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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF
THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL
Twenty-second Meeting
Nairobi, 28-30 May 1997

**REPORT OF THE TWENTY-SECOND MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE
COMMITTEE
OF THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION
OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL**

INTRODUCTION

The Twenty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol was held at Nairobi from 28 to 30 May 1997, and meetings of the Sub-Committee on Project Review and the Sub-Committee on Monitoring, Evaluation and Finance were held at the same venue from 26 to 29 and from 27 to 29 May 1997, respectively.

The Meeting was attended by representatives of the following countries members of the Executive Committee in accordance with decision VIII/8 of the Eighth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol:

(a) Parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol: Australia, Belgium, Japan, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (Chairman), and United States of America;

(b) Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol: Antigua and Barbuda, China, Costa Rica (Vice-Chairman), India, Peru, Senegal and Zimbabwe.

In accordance with the decisions taken by the Executive Committee at its Second and Eighth Meetings, representatives of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), and the World Bank attended the Meeting as observers.

Representatives of the Ozone Secretariat and the Secretariat of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) were present.

The Meeting was also attended by representatives of the following non-governmental organizations: Alliance for Responsible Atmospheric Policy (ARAP), Environmental Defense Fund, Friends of the Earth, Green Africa, and the Pesticide Action Network.

AGENDA ITEM 1: OPENING OF THE MEETING

1. The meeting was opened at 10 a.m. on Wednesday, 28 May 1997 by Mr. David Turner (United Kingdom), Chairman of the Executive Committee, who, when welcoming participants, expressed the Committee's appreciation to the Government and people of Kenya and thanked the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) for making facilities available for the meeting. He recalled that, as at its previous meeting, the principal responsibility of the Committee continued to be implementation of the Montreal Protocol to ensure that funds were used to rapid and good effect to assist Article 5 Parties to meet their obligations, notably in relation to the 1999 freeze.

2. The Executive Director of UNEP, Ms. Elizabeth Dowdeswell, welcomed the Committee to UNEP headquarters and said that implementation of the Montreal Protocol is as an excellent example of productive international cooperation through which the objectives of the Protocol were realized in a pragmatic manner. The challenge facing the Committee in assisting Article 5 countries was, however, much greater than the achievements made so far. With the end of the grace-period granted to Article 5 countries, count-down would start towards the complete phase-out in 2010. Programme/project approvals had therefore to be accelerated in 1997 so that they might have an impact on the ability of countries to comply with the 1999 freeze.

3. At the opening session of the meeting, H.E Prof. S.K. Onger, President of the Eighth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol, welcomed participants to Kenya and wished them every success in their work.

AGENDA ITEM 2: ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS**(a) Adoption of the agenda**

4. The Executive Committee adopted the following agenda:
 1. Opening of the meeting.
 2. Organizational matters:
 - (a) Adoption of the agenda;
 - (b) Organization of work.
 3. Secretariat activities.
 4. Report of the Treasurer on status of contributions and disbursements.
 5. Administrative costs of the Implementing Agencies (status report).
 6. Report of the Sub-Committee on Monitoring, Evaluation and Finance on:
 - (a) Evaluation of 1996 business plans of the Implementing Agencies;
 - (b) Revised 1997 business plans of the Implementing Agencies;
 - (c) Three-year (1997-1999) business plan of the Multilateral Fund;
 - (d) Summary status report on ODS phase-out for Article 5 countries;
 - (e) Cycle of business planning and the submission of work programmes;
 - (f) Indicators for the evaluation of the performance of the Implementing Agencies;
 - (g) Draft work programme for monitoring and evaluation.
 7. Report of the Sub-Committee on Project Review on:
 - (a) Overview of issues identified during project review;
 - (b) Bilateral cooperation;
 - (c) Work programme amendments;
 - (d) Investment projects.
 8. Progress reports:
 - (a) Consolidated progress report;
 - (b) Progress reports on bilateral cooperation;
 - (c) UNDP progress report;
 - (d) UNEP progress report;
 - (e) UNIDO progress report;
 - (f) World Bank progress report.

9. Country programmes:
 - (a) Cyprus
 - (b) Gabon
 - (c) El Salvador
 - (d) Nicaragua
 - (e) Western Samoa
10. Report of the Executive Committee's Subgroup on the Production Sector.
11. Report on options to advance phase-out in the SME sector.
12. Progress of implementation of country programmes: implications of using different baseline years.
13. Discrepancy between data reported to the Ozone and Fund Secretariats: reconciliation and harmonization of the two parallel streams of data reporting.
14. Draft guidelines for proposals to change technology in approved projects.
15. Incremental operating costs for domestic refrigeration compressors.
16. Training guidelines for identification of needs and coordination of activities.
17. Retroactive funding.
18. Actions to improve the functioning of the Financial Mechanism (decision VIII/5).
19. Sector plan for halon phase-out in China.
20. Wider applicability of the initial guidance on further development of the halon sector approach pilot programme.
21. Other matters.
22. Adoption of the report.
23. Closure of the meeting.

(b) Organization of work

5. The Committee agreed that agenda items 19 and 20 would be considered together.

AGENDA ITEM 3: SECRETARIAT ACTIVITIES

6. The Executive Committee considered the report on the activities undertaken by the Fund Secretariat since the Twenty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/2), noting in particular the statement of the Chief Officer that the Secretariat was working closely with the Implementing Agencies to finalize, by the next meeting of the Executive Committee, the database of estimated costs of major equipment items. The Executive Committee took note with appreciation of the report on Secretariat activities.

AGENDA ITEM 4: REPORT OF THE TREASURER ON STATUS OF CONTRIBUTIONS AND DISBURSEMENTS

7. The Treasurer introduced his report on the status of the fund and of contributions (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/3/Rev.1). Regarding contributions, US\$ 47 million of the carry-over figure of US\$ 74 million of unpaid 1991-1996 contributions had been received and it was considered very likely that almost all of the remaining US\$ 27 million would be collected before the end of the year. However, for 1997 very few contributions had been received, the collection rate to date standing at a very low 1.2 per cent.

8. He reported that two new non-Article 5 Parties had ratified the London Amendments and had consequently been added to the list of contributors. These were the Czech Republic, whose ratification was effective on 19 March 1997, and the Ukraine, effective 8 May 1997.

9. Regarding the status of the Fund, about US\$ 62.2 million were currently available to the Executive Committee for new allocations, but additional indications of intent would probably raise that figure to US\$ 80 million within a short time.

10. Since the 1996 certified accounts of UNEP, including those for the Multilateral Fund, were not yet available, the Treasurer advised that the accounts of the Fund would be officially reported to the next meeting of the Executive Committee.

11. The Executive Committee decided:

(a) To take note of the status of the Fund and of contributions for the period 1991-1997 as at 30 May 1997 (see Annex I to the present report);

(b) To note that the resources available to the Fund as at 30 May 1997 stood at US\$ 62,243,959;

(c) To take note of the Treasurer's report.

(Decision 22/1)

AGENDA ITEM 5: ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF THE IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES (STATUS REPORT)

12. The Chief Officer introduced the status report on the administrative costs of the Implementing Agencies (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/4) and informed the Meeting that, pursuant to Decision 21/2, a consultant had been selected by a Secretariat panel. As the overall cost amounted to US\$ 87,700, his recruitment did not have to be endorsed by the UNEP Contracts Committee. The consultant was expected to finalize his report later in 1997 for submission to the Executive Committee.

AGENDA ITEM 6: REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON MONITORING, EVALUATION AND FINANCE

13. The representative of Australia, Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Monitoring, Evaluation and Finance (composed of Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Belgium, Costa Rica, United Kingdom and Zimbabwe) introduced the Sub-Committee's report (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/5), which contained the recommendations by the Sub-Committee on a number of issues.

14. The Executive Committee took note of the Sub-Committee's decision to re-examine its terms of reference (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/21/36, annex VII) at its next meeting.

(a) Evaluation of 1996 business plans of the Implementing Agencies

15. The Executive Committee noted that the Sub-Committee had been unable to discuss this item due to lack to time.

(b) Revised 1997 business plans of the Implementing Agencies

16. Having considered the recommendations of the Sub-Committee (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/5, paras. 21-29) on issues raised by the 1997 revised business plans of UNDP (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/8), UNEP (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/9), UNIDO (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/10), and the World Bank (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/11), the Executive Committee took the action set out in paragraphs 17 to 25 below.

