



联合国
环境规划署



Distr.
GENERAL
UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/63/20
2 March 2011

CHINESE
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

执行蒙特利尔议定书
多边基金执行委员会
第六十三次会议
2011年4月4日至8日，蒙特利尔

2011年工发组织工作方案

基金秘书处的评论和建议

1. 工发组织请执行委员会为其 2011 年工作方案核准 620,000 美元，外加 46,500 美元的机构支助费用。工作方案载于本文件后。
2. 工发组织工作方案拟议的活动如下表 1 所示：

表 1：工发组织工作方案

国家	活动/项目	所需数额（美元）	建议数额（美元）
A节：建议一揽子核准的活动			
A1. 甲基溴淘汰项目编制			
厄瓜多尔	鲜花生产投资活动的编制	45,000	45,000
A1小计：		45,000	45,000
A2. 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划项目编制：			
阿拉伯利比亚民众国	氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制的额外资金	65,000	65,000
A2小计：		65,000	65,000
A3. 氟氯烃淘汰投资活动项目编制：			
波斯尼亚和黑塞哥维那	投资活动项目编制（硬质聚氨酯泡沫塑料用途）	30,000	30,000
科威特	投资活动项目编制（聚氨酯泡沫塑料组成部分）	60,000	60,000
阿拉伯利比亚民众国	投资活动项目编制（聚氨酯泡沫塑料组成部分）	60,000	60,000
也门	投资活动项目编制（硬质聚氨酯泡沫塑料组成部分）	60,000	60,000
A3小计：		210,000	210,000
B节：建议个别审议的活动			
B1. 技术援助			
全球	资源动员资金	300,000	*
B1小计：		300,000	*
A节和B节小计：		620,000	320,000
机构支助费用（7.5%用于项目编制和体制建设以及250,000 美元以上的其他活动，9%用于250,000 美元以下的其他活动）：		46,500	24,000
共计：		666,500	344,000

* 单独审议或未决的项目。

A 节：建议一揽子核准的活动

A1. 甲基溴淘汰项目编制

厄瓜多尔：鲜花生产投资活动的编制：45,000 美元

项目说明

3. 工发组织原申请为编制厄瓜多尔甲基溴项目提供资金，金额为 60,000 美元，外加支助费用。该项目将在 2015 年之前解决该国全部淘汰甲基溴的剩余用途。

秘书处的评论

4. 第二十四次和第四十五次会议之间，执行委员会核准了厄瓜多尔的甲基溴淘汰项目，供资总额为 922,189 美元，不包括支助费用，项目预计将淘汰 52.2 ODP 吨甲基溴。此金额包括用于项目编制的 80,000 美元的资金。这些项目包括旨在协助该国遵守《蒙特利尔议定书》规定的甲基溴淘汰目标的一个示范项目和技术援助。根据上述核准，厄瓜多尔符合供资资格的剩余甲基溴消费量是 14 ODP 吨。该国的甲基溴基准是 66.2 ODP 吨。

5. 工发组织和秘书处讨论了上述问题，在考虑符合资格的剩余消费量时，工发组织同意将为项目编制所申请的资金调整为 45,000 美元，以淘汰该国剩余的甲基溴消费量。该国还同意，嗣后的投资项目将是甲基溴的最后项目，不再为今后的甲基溴活动提供更多资金。

秘书处的建议

6. 秘书处建议一揽子核准厄瓜多尔甲基溴项目的项目编制的申请，供资数额为 45,000 美元，但有一项谅解，即嗣后的投资项目将是厄瓜多尔的甲基溴的最终淘汰，并且不再为该国今后的甲基溴活动提供更多的项目编制资金。

A2. 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的额外项目编制

阿拉伯利比亚民众国：氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的额外资金：65,000 美元

项目说明

7. 工发组织为阿拉伯利比亚民众国提出了 65,000 美元的额外项目编制资金，第五十五次会议期间，该国的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的编制工作获准得到 85,000 美元。先申请的提出，是因为利比亚所报告的 2007 年的第 7 条数据显示，除了 HCFC-22 的消费外，该国还有 HCFC-141b 的消费。

