sector; establishment of halon banking; facilitating the financial completion of the FAA project; follow-up on the implementation of ongoing projects in foam, TCA, and aerosol; celebration of International Ozone Day; and producing public awareness materials. The Ozone Unit also conducted its normal reporting for the MLF and Ozone Secretariats, to the Bank and other Government agencies. Finally, representatives of the Ozone Unit attended the 16th Meeting of the Parties and the three ExCom Meetings in 2004, as well as regional network meetings.

Planned activities in 2005 include to follow up on the implementation of investment projects for different sectors consuming ODS and assist them in converting to ODS free technologies; manage the national compliance plans, identify the gaps and update the plans of action to ensure compliance; to continue promotion of public awareness, including the industrial sector about ozone related issues; monitor compliance to the Montreal Protocol including managing the day-to-day operations of the ODS import/export licensing systems; collect data on ODS for reporting to the Ozone Secretariat and MLF Secretariat; facilitate the work of decision-makers related to ODS phase out; maintain communication between the Ministry of Environment and relevant stakeholders in the public and private sectors; and, develop and update relevant legislation and rules to phase-out ODS.

MALAYSIA

Country Developments

Implementation of project activities continues, in line with the approved National CFC Phaseout Plan.

In the foam manufacturing sector, a group project with 14 SME participants was completed in July 2004, and 23 other individual projects also completed by the end of year. The Department of Environment is taking final measures to ensure that all enterprises have been converted and that the sector can be closed.

In the solvent sector, one project is under implementation and is expected to be completed by the end of 2005.

In the servicing sector, all activities described in the approved NCFCP are ongoing, including:

- **Mandatory MAC Inspection** -- The final version of the Standard Inspection Training Manual for MAC Inspection was completed. The manual was used as training material in 10 training workshops that took place throughout the year, with the participation of officers from PUSPAKOM, the Road Transport Department (RTD), and DOE. A total of 60 refrigerant identifiers were distributed to PUSPAKOM and the RTD in 2004.
- **Train-the-trainer and certification of service technicians** -- A train-the-trainer workshop was held in early 2004, which was attended by two representatives from each authorized training center (ATC). Procurement, installation, and commissioning of equipment for ATCs was completed in mid 2004, all done through a voucher system. Training of technicians is underway at ATCs around the country; by the end of 2004, approximately 2,000 technicians had attended training sessions, with an estimated 1,000 more to be trained in 2005.
- **Commercial Refrigeration Servicing sector** -- A proposal for the conversion of this sector was prepared at the end of 2004 and implementation of this project component will begin in early 2005.

Four series of Customs ODS training programs were held in 2004, and 20 refrigerant identifiers were procured for the Customs Department. One hundred Customs and DOE officers were trained on the use of the RI units and the COT Manual.

The final version of the National Transition Strategy for the Phaseout of CFCs in the MDI sector was completed and published in mid 2004. During the second semester of 2004, DOE conducted dissemination workshops and seminars around the country to present the strategy and to distribute healthcare awareness information.

MEXICO

Country Developments

In 2004 two projects were ongoing in Mexico, a sterilization group project and an umbrella project in the aerosol sector for a total planned phaseout of 45 ODP tonnes.

For the sterilization project, NAFIN carried out the necessary double-checking of the consumption data and eligibility information of the institutions that applied for the assistance program. The subgrant agreements with the beneficiaries are expected to be signed in April 2005. In regards to the aerosol project, NAFIN commenced work on the SGAs, which were signed in December 2004.

The lessons learned from the Mexico chiller bilateral project funded by the United Kingdom and Mexico, and executed by the World Bank, are expected to be applied to additional chiller activities under the

2005 annual plan of the National Phaseout Plan (implemented by UNIDO) to be submitted to the Executive Committee in April 2005.

PAKISTAN

Country Developments

Ten projects were ongoing at the end of 2004, including the two recently-approved umbrella projects in the foam and refrigeration sectors. New phaseout of 225.06 ODP MT is being claimed for 2004 although only one project completed in 2004. This phaseout is comprised primarily from the two Thermoware projects where all enterprises have ceased to use CFC. In 2004, US\$653,726 was disbursed.