Situations where there had been a low level of disbursement in certain countries

17. Noting that the low level of disbursement in certain countries was an area of concern, the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To take this concern into account when considering future project preparation and approval for those countries;

(b) To request the Sub-Committee on Project Review to do likewise.

(Decision 22/2)

Delivery of targets requiring approval of policy guidelines

18. The Executive Committee decided:

(a) To encourage Implementing Agencies to develop contingency portfolios of projects that could replace projects awaiting the adoption of policy guidelines if the necessary guidelines had not been adopted by the end of 1997;

(b) To address the issue of policy guidelines as expeditiously as possible.

(Decision 22/3)

A number of low-volume-consuming countries had received no funding

19. Noting the strong concern expressed by the Sub-Committee regarding the fact that a number of low-volume-consuming countries (LVCs) had received no funding from the Multilateral Fund, the Executive Committee decided to request the Implementing Agencies to give priority to these countries in the future and, if funds were available, during 1997.

(Decision 22/4)

Levies, taxes and duties on equipment funded by the Multilateral Fund

20. As there had been instances where Article 5 Governments had levied taxes or duties on equipment funded by the Multilateral Fund, the Executive Committee, reiterating the decision of its Tenth Meeting that no such taxes or duties would be financed by the Multilateral Fund, decided:

(a) To urge Article 5 Parties to exempt from taxes or duties any equipment bought under the Multilateral Fund;

(b) To urge the Implementing Agencies and the Secretariat to pursue their efforts to resolve the problem of levies, taxes and duties on equipment funded by the Multilateral Fund and to work with relevant countries to resolve any outstanding problems, including, if appropriate, an exchange of letters.

(Decision 22/5)

Format for the preparation of business plans

21. Noting that several Implementing Agencies had not followed the format for the preparation of business plans, the Executive Committee decided that future business plans would not be approved if not presented in the prescribed format.

(Decision 22/6)

Sectoral priorities

22. The Executive Committee decided to note that the Sub-Committee had discussed the suggestion of UNIDO that setting sectoral priorities would assist the operations of the Implementing Agencies, but that no agreement had been reached, some concerns being expressed about pursuing such a path, bearing in mind that priorities would tend to differ for each country.

(Decision 22/7)

Methyl bromide projects

23. Noting that there was US\$ 10 million in the 1997 business plan for methyl bromide demonstration projects over the next three years, US\$ 3 million of which was earmarked for 1997, US\$ 4 million for 1998 and US\$ 3 million for 1999, but that there was a possibility that the 1997 allocation would be exceeded, the Executive Committee decided that the US\$ 3 million for 1997 could be exceeded if necessary. Any adjustment of allocations would have to be approved by the Executive Committee.

(Decision 22/8)

Other policy issues

24. The Executive Committee decided to take note of the following policy issues forwarded to it by the Sub-Committee:

- (a) The need to balance the following competing needs:
 - (i) Assisting countries to meet the 1999 freeze targets;
 - (ii) A more aggressive approach to the needs of small and medium-scale enterprises (SMEs);
 - (iii) The need to complete sectoral/sub-sectoral phase-out programmes to maintain the successful momentum;
- (b) The overall approach and integrated phase-out plan for country programme implementation in low-volume-consuming countries;
- (c) Monitoring and evaluation guidelines for institutional strengthening projects;
- (d) Simplified templates for country programmes in very-low-volume-consuming countries;
- (e) Cost-effectiveness thresholds for small-scale investment projects;
- (f) Completion of the database of estimated costs of major equipment items;

- (g) Guidelines for the production sector;
- (h) Guidelines for retrofitting projects in the commercial refrigeration sub-sector;
- (i) Incremental operating costs for compressor projects.

(Decision 22/9)

25. The Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the Chief Officer's statement that some of the issues could be dealt with fairly rapidly, while others would require more time;

(b) To take note of the requests made by a member to hold a meeting of the Executive Committee back-to-back with the Meeting of the Parties in September 1997 to discuss these issues, as well as the request made by another member to hold a meeting of the Subgroup on the Production Sector between September and November 1997 to develop the guidelines on the production sector, which could then be adopted at the Executive Committee Meeting to be held in late November/early December.

(Decision 22/10)

(c) Three-year business plan of the Multilateral Fund

26. Having considered the recommendations of the Sub-Committee (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/5, paragraph 30) on the three-year (1997-1999) business plan of the Multilateral Fund (Revised) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/12), the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To endorse the targets for ODS approvals and expenditures for the triennium, noting that the 1998 and 1999 figures were indicative only and would be reviewed at the next meeting of the Executive Committee, and taking into consideration the following elements:

- (i) The Multilateral Fund, in 1997 and the first half of 1998, would give priority to approving projects with the highest ODP value and short implementation duration for countries that had yet to meet their freeze obligations. This would allow these projects to be implemented before 1 July 1999 in order to curtail the ODS consumption growth in these countries;
- (ii) The Fund would continue to provide funding for all ODS consumption sectors to enable all Article 5 countries to maintain the momentum of phase-out according to the strategies in their country programmes;
- (iii) Halon would continue to receive high priority due to its high ODP value and the cost-effectiveness of halon phase-out projects. This would include consideration of the first sectoral phase-out programme from an Article 5 country in the halon sector;

- (iv) The Fund would continue the practice of setting up a special allocation for LVCs. Implementing Agencies should be encouraged to target funds to assist those countries;
- (v) Funding of full and gradual closure projects in the production sector would be considered during this triennium. Considering that the guidelines for shutting down ODS production facilities would be ready in 1997, and project formulation would be under way in the same year, allocations for the production sector would be made in 1998 and 1999;
- (vi) Future budgets should include project preparation funds for investment projects under investment, rather than non-investment, allocations;

(b) To request the Secretariat to send letters around mid-year to all countries involved in bilateral activities, asking whether they intended to utilize the full amount allocated to them for bilateral activities. If they did not intend to do so, those funds could be reallocated;

(c) To insert a new line in Table 3 of the three-year business plan of the Multilateral Fund (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/12), after the investment line, entitled "Funds reserved for preparation of investment projects";

(d) To take into account the possible increase in the importance of non-investment projects.

(Decision 22/11)

(d) Summary status report on ODS phase-out for Article 5 countries

27. The Executive Committee, having considered the recommendations of the Sub-Committee (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/5, paras. 11-13) on the status report (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/13), decided:

- (a) That the report should be updated on an annual basis;
- (b) That, to improve the usefulness of the document, further status reports should include information on both CFC production and consumption, CFC freeze level data on the basis of the 1995-1997 baseline, and information on halon production and consumption, as well as general information on overall economic growth;
- (c) That Article 5 Parties should be strongly encouraged to provide their own assessment of whether they would be able to meet the 1999 freeze. The Secretariat, working with the Implementing Agencies, should develop and distribute a questionnaire seeking that assessment from Article 5 Parties;

(d) To request the Implementing Agencies to increase their focus on those Parties that had not yet received assistance from the Multilateral Fund, all of which were low-volume-consuming countries (LVCs).

(Decision 22/12)

(e) Cycle of business planning and submission of work programmes

Removal of the linkage between the term of office of the Executive Committee and the date of the Meeting of the Parties

28. Having noted the recommendation of the Sub-Committee (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/5, para. 15) that, beginning with the current year, the Executive Committee's term of office should be a calendar year, thus removing the direct linkage with the date of the Meeting of the Parties at which the new composition of the Executive Committee was decided, the Executive Committee decided to request the Chief Officer to contact the Ozone Secretariat with a view to transmitting the recommendation to the Meeting of the Parties.

(Decision 22/13)

Timing and work programme of meetings of the Executive Committee

29. Having noted the recommendation of the Sub-Committee (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/5, paras. 16-17), the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To recommend to the Meeting of the Parties that the Executive Committee should hold three meetings a year. It should, however, retain the flexibility to take advantage of the opportunity provided by other Montreal Protocol meetings to convene additional meetings where special circumstances made this desirable;

(b) To adopt the calendar of meetings and the work programme attached as Annex II to the present report.

(Decision 22/14)

30. Having noted the recommendation of the Sub-Committee (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/5, para. 18), the Executive Committee also decided that the new schedule of meetings should be put into effect as soon as possible and therefore to hold its Twenty-third Meeting in late November or early December 1997 in accordance with the new schedule.