秘书处的评论

8. 秘书处注意到，所提交的申请符合第 56/16 号决定，根据该决定，仅有 HCFC-22 消

费的国家，如果数据显示存在 HCFC-141b 或用于制造的其他氟氯烃的消费，可以提出氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制的额外资金。利比亚报告的 2007 年的第 7 条数据显示，HCFC-141b 的消费量为 140.27 公吨。

秘书处的建议

9. 秘书处建议一揽子核准关于为利比亚氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的编制提供额外资金的申请，申请的供资数额为 65,000 美元。

A3. 作为氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的一部分的氟氯烃投资项目的项目编制

波斯尼亚和黑塞哥维那：投资项目的项目编制（硬质聚氨酯泡沫塑料用途）30,000 美元

科威特：投资项目的项目编制（聚氨酯泡沫塑料用途）60,000 美元

阿拉伯利比亚民众国：投资项目的项目编制（聚氨酯泡沫塑料组成部分）60,000 美元

也门：投资项目的项目编制（硬质聚氨酯泡沫塑料组成部分）60,000 美元

项目说明

10. 工发组织为上述 4 个国家投资活动的编制申请额外的资金，这些国家的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制的资金以往得到了核准。在提交本次的文件时，工发组织提供的基本信息包括国家的氟氯烃消费量和使用氟氯烃的各个行业，以及这些行业计划将如何同全面的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划相关联，特别是在由一个以上国家共同负责执行的国家。工发组织在工作方案中提供了支持每项申请的资料。

秘书处的评论

11. 秘书处详细审查了工发组织提出的文件，并视需要要求作出了澄清。秘书处在审查时发现，工发组织为上述每个国家所提交的资料以及所要求的资金，均与第 56/16 号决定所要求的相符。秘书处还特别注意到，工发组织同其他的机构进行了协商，这些机构同这些国家就氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的编制工作进行合作，在每一机构的责任分工上显然存在着明确的谅解。

秘书处的建议

12. 秘书处建议一揽子核准关于波斯尼亚和黑塞哥维那、科威特、阿拉伯利比亚民众国以及也门的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的投资活动编制的申请，本文件表 1 开列了供资的数额。

B 1. 技术援助

全球：为氟氯烃淘汰和气候共同惠益动员资源：300,000 美元

项目说明

13. 工发组织为最大程度实现氟氯烃淘汰的气候惠益的技术援助项目提交了提案，供资金额为 300,000 美元，供第六十三次会议审议。本次的提案为经订正的提案，原提案最初是在第六十一次会议上提出，当时执行委员会将审议推迟到未来的一次会议上进行。提案包括一份概念说明，介绍了该项目的目标、活动和预期的成果。

14. 本项提案的主要目的是查明并利用适当的机制以动员额外的共同筹资来源，这种资金立足于将同工发组织的消耗臭氧层物质相关项目有关的，已经成功实现的气候惠益“商业化”。提案的另一目的是促进成本效益高的项目和方案，这些项目和方案的重点是尽可能减轻对环境的其他影响（例如全球升温潜能值）的代用品和替代品、能源利用以及其他参数，这些参数侧重于查明额外资金以及执行那些利用消耗臭氧潜能值为零以及消耗臭氧潜能值为零或微乎其微的物质。

15. 根据提案，项目的主要活动将包括：分析将气候惠益货币化的法令和财务框架；查明工发组织现有项目组合中共同融资的适当项目；提交此种项目以便自多边基金以外的来源获得资金，以及报告结果。

16. 下表是工发组织申请的 300,000 美元的明细情况：

费用的组成部分	费用（美元）
国际顾问	90,000
国家顾问	30,000
旅差费	30,000
共同融资机制的申请	96,000
传播成果	54,000
共计	300,000

秘书处的评论

17. 秘书处注意到，工发组织提案的结果有可能确定项目，从而让各国能够为能够最大程度实现气候共同惠益的构成部分获得共同融资。工发组织的办法将首先研究当前现有的共同融资的备选办法，办法是对有哪些备选办法进行分析。这样做就会让工发组织能够根据这些可能的资金来源的要求，查明项目并确定项目的轻重缓急，编制项目并提交提案供核准。

18. 秘书处请工发组织澄清提案的预期产出、将要列入这一提案的项目以及用于查明这



UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

63rd Executive Committee of the
Multilateral Fund for the Implementation
of the Montreal Protocol

UNIDO Work Programme

63rd Ex.Com.