There were some delays in 2004 in processing subgrant agreements and payments, as well as delays caused by enterprises in their choice of suppliers. However, it is expected that all these delays will be overcome by early 2005 to facilitate the completion of the majority of projects in the portfolio. The Government of Pakistan received approval for a project to phase out the use of 181.3 ODP tonnes CFC-11 and CFC-12 in the manufacture of refrigeration equipment at Dawlance, United Refrigeration, Ice Age and at 29 small enterprises in April 2004 at the 42nd Executive Committee Meeting. Along with the foam umbrella project, participating enterprises are on track in implementation, and because of the market situation in the country, are expected to complete more rapidly than has been the case for older projects.

The Bank had two missions to Pakistan in 2004 for supervision and one additional technical mission led by an international consultant. During the September 2004 mission, a mid-term review of the entire Pakistan ODS Project under the Bank was conducted by the Bank and in cooperation with the Ministry of Environment.

PHILIPPINES

A. Country Developments

There are three ongoing projects in the Philippines, the institutional strengthening project, the National CFC Phaseout Plan and the methyl bromide phaseout strategy, which was recently approved at the 44th Meeting of the Executive Committee. The NCPP has now been under implementation for two years and the country has met its first target under the agreement with the ExCom, with a 2003 consumption verified to be under 1960 ODP tonnes.

The Government of the Philippines received at the end of 2004, US\$330,000 in technical assistance to phase out all remaining controlled uses of methyl bromide by 2008 through a national strategy that will be implemented by the Fertilizer and Pesticide Authority (FPA) in close cooperation with the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR). The strategy was required to clarify baseline data on methyl bromide consumption in view of its potential non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol's 2005 20% consumption reductions. In the fall of 2004, the Philippines provided a data report to the Implementation Committee to support its request for a change in its MB baseline figures. This was

accepted by the Committee and the Philippines is currently back on track for compliance with the first and future consumption reduction targets.

The Bank continues its support to the country through regular project supervision, review and clearance of terms of references for activities, monitoring of progress, and procurement and financial management, and policy guidance through ongoing dialogue with the NOU and PMU. The Bank had two supervision missions in 2004, both of which devoted some time exclusively for the development of the methyl bromide phaseout strategy and the corresponding project proposal. The Bank has transferred task management to the resident mission in Manila where local staff are easily accessible on an ongoing basis to allow closer interaction between DENR, its partners in implementation (such as FPA for MB phaseout) and the Bank.

B. Institutional Developments

The main accomplishments of the Philippines Ozone Desk (POD) in 2004, include the approval of the revised Chemical Control Order for ODS in April 2004 and the coordination with the Department of Foreign Affairs on ratifying the Beijing and Montreal Amendments and for the request for ratification to be included in the calendar of activities for 2004 of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. In addition, in close coordination with the Bureau of Customs, DENR apprehended additional shipments of illegally traded ODS.

Other major accomplishments in 2004, included the preparation of a scheme and forms for the registration of dealers, retailers and resellers of ODS which was sent for comments to the Environment Management Bureau of DENR. Tariff headings were assigned for ODS and alternatives under the new Tariff and Customs Code. Specifically in regards to halon, a meeting was conducted with the Bureau of Fire Protection to pursue the formation of a technical working group to come up with a management plan on existing halon stocks.

Ongoing activities were also conducted, such as celebration of the International Month for the Preservation of the Ozone Layer through various public awareness tools, monitoring of completed projects and data reporting, and spot verification of shipments. POD also produced information, education and communication materials for distribution to the general public, industries and government agencies.