(Decision 22/15)

Annual progress reports

31. Having noted the recommendation of the Sub-Committee (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/5, paras. 19-20), the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To request Implementing Agencies to submit a single annual progress report in accordance with the revised calendar of meetings and work programme;

(b) That Implementing Agencies could submit updates of their reports where these updates concerned significant matters raised during discussion of the progress reports themselves;

(c) That the annual progress reports should be submitted by 1 May each year or at least eight weeks before the subsequent meeting of the Executive Committee, whichever was the earlier.

(Decision 22/16)

Time allocated for meetings of the Sub-Committee

32. The Executive Committee noted the Sub-Committee's request (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/5, para. 40) that it be allotted more time in future for its meetings, as it had not had sufficient time to give due attention to all the items on its agenda and decided to request the Secretariat, in conjunction with the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Executive Committee, to take this into account as far as possible when planning the next Executive Committee meeting.

(Decision 22/17)

(f) Indicators for the evaluation of the performance of the implementing agencies

33. Having considered the recommendations of the Sub-Committee on standardized criteria for monitoring and evaluation (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/5, para. 31), the Executive Committee decided:

(a) That indicators for non-investment projects should include more outcome-focused indicators and that those for investment projects should be set out in absolute and relative terms;

(b) To approve the indicators in the document, on an interim basis for use in 1997, noting that there was potential for improvement in the indicators and that there would be an opportunity to consider the matter further at a later date;

(c) To take note of the concerns expressed regarding the need to evaluate the performance of all players, including the Secretariat, in the project approval and implementation process.

(Decision 22/18)

(g) Draft work programme and work plan for monitoring and evaluation

34. Having considered the proposed work programme and work plan on monitoring and evaluation of the Multilateral Fund for a twelve-month period between 1997-1998 (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/SC-MEF/2 and Corr.1 and Add.1) and having noted the recommendations of the Sub-Committee (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/5, paras. 33-38), the Executive Committee decided:

- (a) To adopt deliverables 1, 2, 4 and 5 as contained in Annex III to the present report, noting that one of the milestones for monitoring in deliverable 5 should be the date of dismantling or destruction of equipment;
- (b) To adopt outputs 1-4 as contained in Annex III to the present report;
- (c) To request the Secretariat to take the outputs up in sequence, reversing the order of outputs 2 and 3;
- (d) To request the Secretariat to submit output 1 to the next meeting of the Sub-Committee for review of the evaluation questions to be used for the subsequent evaluations, bearing in mind the requirements of Action 1 under decision VII/22 of the Seventh Meeting of the Parties (UNEP/OzL.Pro.7/12, annex V);
- (e) That output 4 should focus on a limited number of specific activities, namely training activities, and institutional strengthening;
- (f) That evaluations should include the question of disbursements and also the role of the various actors in the monitoring system;
- (g) That the evaluations, which were part of the whole monitoring and evaluation process now in place, should review the involvement of all stakeholders in working towards the Fund's objectives;
- (h) That the modest strengthening of the Secretariat approved by the Executive Committee in Decision 21/36 should be sufficient to enable the Secretariat to perform monitoring and evaluation on a continuous basis, through the development of a monitoring and evaluation system and database, the coordination, supervision and carrying out of monitoring and evaluation studies and assignments, and the establishment of a monitoring and evaluation post within the Secretariat whose incumbent would report directly to the Sub-Committee and/or the Executive Committee and be responsible for the coordination of all monitoring and evaluation activities;
- (i) To approve a budget for 12 person-months for these tasks.

(Decision 22/19)

35. With regard to the proposed budgets contained in appendices 1-4 to the work plan on monitoring and evaluation, the Executive Committee took note of the concerns expressed at the Sub-Committee by the Implementing Agencies, with the exception of the World Bank, that they would be unable to cover the costs of external consultants for evaluation under their 13 per cent support costs and the strong disagreement of the Sub-Committee, which considered that the cost of agency participation in the evaluation exercise should be covered by their support costs. The Executive Committee also noted that the phased evaluation recommended would probably take longer than the one-year period envisaged.

36. Having noted the recommendation of the Sub-Committee (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/5, para. 39), the Executive Committee decided that the proposed budgets should be adjusted to reflect the changes to the Secretariat personnel.

AGENDA ITEM 7: REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON PROJECT REVIEW

(a) Overview of issues identified during project review

37. The representative of Switzerland, Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Project Review (composed of India, Peru, Senegal, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States of America) introduced the Sub-Committee report (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/15), which contained the recommendations of the Sub-Committee on a number of issues, as well as a list of new projects and activities recommended for approval.

Meeting the 1999 freeze

38. Having considered the recommendations of the Sub-Committee on Project Review on meeting the 1999 freeze (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/15, para. 13), the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To reaffirm the importance of Decisions 19/4 and 20/3, in including in the project documents a brief description of how the project would contribute to helping the country concerned achieve the 1999 freeze;

(b) To recommend that the requirement of those Decisions could be effected by including the sector background in the project description being circulated to members of the Executive Committee.

(Decision 22/20)

Baseline equipment

39. Having considered the recommendations of the Sub-Committee on Project Review on baseline equipment (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/15, para. 18), the Executive Committee decided to request that representatives of the Secretariat and the Implementing Agencies form a group to examine and discuss the issue and come up with concrete proposals for the consideration of the Sub-Committee on Project Review at its next meeting.

(Decision 22/21)

Recycling projects in CFC-producing countries

40. Having considered the recommendation of the Sub-Committee on Project Review on recycling projects in CFC-producing countries (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/15, paras. 21-22), the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the potential usefulness of demonstration projects for refrigeration recovery and recycling in other ODS-producing countries;

(b) To note that, while in many cases there may be financial benefits in recycling projects, there could be cases in which the operational costs of refrigerant recovery and reclamation projects could exceed their benefits;

(c) To note that measures needed to support recovery and recycling projects needed to be appropriate to local circumstances and could involve, for example, incentives affecting the operational level or regulatory measures.

(Decision 22/22)

41. On the general question of refrigerant recovery and recycling projects, the Executive Committee decided:

(a) That future refrigerant recovery and recycling projects should be prepared within the context of the refrigerant management plan/strategy of the country concerned;

(b) To urge the Implementing Agencies to work with the countries concerned to ensure that the prerequisites for success were put in place before refrigerant recovery and recycling projects were implemented;

(c) To request the Implementing Agencies to make available to the consultants responsible for implementation of the proposed Multilateral Fund monitoring and evaluation exercise information on, inter alia, the extent to which refrigerant recovery and recycling projects had succeeded in reducing consumption of ODS and on the lessons learned from their implementation, bearing in mind that the majority of consumption was the result of poor servicing practices;

(d) To request UNDP to make available to the Executive Committee, when completed, some of the evaluations that were being carried out by the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) on ongoing refrigerant recovery and recycling projects. Other Implementing Agencies that had completed recycling projects should also be requested to submit information on the results of those projects;

(e) To take note of the view that it was necessary to take account of the costs involved in undertaking the necessary support measures for refrigerant recovery and recycling projects, such as training and efforts to reduce CFC emissions resulting from leakages;

(f) To urge the Implementing Agencies to take time at the forthcoming fifteenth meeting of the Open-Ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol to reach out to, and develop appropriate assistance requests for, all Parties that had not yet received Fund assistance and might be in danger of not meeting the freeze;

(g) To request the Secretariat, the Implementing Agencies, Parties involved in bilateral cooperation activities and other interested members of the Executive Committee to meet before

the next meeting of the Committee to elaborate draft guidelines for refrigerant management plan projects for the consideration of the Sub-Committee on Project Review and the Executive Committee at its Twenty-third Meeting.

(Decision 22/23)

Development of refrigeration management plans (RMPs)

42. Having considered conference room paper PR-SC/CRP.3.1, the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To request UNEP, in consultation with the Secretariat, the Implementing Agencies and members of the Executive Committee, to review the proposed guidelines for refrigeration management plans and bring forward a revised proposal to the September 1997 meeting of the Sub-Committee on Project Review, with comments from members of the Executive Committee to be provided by the end of June 1997;

(b) To authorize low-volume-consuming countries that have approved country programmes and now need to take near-term action in this area to meet the freeze, to submit refrigeration management plans based on the draft guidelines recommended by the Sub-Committee on Project Review (with the input coming from the consultations noted in subparagraph (a) above) along with any associated projects, to the next meeting of the Executive Committee and, in this respect, to approve US\$ 140,000 for UNDP and US\$ 60,000 for UNIDO for this purpose;

(c) To urge the Implementing Agencies not to view this discussion as an opportunity to develop recycling programmes, but rather as an opportunity to help countries think through the measures they need to take to facilitate compliance with the Protocol. In this regard, recycling projects should not be proposed unless there are incentives or regulatory measures that will be in place prior to proposed implementation of any proposed recycling projects to ensure that such projects will be sustainable;

(d) To request UNEP to adjust country programmes presently under preparation to accommodate the requirements of the draft guidelines for refrigeration management plans as recommended by the Sub-Committee on Project Review and to urgently finish that work;

(e) In cases where no country programmes for very-low-/low-volume-consuming Parties have yet to be started, to request UNEP to reach out to those countries to develop refrigeration management plan/country programme combination documents based on the draft guidelines, authorizing US\$ 200,000 for this initial UNEP work and requesting UNEP to report on the status of related activities at the Twenty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee.