UNIDO

Work Programme - 63rd Ex.Com. (& February 2011)

Introduction

The UNIDO Work Programme for the consideration of the 63rd Ex.Com. of the Multilateral Fund has been prepared following the government requests as well as based on ongoing and planned activities. The Work Programme will support the implementation of UNIDO's three year Rolling Business Plan 2010-2012.

Focus has been put on the additional investment activities to phase-out HCFCs in Article 5 countries, with a view to the forthcoming countries compliance needs in 2013 and 2015.

In addition to the above HCFCs phase-out preparatory activities, global technical assistance proposal on Mobilizing Co-Financing for MLF funded Projects based on the "Monetization" of their Climate Benefits was included.

The work programme amendment to be considered by the 63rd Ex.Com. Meeting included also the preparatory funding request for Ecuador, for eliminating the remaining MeBr consumption in the cut-flowers sector.

The document comprises the following sections:

Section 1

Gives in a tabulated form by project types and country a consolidated list of activities foreseen for HCFCs investment activities, additional HPMP funding and the above mentioned MeBr preparatory funding request.

Funding is requested as follows:

- HCFCs investment activities preparation: US\$ 295,625 (including 7.5% A.S.C.)
- Project preparation for MeBr phase-out in cut flowers production in Ecuador: US\$ 48,375 (including 7.5% A.S.C.)
- Global Project on resource mobilization: US\$ 322,500 (incl. 7.5 % ASC)
- **Total: US\$ 666,500 (including A.S.C.)**

Section 2

Section 2 provides the corresponding project concepts indicating some details and funding requirements.

Section 1

Consolidated table giving project preparation and non-investment projects in all countries and sectors

Country	Type	Substance	Title of Project	Requested amount USD	A.S.C USD	Total (incl ASC) USD	A.S.C. %	P. D.	Remarks
Project preparation for HCFC phase-out and related investment components									
Bosnia and Herzegovina	PRP	HCFC 141b	HPMP - Investment Activities in Foam Sector (rigid PU foam applications)	30,000	2,250	32,250	7.5	12	
Kuwait	PRP	HCFC 141b	HPMP - Investment Activities in Foam Sector (PU foam component)	60,000	4,500	64,500	7.5	12	
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	PRP	HCFC 22	Additional funding for HPMP preparation	65,000	4,875	69,875	7.5	12	
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	PRP	HCFC 141b	PU Foam investment component of HPMP	60,000	4,500	64,500	7.5	12	
Yemen	PRP	HCFC 141b	HPMP - Rigid PU Foam Component	60,000	4,500	64,500	7.5	12	
			HCFCs Inv/ HPMP - PRP Subtotal	275,000	20,625	295,625			
Project preparation for MeBr phase-out									
Ecuador	PRP	MeBr	Preparation of Investment activities in cut-flowers production	45,000	3,375	48,375	7.5	12	
			Subtotal	45,000	3,375	48,375			
Technical assistance for funds mobilization									
Global	TAS	SEV	Mobilizing Co-Financing for MLF funded Projects based on the "Monetization" of their Climate Benefits	300,000	22,500	322,500	7.5	18	
			Subtotal	300,000	22,500	322,500			
			Grand Total	620,000	46,500	666,500			

UNIDO

Work Programme - 63rd Ex.Com.

Section 2

Project concepts

Project Concept

Country: Bosnia and Herzegovina

Title: Preparation of investment activities for the phase-out of HCFCs in the PU Foam

Project Duration: 12 months

Project Budget: US\$ 32,250 (incl. 7.5% Agency Support Costs)

Implementing Agency: UNIDO

Coordinating Agency: Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations - National Ozone Cell

Project Summary

Bosnia and Herzegovina initiated its HPMP preparation process and finalized the detailed survey of the HCFCs consumption by subsectors and activities.

The 2009 Country Programme Progress implementation Report, as well as the Article 7 Data Report, registered the consumption of 27 MT HCFC 141b used in production processes, at Poliolchem Tuzla Company. The mentioned Company is having local ownership and it is producing premixed polyol using 141b directly from import.