The Government requested renewal of its institutional strengthening project at the first meeting of the Executive Committee in 2004. The Executive Committee decided to approve the renewal of the Philippines IS project for one year because data available at that time showed that the country had exceeded its 2002 freeze-level of methyl bromide consumption. The 16th Meeting of the Parties approved of a change of methyl bromide baseline data for the Philippines to 10.3 ODP tons. According to 2003 data, and with assistance provided through the TA project for the national methyl bromide phase-out strategy, the Philippines is now likely to meet its 2005 consumption reduction target. The remaining half of the IS is thus expected to be released at the first Executive Committee meeting of 2005.

NOU representatives participated in the Meeting of the Parties, ODS and Customs Officers meetings, the Eighth Annual Financial Agents Workshop and the 21st Meeting of the Bank's ODS expert group, the OORG.

THAILAND

Country Developments

Implementation of project activities continues, in line with the approved National CFC Phaseout Plan (NCPP). In manufacturing, these include:

- Aerosols – The entire sector will be closed with the completion of one final project in early 2005.
- Foam sector – A group project including 18 SMEs is ongoing, as well as the conversion of 16 individual enterprises. The sector will be closed by mid 2006.
- Solvents -- Five individual subprojects are under implementation, which will eliminate the consumption of CFC-113, 111-TCA and TCA. Expected completion date for these projects is late 2005. A group project for the conversion of the textile and garment industry is underway. An estimated 1,400 SMEs in the sector will participate in the project.

In the servicing sector, all activities described in the approved NCPP are ongoing. These include:

- Mandatory MAC Inspection – The final MAC inspection manual will be completed in early 2005. The first set of refrigerant identifiers has been delivered to the Department of Land Transport. Procurement of additional equipment and training of inspection technicians will take place in 2005.
- Train-the-trainer and certification of service technicians -- Two train-the-trainer workshops for trainers of training institutes and centers of the Department of Skill Development (DSD) were organized in January and February 2004. Following the workshops, DSD in collaboration with the PMU organized 51 workshops for certification of MAC service technicians throughout the country, during which approximately 2,700 service technicians were trained. The final 17 workshops will be conducted in 2005.

The development of a Customs Training Manual was completed in early 2004. Equipment was procured and delivered to the Customs Department. Train-the-trainer workshops were organized in October 2004, with assistance of the regional network coordinator of Southeast Asia and Pacific (ROAP) and international consultants from the Philippines. Approximately 60 officials from the Customs Department and the Excise Department participated in these workshops. Customs officers training will continue in 2005.

Work on developing a strategy for MDIs continues. Clinical testing with humans to evaluate physical, clinical, and psychological effects from switching from CFC-MDI to non CFC-MDI or DPI was completed by the end of 2004. A final report is expected in mid-2005.

The Halon Steering Committee has endorsed consultant findings and decided that a physical halon banking facility in Thailand is not feasible. An electronic clearing house for the trading of halons has been established. The clearing house is operational but no transactions have yet been conducted. Discussions are ongoing to find the most cost-effective alternative for dealing with surplus halons. Three of the five subprojects under the halon conversion project have been completed. Implementation of the remaining two subprojects is advanced, and both are expected to be completed by mid 2005.

The two remaining individual subprojects in the foam sector, Siam Cargo and Siam Chitose, were completed in 2004. Kulthorn Engineering, a group project including 204 SMEs was also completed in 2004. The national MeBr plan was approved in December 2004 and conversations with the Government are ongoing to establish the necessary implementation mechanisms.

TUNISIA

A. Country Developments

Two foam projects under Bank implementation were completed in 2004, resulting in a phaseout of just under 190 MT ODP. Another three are technically completed and are expected to be completed in accordance with Dec. 28/2 in early 2005.

B. Institutional Strengthening Unit

The IS component is in its third phase and has benefited from the additional grant amount of US \$242,617 approved in 2003. The NOU continues to carry out activities to enhance its capacity to implement ODS projects and to strengthen compliance with measures to control consumption of ozone depleting substances. Activities undertaken in 2004 included: (i) project supervision, monitoring and follow-up of completed projects, including field visits to ensure compliance and destruction of baseline equipment; (ii) technical assistance to the sub-projects and enterprises involved in the ODS phaseout program; (iii) preparation of the CPU; review and preparation of national legislation regulating ODS usage and importation of equipment using CFCs; (iv) data collection on ODS consumption; (v) control of CFC imports in collaboration with the Customs Administration as well as the Ministry of Trade; and (vi) acquisition of MIS equipment and systems.