(Decision 22/24)

Price of chemicals

43. Having considered the recommendations of the Sub-Committee on Project Review on the price of chemicals (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/15, para. 24), the Executive Committee decided

to request the Secretariat and the Implementing Agencies to hold discussions on and review the process of setting the prices of ODS and other chemicals for the purpose of calculating incremental operating costs, taking fully into account the earlier decision of the Executive Committee on limiting the variation in prices to 20 per cent of the regional border price, and to prepare, by the Twenty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee, a paper outlining the process proposed to be followed.

(Decision 22/25)

Incremental operating costs for compressors

44. Having considered the recommendations of the Sub-Committee on Project Review on incremental operating costs for compressors (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/15, paras. 25-26), the Executive Committee decided that:

(a) In countries that do not have compressor manufacturers, or have undertaken not to seek funding for conversion of any compressor manufacturers, incremental operating costs for loaded non-CFC compressors would continue to be eligible for compensation unless such compressors are being procured from firms that the Fund is paying to convert;

(b) For countries that are seeking funding for conversion of a compressor manufacturer, in order to be eligible for incremental operational costs, they must first submit information on their 1995 production of compressors and downstream user products. If those data show that compressor production was equal to or greater than the production of the downstream equipment producers, no funds shall be provided for incremental operational costs associated with the compressors;

(c) For countries that are seeking funding for conversion of compressor manufacturers that produced less than the number of units produced by the downstream users, the eligible incremental operational costs associated with compressors for downstream users shall be reduced in accordance with the following example: if a country produced 100 refrigerators, but is seeking compensation for the production of 90 compressors, the eligible incremental costs for the downstream users would be 10 per cent of the level otherwise eligible for funding in a distributive manner;

(d) If a country has received compensation for the conversion of some of its compressor manufacturers, but for the remainder of its firms would like instead to receive compensation for its downstream users, such compensation for the downstream users for the cost of loaded compressors would be eligible - however, the level of compensation would have to be adjusted using, at the choice of the country, either the example used above, or in a manner (to be proposed by the Secretariat and the Implementing Agencies for the consideration of the Executive Committee) which would offset funds spent on the earlier conversion projects in a distributive manner;

- (e) The above guidelines were adopted with the following understandings:
- (i) Incremental operating costs will no longer be considered for compressor manufacturers;
 - (ii) The guidelines will independently apply to domestic and commercial refrigeration projects;
 - (iii) Further work may need to be done to accurately define domestic and commercial refrigeration;
 - (iv) The agencies and the Secretariat need to agree to a specific methodology for determining what incremental cost will be used for defining the eligible costs;
 - (v) Further work needs to be done in relation to combined compressor and refrigerator manufacturers;
 - (vi) In considering the availability of domestic compressor production within Article 5 countries, one factor which may be considered by the Secretariat and the Implementing Agencies could be the source of supply used by the downstream users in the baseline;
 - (vii) Given the apparent ambiguity that existed prior to this meeting regarding the eligibility of incremental operational costs for domestic refrigerator compressors, projects submitted to the Twentieth and Twenty-first Meeting will be approved with operational costs as agreed between the Implementing Agencies and the Secretariat;
 - (viii) Domestic refrigeration compressor projects first submitted to this Meeting, one Meeting after the issue was originally raised, shall be agreed consistent with the above guidelines;
 - (ix) Projects submitted to the present Meeting in the commercial refrigeration sector (where this issue was first raised) shall be decided consistent with the manner in which previous projects were approved;
 - (x) After the present Meeting, all compressor projects shall be considered in accordance with the above guidelines.

(Decision 22/26)

(b) Bilateral cooperation

45. Having considered the project proposals to be handled through bilateral cooperation, together with the comments and recommendations of the Sub-Committee on Project Review (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/15, para. 7 (f)), and of the Secretariat (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/17), the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To approve the requests from the Government of France to credit against its 1997 contribution the amount of US\$ 192,423 and from the Government of Canada to credit against its 1997 contribution the amounts of US\$ 145,000 and US\$ 495,285 for the projects as indicated in Annex IV to the present report;

(b) To note that, with reference to the bilateral solvent project between France and Malaysia, the Sub-Committee on Project Review recommended this project for approval on the understanding that it would eliminate the residual use of ODS in the enterprises under the project.

(Decision 22/27)

(c) Work programme amendments

46. Having considered the work programme amendments submitted by UNDP (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/18), UNEP (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/19), UNIDO (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/20) and the World Bank (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/21) and the related recommendations of the Sub-Committee on Project Review (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/15, paras. 8 and 39-48), the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To approve the project preparation requests on the understanding that the Implementing Agencies would be left with sufficient funds to comply with any future project preparation requests from any of the countries that had not yet benefited from the Multilateral Fund.

(Decision 22/28)

(b) To approve the work programme amendments listed in Annex V to the present report, for the amounts indicated and subject to any condition specified.

(Decision 22/29)

- Decisions related to individual work programme amendments

China: project preparation in the foam, refrigeration and solvents sector (UNDP)

47. Having considered the recommendation of the Sub-Committee on Project Review (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/15, para. 41), the Executive Committee, while noting that US\$ 40,000 of the project preparation request for China was for the preparation of projects in the solvents sector and that the preparation of a sectoral financing plan for the solvents sector in China had been approved by the Executive Committee at its Twenty-first Meeting, decided to approve the above work programme amendment as submitted, on the understanding that UNDP would

pre-screen all project proposals in China's solvents sector to ensure that they concerned cost-effective projects for the phase-out of CFCs.

(Decision 22/30)

China: Preparation of investment projects in the production sector for 1998 submission (World Bank)

48. Having considered the recommendation of the Sub-Committee on Project Review (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/15, para. 46), the Executive Committee decided that the condition imposed on the above project be amended to enable the release of funds so that the World Bank could initiate preparatory activities, on the understanding that no project proposals would actually be submitted for project review until the guidelines in question were submitted.

(Decision 22/31)

China: Strategy for the refrigeration sector (UNIDO)

49. Having considered the recommendation of the Sub-Committee on Project Review (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/15, para. 48), the Executive Committee decided that the above work programme amendment submitted by UNIDO should be withdrawn, since it was premature to recommend this project for implementation at the current stage.

(Decision 22/32)

Cyprus: institutional strengthening (UNEP)

50. Having considered the recommendation of the Sub-Committee on Project Review (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/15, para. 45), the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To recall decision VI/5, paragraph (e), of the Sixth Meeting of the Parties, whereby, inter alia, countries initially classified as non-Article 5 but subsequently reclassified as operating under that Article were urged not to request financial assistance from the Multilateral Fund;

(b) To note that Cyprus had been reclassified as operating under Article 5 in 1994;

(c) To note also that Cyprus had a relatively high level of per capita gross domestic product and that the Executive Committee was endeavouring to channel funds to those countries most in need of assistance in order to meet their requirements under the Protocol;

(d) To urge Cyprus, consistent with decision VI/5, paragraph (e), of the Sixth Meeting of the Parties, not to seek support from the Multilateral Fund.

(Decision 22/33)

Mexico: Technical assistance project: market survey of ODS use in SMEs and approaches to ODS elimination (UNDP)

51. Having considered the recommendation of the Sub-Committee on Project Review (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/15, para. 43), the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To agree that the above activity would entail only a market survey of ODS use in SMEs, costed at US\$ 60,000;

(b) That the results of the survey would provide input into a future, separately costed, country programme update;

(c) To approve the activity on the understanding that, while it was impossible to identify all ODS users in Mexico, UNDP and the Government of Mexico would endeavour to identify the maximum possible number of such users and that no further surveys on ODS use in SMEs in the country would be submitted to the Executive Committee with a request for funding.