Based on the fact that the Company Poliolchem Tuzla is supplying 9 local end-users, foam producers within the SMEs category, with relatively low consumption per company per year and thus not eligible to be subject of stand-alone investment components, UNIDO will address the SH producer, Poliolchem Tuzla, while the end-users will be covered by the other HPMP activities.

This preparatory activity is of relevance for enabling the country compliance to the 2013 and 2015 HCFCs phase-out targets.

Project Concept

Country: Kuwait

Title: Preparation of investment activities for the phase-out of HCFCs in the PU Foam sector

Project Duration: 12 months

Project Budget: US\$ 64,500 (incl. 7.5% Agency Support Costs) for the PU Foam sector

Implementing Agency: UNIDO

Coordinating Agency: Ministry of Environment - National Ozone Unit

Project Summary

The Kuwait 2009 HCFCs reported consumption according to Article 7 data report amounted 398.1 ODP tonnes.

The Kuwait's 2007 and 2008 Country Programme Progress Implementation Reports as well as the Art 7 Data reports consumption of Kuwait are indicating significant consumption of HCFC 141b, HCFC 142b, as well as HCFC 22 in the foam production manufacturing sub-sectors as well as in the refrigeration servicing sector.

The estimated breakdown of HCFCs consumption mentioned above, by substance is shown below:

Foam manufacturing activities	Consumption (MT)	
	2007	2008
HCFC 22	734	774
HCFC 142b	1,102	1,160
HCFC 141b	287	522
Total	2,123	2,456

In order to ensure that Kuwait meets the 2013 and 2015 HCFC reduction targets urgent actions are required in the foam manufacturing sectors, including sector strategy.

The Government of Kuwait requested UNIDO to submit preparatory funding request for the preparation of investment component in the PU Foam sector, as part of the HPMP.

Project Concept

Country: Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

Title: 1. Additional funding request for the preparation of the HPMP and
2. Preparation of investment activities for the phase-out of HCFCs in the PU Foam manufacturing sector

Project Duration: 12 months

Project Budget I: US\$ 69,875 (incl. 7.5% Agency Support Costs) - additional funding for HPMP preparation

Project Budget II: US\$ 64,500 (incl. 7.5% Agency Support Costs) for the Foam sector investment component

Implementing Agency: UNIDO

Coordinating Agency: Environment General Authority -
National Ozone Unit

Project Summary

The 55th Ex.Com. Meeting of the MLF approved US\$ 85,000 to enable the country to initiate the HPMP preparation. According to the country reported consumption, Libya is eligible for a total amount of 150,000 USD for preparatory activities in connection to the HPMP activities. Thus, the Government of Libyan Arab Jamahiriya requested UNIDO to address the additional funding request to enable the country to finalize its HPMP preparation.

A detailed survey has been initiated in cooperation with UNIDO, based on the initial approved funding for the HPMP, to identify all the end-users within the context of the HPMP development process. The results of the survey carried by national consultants showed relevant consumption in the foam sector, it identified approx 140 MT HCFC 141b / year, in 2007 and approximately similar consumption in the year 2008. As a result, Libya NOU submitted amended data for the year 2007 to the Ozone Secretariat to correct their data reporting and register the HCFC 141b identified consumption.

Preliminary data of the HCFCs survey identified as foam applications the insulation rigid foam.

In order to ensure that Libya meets the 2013 and 2015 HCFC reduction targets urgent actions are required in the foam manufacturing sub-sector.

Based on the amended reported consumption, Libya is eligible for additional funding for the preparation of investment component for the phase out of HCFCs in the foam manufacturing sector

The Government of Libya requested UNIDO to submit funding requests for the preparation of sector plan for PU Foam sector.

The priority needed for the above mentioned sectors is supported by the Country Programme Progress implementation Reports for 2007, which shows similar HCFCs foam sectoral consumption.

Therefore sector strategic approach to convert technologies in the rigid PU foam manufacturing is critical in achieving the consumption reduction steps.

Sector strategies and investment projects will be prepared by UNIDO in cooperation with the Governmental institutions support, to enable Libya to achieve the 2013 freeze as well as 2015 reduction target, in line with the priorities of the HPMP.