The NOU participated in several meetings and workshops throughout the year of the ExCom and its associated committees and working groups and of regional networks of ODS officers. Tunisia signed the Beijing Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on November 30, 2004. However, ratification of the amendment would be effective only after transmission of the amendment by GOT to the United Nations.

TURKEY

A. Country Developments

The year 2004 was productive in regards to the Turkey ODS-II umbrella project under Bank implementation. At the end of 2004, Turkey's cumulative disbursement of MLF funds was US \$25 million with a total phaseout of 3,150 ODP tonnes.

The fourth tranche of the refrigeration sector plan (RSP) was approved by the Executive Committee in December 2004, adding another US \$0.75 million to the US \$7 million already approved for the first three RSP tranches. End-user retrofits, chiller conversions and training will continue to be supported during 2005 as additional applications are submitted by enterprises and approved for funding. The training program will be extended throughout the Turkish education system. End-user retrofits, although

at a slower pace than originally planned due to technical difficulties ascertaining/verifying retrofit costs, will be initiated in 2005. SME conversions ended in 2004. To date, the cumulative value of contracts signed under the first three tranches combined is US \$6.3 million, or 90 % of the US \$7 million total. By the end of 2004, four new chiller contracts were signed.

The MeBr dried fig project was delayed until end May 2005 due to a pressure tank which was damaged in transit to Turkey and had to be returned to Germany for repairs. Installation was further delayed into the first quarter of 2005 due to uncertainties as to its temporary location, pending a municipal government mandated future move by the beneficiary, TARIS. The SGA for the new halon banking project will be signed as soon as TTGV's secretary general completes on-going negotiations with a prospective halon banking facility manager.

The ceiling amount for Turkey's ODS-II umbrella project, whose funding limit had been reached, was increased from US \$14 million to US \$20 million in June 2004, and via amendment to the grant agreement was extended through end-2007 to accommodate the current project pipeline.

B. Institutional Strengthening Unit

The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MARA) closely coordinates the IS project with the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF), Turkey's national ozone unit. The goal of the IS project is to efficiently phase out the consumption of MeBr in Turkey in compliance with Montreal Protocol provisions by establishing the MeBr National Strategy Committee and MeBr Steering Committee and monitoring system; creating a regulatory framework for MeBr phaseout and use; and increasing farmer and public awareness.

In 2004, MARA completed the following activities:

- Conducted a meeting in Ankara at the Protection and Control General Directorate (KKGM) to organize a training program on MeBr alternatives for extension staff stationed in 48 provinces;
- Conducted a meeting for the production of awareness and training materials on MeBr alternatives, the MeBr strategy, and Turkey's MP compliance responsibilities;
- Conducted a 2-day training program in Antalya for the extension staff from 27 provinces;
- Conducted a 2-day training program in Adana for the extension staff from 27 provinces;
- Improved countrywide data collection and control activities; and,
- Conducted a meeting to design a pilot activity in Antalya, finalize the program for dissemination of information on the Antalya pilot, and circulate the final program to provinces.

An Ozone Panel Meeting of ODS phaseout stakeholders in government and industry was convened during May 12-14, 2004, in Istanbul.

The 3rd Institutional Strengthening project will be initiated in 2005.

In 2004, the World Bank conducted two supervision missions to Turkey.

URUGUAY

Country Developments

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

VENEZUELA*Country Developments*

The Executive Committee at its 44th meeting in December 2004 approved in principle US \$16.05 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 includes (i) the compensation package to PRODUVEN for profit loss, and (ii) technical assistance to the government for activities related to CFC production phaseout, including the design and implementation of policies and regulations, public awareness, and information management systems to monitor the plan (US \$ 450,000).

Annex II

PROGRESS AND FINANCIAL REPORTING DATABASE

Environment Department

The World Bank