(Decision 22/34)

Uruguay: Technical assistance project (World Bank)

52. Having considered the recommendation of the Sub-Committee on Project Review (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/15, para. 7 (e)), the Executive Committee, in approving the project, agreed that the market survey conducted under the project would strive to identify the maximum possible number of consumers of ODS.

(Decision 22/35)

(d) Investment projects

- Project proposals and resource allocation

53. The Executive Committee, having considered the recommendations of the Sub-Committee on Project Review (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/15, paras. 7, 27-38 and 51-54), decided to approve the investment project proposals listed in Annex VI to the present report, for the amounts indicated and subject to any condition specified.

(Decision 22/36)

54. Having considered the recommendation of the Sub-Committee on Project Review (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/15, para. 9), the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To urge the Secretariat and the Implementing Agencies to finalize their discussions on guidelines for liquid carbon dioxide projects and submit recommendations on the subject to the Executive Committee at its Twenty-third Meeting;

(b) That liquid carbon dioxide projects could be submitted to the Executive Committee at its Twenty-third Meeting and approved for funding on the basis of the guidelines agreed at that Meeting, on the understanding that, if no guidelines were approved, consideration of the projects would be deferred until such time as they were.

(Decision 22/37)

55. In addition, the Executive Committee, having considered the recommendation of the Sub-Committee on Project Review (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/15, para. 10), further decided:

(a) To approve the projects recommended for blanket approval on the understanding that the Implementing Agencies would take strong steps to ensure that equipment to be replaced by the projects was destroyed or rendered unusable;

(b) That in future project submissions, the Implementing Agencies should provide a list of the equipment to be destroyed or rendered unusable;

(c) To request the Implementing Agencies to provide in their project completion reports information on the actions taken to ensure that specific equipment or components replaced had in fact been destroyed or rendered unusable. The reports should also cover the fate of old equipment in those cases where funds had been approved for retrofitting and the enterprise concerned had subsequently decided to replace the equipment rather than to retrofit. The Secretariat could then transmit this information to a future meeting of the Executive Committee;

(d) To approve the projects recommended for approval on the understanding that the Implementing Agencies would ensure that the safety measures paid for were implemented;

(e) To request the Implementing Agencies to explain in their project completion reports how they ensured that funds allocated for safety-related costs were actually used for this purpose.

(Decision 22/38)

- **Decisions relating to individual projects and activities**

Brazil: Conversion to CFC-free technology in the manufacture of polyurethane foam at Trambusti, Giroflex , Polipex, Metallurgica Barra, Tekcor, Isolenge, Cumulus, Facchini, and Dalla Rosa E Cia

56. In approving the above nine projects, the Executive Committee, having considered the recommendation of the Sub-Committee on Project Review (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/15, para. 7 (a)), decided to request the Implementing Agencies and the Secretariat to provide additional information on the status of project implementation in Brazil and on the problems behind the slow rate of implementation of specific projects.

(Decision 22/39)

China: Elimination of ODS (CFC-113) used in the production line at Shanghai Railway Communication Equipment Factory and at Shanghai Computer Factory

57. In approving the above two projects, and having considered the recommendation of the Sub-Committee on Project Review (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/15, para. 7 (b)), the Executive Committee decided to note the concern expressed in the Sub-Committee that, although their cost-effectiveness fell within the established thresholds, it was relatively poor, given the limited resources of the Multilateral Fund and the problems China could face in meeting the 1999 freeze.

(Decision 22/40)

China: Phasing out ODS at the Hualing refrigerator plant, the Hefei Meiling Co. Ltd refrigerator plant, the Zerowatt Electric Appliances Group refrigerator plant, and the Zel Tianjin Compressor Co. Ltd. (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/28)

58. Having considered the recommendation of the Sub-Committee on Project Review (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/15, para. 29), the Executive Committee decided to approve the above four projects, following advice that the agreement that had been reached between the Secretariat and UNIDO had been endorsed by the Government of China.

(Decision 22/41)

China: Conversion of CFC-12 small open-type refrigerating compressor to HCFC-22 refrigerating compressor at Subei Refrigeration Machinery Factory, conversion of CFC-12 small open-type and semi-hermetic refrigerating compressor to HCFC-22 refrigerating compressor at Zhenjiang Refrigerating Equipment Factory (ZREF), conversion of CFC-12 small and medium open-type refrigerating compressor production at Zhejiang Chunhui Company (Group) (ZCC), conversion of CFC-12 small open-type refrigerating compressor production at Ningbo Refrigerating Machinery Factory, conversion of CFC-12 medium open-type refrigerating compressor at Wuhan New World Refrigeration Industrial Co. Ltd., conversion of CFC-12 medium open-type refrigerating compressor at Chongzong Bingyang Refrigeration Machine Co., and conversion of CFC-12 medium open-type refrigerating compressor to HCFC-22 compressor at Guangzhou Refrigerating Machinery Factory (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/28)

59. Having considered the recommendation of the Sub-Committee on Project Review (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/15, para. 30), the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To approve for funding, together with support costs, the above seven projects submitted by the World Bank at the levels indicated in Annex VI below;

(b) That the funding was approved on the basis of the newly estimated level of eligible incremental costs arising from a technical analysis carried out jointly by the World Bank and the Fund Secretariat, subject to a further discount of 12 per cent for the technical upgrade also determined in the technical analysis;

(c) Not to apply the estimated 8 per cent discount arising from excess capacity identified by the Secretariat in the project proposals.

(Decision 22/42)

China: Conversion of manufacturing facilities from CFC-11 foaming agent to cyclopentane and CFC-12 refrigerant to HFC-134a at Gansu Changfeng Baoan Industry Co. Ltd (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/28)

60. Having considered the recommendation of the Sub-Committee on Project Review (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/15, para. 31), the Executive Committee decided to approve the above project within the context of its Decision 22/26, on incremental operating costs for compressors.

(Decision 22/43)

China: Elimination of CFCs 11 and 12 in the manufacture of domestic freezers at Jilin Jinuoer Electric Appliances Group Co. and at Hongxiang Group - Laizhou Freezer Plant (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/28)

61. Having considered the recommendation of the Sub-Committee on Project Review (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/15, para. 32), the Executive Committee decided that the above two projects should not be approved for funding at present in view of the number of issues still outstanding, and should be resubmitted at a later date once those issues had been resolved.

(Decision 22/44)

India: Elimination of CFCs in the manufacture of domestic refrigeration equipment at Videocon and at Maharaja (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/35)

62. Having considered the recommendation of the Sub-Committee on Project Review (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/15, para. 33), the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To approve the above two projects within the context of its Decision 22/26, on incremental operating costs for compressors;

(b) That the Implementing Agency may resubmit the request for incremental operating costs associated with non-CFC compressors when the requirements of the policy for compensation for replacement compressors have been met.

(Decision 22/45)

India: Elimination of CFCs in the manufacture of commercial refrigeration equipment at Hindustan Refrigeration Industries, Standard Refrigeration Appliances, Refrigerators and Home Appliances, Polar Enterprises, Refrigeration Components and Accessories, and Sheetal Engineering Works P. Ltd (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/35)

63. Having considered the recommendation of the Sub-Committee on Project Review (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/15, para. 34), the Executive Committee decided to approve the above six projects within the context of its Decision 22/26, on incremental operating costs for compressors.

(Decision 22/46)

Indian aerosol projects submitted at the Seventeenth Meeting of the Executive Committee

64. Having considered the recommendations of the Sub-Committee on Project Review (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/15, paras. 51-54), the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To recall that, at the Seventeenth Meeting of the Executive Committee, the Government of India had not been in a position to agree to the conditions attached to the approval of its aerosol projects submitted to that Meeting;

(b) To approve the projects referred to in Executive Committee Decision 17/38, on the basis of India's new policy measures and the statement of its representative that he believed India could meet the condition that the level of CFC consumption in the aerosol sector would be limited to the level remaining after reductions from the projects have been made;

(c) That, among those projects, those with a project cost exceeding US\$ 100,000 (excluding agency support costs) be implemented in cooperation with the World Bank, and those with project costs below US\$ 100,000 (excluding agency support costs) be implemented in cooperation with UNDP;

(d) That the US\$ 20,000 previously approved for project preparation activities by UNIDO in the Indian aerosol sector should be returned to the Fund.