Project Concept

Country: Yemen

Title: Preparation of investment activities for the phase-out of HCFCs in the PU Foam

Project Duration: 12 months

Project Budget: US\$ 64,500 (incl. 7.5% Agency Support Costs)

Implementing Agency: UNIDO

Coordinating Agency: Environment Authority - National Ozone Unit

Project Summary

Yemen initiated its HPMP preparation process and finalized the detailed survey of the HCFCs consumption by subsectors and activities, based on the US\$ 70,000 preparatory funding approved by the 55th Ex.Com. Meeting of the Multilateral Fund.

The national survey carried out, the Country Programme Progress Report for the year 2008 as well as the Article 7 Data Report, registered the consumption of 9.2 MT HCFC 141b used in production process (several medium size companies). The mentioned Company is having local ownership and it is producing using 141b directly from import.

Having regarded the priority in phasing out HCFC 141b given by the Ex.Com. Decision and by the development process of the HPMP, the Government requested UNIDO to include in its work programme amendment the preparatory request for an investment project, as component of the HPMP, to eliminate the HCFC 141b consumption and contribute to the goal of the country in achieving its 2013 and 2015 compliance targets.

Project Concept

Country: Ecuador

Title: Preparation of Investment activities in cut-flowers production

Project Duration: 12 months

Project Budget: US\$ 48,375 (incl. 7.5% Agency Support Costs)

Implementing Agency: UNIDO

Coordinating Agency: Environment Authority - National Ozone Unit

Project Summary

According to the official data reporting under the Article 7, Ecuador MeBr consumption is 51 ODP tonnes.

	2007	2008	2009	Baseline
MeBr (ODP tonnes)	122.4	51.0	51.0	66.2

The national survey carried out by the National Ozone Unit is showing that the above mentioned consumption belongs to approximately 30 farmers, being used in fumigation activities in the production of the cut-flowers.

Previous initiatives, to phase-out such MeBr consumption, were initiated but not finalized.

Thus, the Government of Ecuador requested UNIDO to include in its work programme amendment the preparatory funding request for an investment project, to completely eliminate the MeBr consumption from the cut flowers production and enable the country to fully comply to the Montreal Protocol provisions by the year 2015.

Project Concept

Country: Global

Title: Mobilizing Co-Financing for MLF funded Projects based on the "Monetization" of their Climate Benefits

Project Duration: 18 months

Project Budget: 322,500 (including 7.5% Agency Support Costs)

Implementing Agency: UNIDO

Project Summary

Background

The issues of ozone depletion and climate change have been at the forefront of the international community's environmental agenda for several years. Many chemicals used as refrigerants and blowing agents not only are depleting the ozone layer (Ozone Depleting Substances = ODS) but are also having a significantly adverse effect on the global climate (Greenhouse Gases = GHGs). While the Montreal Protocol regulates the production and consumption of ODS, the Kyoto Protocol covers emissions from GHGs not being regulated by the Montreal Protocol (CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, HFCs, PFCs, SF₆).

Since its entry into force in 1989 the Montreal Protocol has successfully phased out the consumption and production of the most powerful ODS the Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs, Ozone Depleting potential = ODP 0.6 -1. However Hydro chlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) having replaced CFCs in many applications still have a negative impact on the ODS (e.g. HCFC-22 ODP 0.055 or HCFC 141b ODP 0.11) and on the climate (e.g. HCFC-22 GWP 1810). Moreover the most common chemicals to replace e.g. HCFC 22 (HFC-407C, HFC-410A) have 0 ODP but still may have a very powerful GWP.(HFC-407C ca 1600, HFC-410A ca 1890). Even though this fact should be considered (Ex.Com. advises the MPs to switch to technologies that are favorable in terms of energy efficiency and GWP) in designing HCFC Phase-out Management Plans (HPMP) there is no obligation for Article 5 countries to switch to less powerful GWP gases.

While the MLF has the mandate to provide funding and assistance for covering the incremental costs relating to the phase out of ODS and thereby has already been successful in achieving remarkable results in the reduction of GHG emissions (as a by-product of ODS phase out projects), the generation of climate benefits from additional efforts is not mandated by the MP and therefore associated costs are not covered by MLF.

UNIDO as implementing agency is assisting several Article 5

countries in the implementation of Decision XIX/6 to accelerate the phase out of production and consumption of HCFCs. Accordingly, UNIDO is facilitating appropriate phase out scenarios and is constantly additional funding mechanisms based on the monetization of associated climate benefits to successfully enlarge the quantity of ODS phase out projects implemented.