(Decision 22/47)

Thailand: Conversion of compressor manufacture from CFC-12 to HFC-134a designs at Sanyo Universal Electric Co. Ltd and conversion of compressor manufacture from CFC-12 to HFC-134a and at Kulthorn Kirby Public Company Limited (Phase II)(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/53)

65. Having considered the recommendation of the Sub-Committee on Project Review (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/15, para. 35), the Executive Committee decided to approve the above two projects within the context of its Decision 22/26, on incremental operating costs for compressors.

(Decision 22/48)

Turkey: Conversion from CFC-11 and CFC-12 into HCFC-141b and HFC-134a at Kulahcioglu and at Gumaskan (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/55)

66. Having considered the recommendation of the Sub-Committee on Project Review (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/15, para. 36), the Executive Committee decided to approve the above two projects within the context of its Decision 22/26, on incremental operating costs for compressors.

(Decision 22/49)

Venezuela: Implementation of a centralized reclamation plant for recovered refrigerants in the commercial refrigeration and air conditioning sector (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/56)

67. Having considered the recommendation of the Sub-Committee on Project Review (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/15, para. 20), the Executive Committee decided to approve the above project, taking into account the following considerations:

- (a) The significant use of ODS for refrigeration in Venezuela;
- (b) The assurance, based on the success of past recycling projects in Venezuela, that the project could be successfully implemented;
- (c) The indication from the additional data provided that, at least for the first few years, the operational costs would exceed the benefits;
- (d) The understanding that the project was intended to provide regional capacity for refrigerant reclamation.

(Decision 22/50)

Projects for the implementation of a national programme for recovery and recycling of refrigerant in Bahrain, Lesotho, Mozambique and the United Republic of Tanzania

68. Having considered the recommendation of the Sub-Committee on Project Review (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/15, para. 7 (c)), the Executive Committee decided to approve the above four projects, taking into account the statement by the Implementing Agency in the Sub-Committee that the accompanying measures necessary for successful implementation were already or would be in place before implementation began and that the projects had been prepared on the basis of in-depth discussions with the national authorities and trade associations.

(Decision 22/51)

Projects for refrigerant recovery and recycling schemes in Benin, Burkina Faso, Gambia, Guinea, the Philippines and Senegal

69. Having considered the recommendation of the Sub-Committee on Project Review (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/15, para. 7 (d)), the Executive Committee decided to approve the above six projects, taking into account the statement by the Implementing Agency in the Sub-Committee that the accompanying measures necessary for successful implementation were already or would be in place before implementation began and that the projects had been prepared on the basis of in-depth discussions with the national authorities and trade associations.

(Decision 22/52)

Demonstration projects on the phase-out of methyl bromide in four Article 5 countries: Brazil, China, Guatemala and Morocco (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/78)

70. Having considered the recommendation of the Sub-Committee on Project Review (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/15, para. 38), the Executive Committee, in approving the above

projects, decided, with reference to the project in Brazil, that UNIDO should try to optimize the dissemination of the latest technology used by multinational tobacco companies to small-scale growers and obtain information on its application.

(Decision 22/53)

AGENDA ITEM 8: PROGRESS REPORTS

(a) Consolidated progress report

71. The Secretariat introduced the consolidated progress report (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/57/Rev.1), which summarized progress and financial information provided by implementing and bilateral agencies in both narrative and database formats.

72. The Executive Committee noted with appreciation the consolidated progress report presented by the Secretariat.

(b) Progress reports on bilateral cooperation

73. The Secretariat introduced the progress reports on bilateral cooperation (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/58).

74. The Executive Committee decided:

(a) To take note with appreciation of the progress reports presented by the Governments of Australia, Canada, Denmark, France, Switzerland and the United States of America;

(b) To request the Treasurer to adjust the bilateral contributions for Canada and France in the amounts of US\$ 58,400 and US\$ 226,000 for project cancellations in China and Malaysia, respectively;

(c) To request the Sub-Committee on Monitoring, Evaluation and Finance to address the issues raised by the Government of Canada concerning implementation difficulties.

(Decision 22/54)

(c) UNDP progress report

75. The Executive Committee decided:

(a) To take note with appreciation of the progress report of UNDP (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/59);

(b) To note the offset of US\$ 118,000 against future approvals as a result of the cancellation of projects ETH-2 and IDS-25 and to inform the Treasurer accordingly;

(c) To note the offset of US\$ 3.8 million in accrued interest against future UNDP approvals and to inform the Treasurer accordingly.

(d) To note that information from UNDP and one member of the Executive Committee indicated that the Government of Colombia had nearly resolved all obstacles that had previously prevented the timely implementation of phase-out projects in the country and, therefore, that disbursements of project preparation funds already approved by the Executive Committee should be allowed to proceed.

(Decision 22/55)

(d) UNEP progress report

76. The Executive Committee decided:

(a) To take note with appreciation of the progress report of UNEP (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/60);

(b) To note the offset of US\$ 287,442 in interest accrued during the reporting period against future approvals of UNEP and to inform the Treasurer accordingly;

(c) To request the Monitoring, Evaluation and Finance Sub-Committee to consider UNEP's requests pursuant to Decision 20/33;

(d) To note the support by the Government of Sweden for UNEP's South-East Asian Ozone Network;

(e) To request UNEP to take a lead role in coordinating expanded efforts by all the Implementing Agencies to contact and engage Article 5 Parties that had not yet done so in the development of country programmes and ODS reduction strategies, including the development of refrigeration management plans.

(Decision 22/56)

77. On the recommendation of the Monitoring, Evaluation and Finance Sub-Committee (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/5, para. 10), the Executive Committee, bearing in mind its Decision 17/22 prohibiting budget overruns, decided that as an exceptional measure, UNEP should be allowed to offset its budget overrun for 1995 against its underrun for the same year.

(Decision 22/57)

(e) UNIDO progress report

78. The Executive Committee decided to take note with appreciation of the progress report of UNIDO (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/61).

(Decision 22/58)

(f) World Bank progress report

79. The Executive Committee decided:

(a) To take note with appreciation of the progress report of the World Bank (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/62);

(b) To request the Treasurer to offset against approvals for World Bank projects at the current Meeting the sum of US\$ 3,608,634 plus agency fees (where appropriate) resulting from the Bank's cancellation of and savings in projects, as noted in the Secretariat's comments on the progress reports of the World Bank;

(c) To request the Monitoring, Evaluation and Finance Sub-Committee to consider further action on the projects identified by the World Bank pursuant to Decision 21/28.

(Decision 22/59)

(g) General issues related to the progress reports

80. With regard to progress reports in general, the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To request the Secretariat and the Implementing Agencies to include executive summaries in all future progress reports;

(b) To recall Decision 21/28 and to request the Implementing Agencies to include a "List of projects with no significant activity in the last two years" in all future progress reports, and to use the same format as used by the World Bank in its report (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/62).

(Decision 22/60)

81. The Executive Committee, having noted the recommendations of the Sub-Committee on Monitoring, Evaluation and Finance (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/5 paras. 7-9) on the following issues identified in the progress reports of the Implementing Agencies, decided to take the following action:

Slow disbursement and delays in project implementation

(a) Where no disbursement had occurred 18 months after the date of approval of a project, a full explanation of the reason for the delay should be submitted by the Implementing Agency to the next meeting of the Executive Committee for review. Those reports should contain the comments received from the Article 5 countries and enterprises concerned;

(b) Where a project had not been completed 12 months after the proposed completion date in the progress report of the Implementing Agencies to the Executive Committee, a full explanation of the reason for the delay should also be submitted by the Implementing Agencies to the next meeting of the Executive Committee for review. Those reports should contain the comments received from the Article 5 countries and enterprises concerned;

(c) To review the reports on a case-by-case basis and decide upon the action required;

(d) On the basis of the experience gained through consideration of these reports, to consider the development of guidelines to ensure that the project preparation process included measures to prevent any delays in implementation or completion in the future.

(Decision 22/61)

82. The Executive Committee noted the Sub-Committee's decision to address, at its next meeting, the following additional reasons for delays in implementation:

(a) Changes in project specification by the beneficiary;

(b) Enterprises refrained from implementing their projects until their competitors' projects had been approved or government regulations had been enacted;

(c) The bidding process resulted in higher costs;

(d) The difficulty of obtaining agreements on the transfer of technology;

(e) Prolonged contract negotiations;

(f) Changes in technology;

(g) Differences in appraised tonnage;

(h) Completion of grant agreements.

(Decision 22/62)

Counterpart funding

83. On the subject of counterpart funding, the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To request the Implementing Agencies to seek a commitment from the relevant enterprise(s) to provide the required counterpart funding;

(b) For projects approved at the level of funds requested, to request Implementing Agencies to provide the Executive Committee with a clear indication that the enterprise(s) concerned had given this commitment on counterpart funding;

(c) For projects for which no commitment on counterpart funding had been obtained

and projects for which a significant reduction in the funding requested was being recommended by the Secretariat, to give the project provisional approval, subject to the commitment being obtained and to request the Implementing Agencies to approach the enterprise(s) concerned to obtain this commitment;

(d) When the Secretariat received an assurance of the relevant commitment, the provisionally approved projects could proceed.

(Decision 22/63)

84. One representative expressed the view that counterpart funding had two components. One related to issues such as foreign ownership, exports to non-Article 5 countries, etc., whereby, under the rules of the Fund, the incremental costs were reduced by an appropriate percentage. The second component related to ceilings on eligible incremental costs due to application of cost-effectiveness thresholds. He requested the Executive Committee to recall that the cost-effectiveness thresholds had been decided upon at the Sixteenth Meeting in a different context and for a particular purpose. With the introduction of a business plan approach, that context and purpose no longer existed and the thresholds were no longer relevant. The thresholds had now become, in his view, a tool to deny part of the agreed incremental costs to Article 5 countries in some cases. The solution to that element of counterpart funding lay in the hands of the Executive Committee and he urged the Executive Committee to solve the problem expeditiously.

AGENDA ITEM 9: COUNTRY PROGRAMMES

85. Under this item, the Executive Committee had before it the country programmes for Cyprus (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/63), El Salvador (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/65), Gabon (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/64), Nicaragua (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/66) and Western Samoa (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/67). Introducing the country programmes, the representative of the Secretariat recommended that they be approved.

86. The Executive Committee decided:

(a) To approve the country programme for Cyprus taking into consideration Decision 22/33, and the country programmes for El Salvador, Gabon, Nicaragua and Western Samoa, while noting that such approval did not denote approval of the projects identified therein or their funding levels, except as indicated in Annex V to the present report;

(b) To request the Governments of El Salvador, Gabon, Nicaragua and Western Samoa to present annually information to the Executive Committee on progress being made in the implementation of the country programme, in accordance with the decision of the Executive Committee on implementation of country programmes (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/10/40, para. 135). Using the approved format, the initial report, covering the period 31 May 1997 to December 1997, should be submitted to the Fund Secretariat no later than 31 March 1998;

(c) To request UNEP to proceed with the disbursement of the first one-year tranche of

the funds approved for institutional strengthening in El Salvador, Gabon, Nicaragua and Western Samoa, with subsequent disbursements being contingent on the submission of a report to the Executive Committee on the status of development of a refrigerant management plan for the country concerned.

(Decision 22/64)

AGENDA ITEM 10:REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S SUBGROUP ON THE PRODUCTION SECTOR

87. The Executive Committee, having considered the report of the Subgroup on the Production Sector (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/68) as presented by the representative of Australia, facilitator of the Subgroup, decided:

(a) To note the report of the Subgroup and its recommendation in paragraph 16 of that report;

(b) To recognize that there remained a number of complex issues which would merit further discussion by the Subgroup, with a view to resolving those issues as expeditiously as possible;

(c) To request the Subgroup to meet in September 1997 to discuss remaining issues and to review the consolidated report to be prepared by the Secretariat on the guidelines and recommendations made by the Expert Group and modified by the Subgroup and any relevant decision of the Executive Committee;

(d) To request the Secretariat to advise the Subgroup, at its meeting in September 1997, whether resources were available to permit the Subgroup to hold an additional meeting prior to December 1997.

(Decision 22/65)

AGENDA ITEM 11:REPORT ON OPTIONS TO ADVANCE PHASE-OUT IN THE SME SECTOR

88. Having considered the report on options to advance phase-out in the SME sector (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/69), and its presentation by the Secretariat, the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the report on options to advance phase-out in the SME sector;

(b) To note that several representatives expressed concern about problems associated with accessing the relevant data and with its reliability;

(c) To invite countries to provide the Secretariat and the Executive Committee with explanations of the factors responsible for these problems;

(d) To note also that several representatives expressed concerns that advancing phase-out in the SME sector required moving beyond relying on "a project approach" and focusing, instead, on other types of support measures to assist individual Article 5 Parties to meet the ODS control schedules in the Montreal Protocol.

(Decision 22/66)

89. Following further discussions, which included a general consensus on the need for the Executive Committee to develop a framework within which to move the SME issue forward, as well as to permit an exchange of views on how to do so, a contact group was formed, with the participation of the representatives of Australia, China, Costa Rica, India, Peru, Switzerland, United Kingdom and United States of America.

90. Based on an information paper submitted by Sweden and Malaysia and the recommendations submitted by the contact group, the Executive Committee decided:

(a) That the contact group should meet at the next Executive Committee meeting to continue the discussion. In order to have a fruitful discussion, members of the contact group should come with the following information:

- (i) National experience in managing the ODS phase-out by SMEs;
- (ii) Problems and challenges in achieving phase-out by SMEs in their country;
- (iii) Proposals on national strategies and plans to move ahead on SMEs phase-out;

(b) To set up a pilot programme on SMEs at the next meeting. For that purpose, the Group will present proposals on:

- (i) The sector/sub-sectors to be focused on;
- (ii) The criteria to be applied;

(c) That the Sweden/Malaysia information paper provided to the contact group be included as part of the documentation for the pilot programme.

(Decision 22/67)

AGENDA ITEM 12: PROGRESS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF COUNTRY PROGRAMMES: IMPLICATIONS OF USING DIFFERENT BASELINE YEARS

and

AGENDA ITEM 13: DISCREPANCY BETWEEN DATA REPORTED TO THE OZONE AND FUND SECRETARIATS: RECONCILIATION AND HARMONIZATION OF THE TWO PARALLEL STREAMS OF DATA REPORTING

91. The Executive Committee considered these two agenda items together.

92. Having considered the report on progress of implementation of country programmes: implications of using different baseline years (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/70), which had been prepared in response to its Decisions 20/36 and 20/37, and the report on discrepancies between data reported to the Ozone Secretariat and the Fund Secretariats, (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/71), which had been prepared in response to Decision 20/37, the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To take note of the paper on the new format for reporting data on progress of implementation of country programmes to the Executive Committee and the paper on reconciling and harmonizing the data streams that produce discrepancies between data reported to the Fund and Ozone Secretariats.

(b) To adopt, beginning in 1998, the baseline year of the Montreal Protocol as the baseline year for the Multilateral Fund;

(c) To use, until it is feasible to use the baseline year of the Montreal Protocol as the baseline year for the Multilateral Fund, the baseline data from the country programme, the consumption data from the previous year and the unconstrained growth indicated in the country programme, while making it clear in the report that the latter figure is an extrapolation made at an early stage of the ODS phase-out programme in the country concerned;

(d) To note the new data formats contained in annexes I to III of the report on implications of using different baseline years, as contained in Annex VII to the present report, which could be used as guidance for countries that wished to report information on progress in the implementation of their country programmes additional to the current requirements;

(e) To adopt the date of 1 May of each year as the new deadline for submission of data on the progress of implementation of country programmes for the preceding year. The new deadline would take effect in 1998.

(Decision 22/68)

93. Some members of the Executive Committee requested that Article 5 countries be urged to report on their ability to meet the freeze, the type of problems encountered and the type of assistance needed, and that this information be used as one of the inputs for business planning. The Executive Committee noted that this request could be taken into account when developing the questionnaire referred to in its Decision 22/12.

AGENDA ITEM 14: DRAFT GUIDELINES FOR PROPOSALS TO CHANGE TECHNOLOGY IN APPROVED PROJECTS

94. Introducing item 14, the representative of the Secretariat drew attention to the draft guidelines for change of technology after project approval (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/72, paragraph 10), which had been produced in response to Executive Committee Decision 21/7, paragraph (b). He also stated that two previous decisions of the Executive Committee, at its Thirteenth and at its Twentieth Meetings (Decision 20/8) had an impact on the issue. The Secretariat sought the approval of the Executive Committee for the draft guidelines.