Objective of the Proposal

Therefore the main objective of this proposal is to identify and utilize suitable schemes for mobilizing additional sources of co-financing which are based on the already achieved successful "commercialization" of the climate benefits associated with UNIDO's ODS related projects. Further, to enhance cost-effective projects and programs that focus on substitutes and alternatives minimizing other impacts on the environment such as global-warming potential, energy use, etc. priority has to be given to investigate additional financing and implementation of phase-out projects that utilize substances with zero ODP and zero or negligible GWP.

Consequently, to achieve those overall objectives the proposal is structured into four work packages:

WP 1 Analyzing the Legal and Financial Framework for Monetizing Climate Benefits

The 1st work package focuses on existing institutions, agreements and markets where climate benefits can be commercialized. This will include (but is not limited to):

- The Kyoto related carbon market (such as CDM/JI,) and implications likely to be imposed by the CDM-reform
- The voluntary carbon market
- Funding of climate benefits by international institutions such as GEF, World Bank Climate Funds
- Funding of climate benefits through bilateral agreements (e.g. National Appropriate Mitigation Actions etc.)
- National programs as for example energy efficiency programs (e.g. replacement of old domestic refrigerators with new state of the art low GWP containing refrigerators)

The results of this work package cover aspects such as what funding mechanism are appropriate to which types of ODS related projects. Results are further detailed to prices that can be achieved per tCO₂e and relevant risk assumptions such as application procedures and duration of administrative processes.

WP 2 Identifying Suitable Projects for Co-Financing in UNIDO's ODS Related Project Pipeline

The 2nd work package acknowledges the widespread ongoing project activities of UNIDO and the immanent necessity to activate further sources of co-financing to foster these programmes and

identifies suitable projects for co-financing in UNIDO's project pipeline. This will include

- Estimating (indicatively) emission reductions of climate benefits based on existing standards and methodologies (IPCC, CDM/CAR/VCS methodologies, GEF guidelines or [available] Life Cycle Approaches)
- Prioritizing project based on their emission reduction potential for further investigations
- Quick-Check if prioritized projects meet any of the application criteria of funding mechanisms identified under WP1
- Selecting demonstration projects

The results of this work package will build upon UNIDO's concrete project experience such as the application to CDM-methodologies in the switch from HFC-134a to isobutene in Egypt or energy efficiency gains in chiller replacements. The climate benefit related to the conversion of these project experiences ultimately creates cash flows that will enhance further project activities and outruns the original MLF contribution to this proposal.

WP 3 Applying Co-Financing Mechanisms to Selected Projects

The 3rd work package consists of the application of co-financing mechanisms to selected ODS related projects.
Exemplary:

In the case the Clean Development Mechanism is used this will include:

- Preparation of Project Design Document (covering: description of technology employed, baseline scenario, additionality, description of environmental impact assessment, description of stakeholder process, monitoring plan)
- Validation
- Registration at the UNFCCC
- Pre-Selling Certified Emission Reductions

To approach additional funding from the carbon market, project activities are referenced against existing CDM methodologies. Relevant existing CDM methodologies usually focus on manufacturing or production processes where emission reductions stem from direct avoidance of GHGs or indirectly through energy efficiency gains.

WP 4 Reporting and Dissemination

The 4th work package covers the dissemination of results and experiences of this innovative approach by preparing a report, organizing workshops and contributing to conferences.

Cost Breakdown (in US\$)

• International Consultants	90,000
• National Consultants	30,000
• Travel and other administrative costs	30,000
• Application of Co-financing Mechanisms	96,000
• Dissemination of results	54,000
Total	300,000

Tentative Time Frame

	Tasks	Months																	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Work packages																		
	Project Management																		
	Travel and other administrative costs																		
WP1	Legal/Financial framework				▲ 1														
WP2	Identifying projects						▲ 2												
WP3	Application of Co-financing Mechanisms													▲ 3					
WP4	Dissemination																		▲ 4
	▲ Milestones																		

▲ Milestones:

- 1: Final Report on Co-Financing Mechanism for Climate Benefits
- 2: Selected Projects for Application of Co-Financing Mechanism
- 3: Application Procedure (for co-financing) Finalized for Selected Projects
- 4: Dissemination of results