95. The Executive Committee decided to adopt the following guidelines:

- (a) There is a presumption that the technology selected in all projects will be mature and that the projects will be implemented as approved;
- (b) For projects approved after the adoption of these guidelines:
 - (i) Projects are to be implemented as approved;
 - (ii) Exemptions will be considered in the following circumstances:
 - a. The only other option would be cancellation of the project; or
 - b. The project approved is for conversion to a transitional technology, and the revised proposal is for conversion in a single step to non-transitional technology;
 - (iii) Such proposals will be submitted to the Executive Committee for individual consideration, together with the Secretariat's review and recommendations;
 - (iv) The revised proposals will be implemented within the level of funding already approved;
- (c) For projects first approved before the adoption of these guidelines:
 - (i) Recognizing that there have been delays in project implementation, with possible implications for technology choice, proposals for change in technology of projects approved before adoption of these guidelines may be submitted; the revised project must be implemented within the level of funding already approved. The new proposal must demonstrate that the impediments to implementation of the project have been overcome and that implementation will commence immediately upon clearance of the proposal;
 - (ii) Where the change in technology has no other significant policy implications, the proposal may proceed on the basis of agreement between the Secretariat and the implementing agency, including agreement on the extent of savings to be realized,

if any. The Executive Committee is to be informed at its next meeting;

- (iii) Where the condition in guideline (c)(ii) above is not met, the project will be submitted to the Executive Committee for consideration of the relevant issues.

(Decision 22/69)

96. The Executive Committee further decided to consider at its Twenty-third Meeting the issue of additional funding for project preparation for change of technology in approved projects.

(Decision 22/70)

AGENDA ITEM 15: INCREMENTAL OPERATING COSTS FOR DOMESTIC REFRIGERATION COMPRESSORS

97. The Executive Committee took up its consideration of this item under agenda item 7 (a) (see paragraph 44 above).

AGENDA ITEM 16: TRAINING GUIDELINES FOR IDENTIFICATION OF NEEDS AND COORDINATION OF ACTIVITIES

98. The representative of UNEP introduced the proposed guidelines for the identification of training needs and coordination of training activities (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/74), which the UNEP Industry and Environment Office (UNEP IE) had prepared pursuant to Executive Committee Decision 21/40.

99. The Executive Committee acknowledged that, due to a technical problem, not all members had received the full text of the guidelines document in time to permit full consideration of its content.

100. The Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note with appreciation the work carried out by UNEP IE to prepare the proposed training guidelines for identification of needs and coordination of activities;

(b) To defer consideration of, and decision on, the proposed guidelines until the Twenty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee, stressing that the issue would be given priority on the agenda of that meeting.

(Decision 22/71)

AGENDA ITEM 17: RETROACTIVE FUNDING

101. The representative of the Secretariat introduced the report on retroactive funding (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/75), also pointing to previous decisions of the Executive Committee on cost-effectiveness thresholds and on meeting the 1999 freeze. He noted that the information

provided by the Implementing Agencies showed that, so far, only 18 projects had been approved for retroactive funding.

102. The Executive Committee took note of the suggestion made by one member to the effect that, because very few projects were being submitted for retroactive funding, it might be necessary to encourage the submission of such projects, for example by waiving the need to apply the cost-effectiveness thresholds to them.

103. The Executive Committee decided to take note of the report of the Secretariat on retroactive funding (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/75) and of the above comments made by one member.

(Decision 22/72)

AGENDA ITEM 18: ACTIONS TO IMPROVE THE FUNCTIONING OF THE FINANCIAL MECHANISM (DECISION VIII/5)

104. Owing to a shortage of time, the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To defer to its Twenty-third Meeting the substantive discussion, called for by its Decision 21/38, on measures to be taken to move forward on the actions referred to in decision VIII/5 of the Eighth Meeting of the Parties, expressing the hope that the subject could be taken up early in the meeting;

(b) To agree that its report on actions to improve the functioning of the Financial Mechanism to be forwarded to the Open-Ended Working Group of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting, would first be reviewed on its behalf by the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman and the representatives of India and the United States.

(Decision 22/73)

105. The Committee received an interim oral report from the Facilitator of the Group on Technology Transfer, which had held its first meeting on Monday, 26 May 1997, in Nairobi. The Facilitator reported that the Ozone Secretariat would obtain additional information from all Parties.

AGENDA ITEM 19:SECTOR PLAN FOR HALON PHASE-OUT IN CHINA

and

AGENDA ITEM 20:WIDER APPLICABILITY OF THE INITIAL GUIDANCE ON FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF THE HALON SECTOR APPROACH PILOT PROGRAMME

106. The Committee agreed to consider the above two items jointly. Noting that the Sub-Committee on Project Review had insufficient time to discuss the sector plan for halon phase-out in China and also noting the belief of one of the Sub-Committee members that there was a need for in-depth inter-sessional discussions to enable the World Bank to further develop the proposal for consideration by the Executive Committee at its Twenty-third Meeting, the Executive Committee decided that the Sub-Committee on Project Review would meet in September 1997 and would spend time on the proposal to prepare for a decision by the Executive Committee at its Twenty-third Meeting.

(Decision 22/74)

107. On the question of wider applicability of the initial guidance on further development of the halon sector approach pilot programme, after a discussion among the members, the Executive Committee decided:

(a) In order to enable an Article 5 country to comply with the provisions of the Montreal Protocol, the concerned Article 5 country may select a sector, project-by-project or any other approach agreeable to the Executive Committee for accessing the Multilateral Fund. Projects should be given the same priority, irrespective of the approach chosen. No approach should proceed without the express agreement of the Executive Committee and the concerned Article 5 country;

(b) The development of projects based on a sector approach should take into account the specific circumstances of the concerned Article 5 country.

(Decision 22/75)

AGENDA ITEM 21:OTHER MATTERS

Database of estimated costs of major equipment items

108. In response to a query by one representative, the Secretariat confirmed that the database of estimated costs of major project equipment items (see also para. 6 above) under preparation would be based on actual procurement costs.

Safety-related costs of hydrocarbon technologies

109. The Executive Committee decided to request the Sub-Committee on Project Review and the Secretariat to deal urgently with the question of safety-related costs for hydrocarbon projects so that the relevant projects could go ahead.

(Decision 22/76)

Date and place of the Twenty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee

110. The Executive Committee decided that its Twenty-third Meeting would be held in Montreal from 19 to 21 November 1997, and that it would be preceded by meetings of the Sub-Committee on Project Review and the Sub-Committee on Monitoring, Evaluation and Finance, to be held at the same venue on 17-18 November.

(Decision 22/77)

AGENDA ITEM 22: ADOPTION OF THE REPORT

111. At its closing session on 30 May 1997, the Executive Committee adopted the present report on the basis of the draft report contained in UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/L.1 and Add.1, on the understanding that the Secretariat would be entrusted with the finalization of the report on any remaining agenda items.

AGENDA ITEM 23: CLOSURE OF THE MEETING

112. After the customary exchange of courtesies, the Chairman declared the meeting closed at 5.50 p.m. on Friday, 30 May 1997.

Annex I

MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL		
Status of the Fund as at 30 May 1997 in US\$		
INCOME		
Contributions received:-		
- Cash Payments including note encashments		467,352,364
- Promissory notes held		105,233,616
Bilateral cooperation		17,007,866
Interest earned		37,443,995
Miscellaneous income		2,785,381
TOTAL INCOME		629,823,221
ALLOCATIONS AND PROVISIONS		
UNDP	158,922,540	
UNEP	26,525,189	
UNIDO	104,815,245	
World Bank	245,317,005	
Total allocations to implementing agencies	535,579,979	535,579,979
Secretariat and Executive Committee costs 1991-1997		
- includes provision for staff contracts into 1998		18,106,852
Bilateral cooperation		17,007,866
Provision for reductions in promissory note values for new bilateral projects		(3,115,435)
BALANCE AVAILABLE FOR NEW ALLOCATIONS		62,243,959

TRUST FUND FOR THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL
1991-1997 SUMMARY STATUS OF CONTRIBUTIONS AND OTHER INCOME
AS AT 30 MAY 1997

DESCRIPTION	1991 (US\$)	1992 (US\$)	1993 (US \$)	1994 (US \$)	1995 (US \$)	1996 (US \$)	1997 (US \$)	TOTAL (US \$)
PLEGGED CONTRIBUTIONS	53,308,224	73,322,709	112,897,375	148,369,289	148,143,050	151,881,159	157,076,159	844,997,965
CASH PAYMENTS	46,350,898	58,533,981	89,703,793	102,710,921	101,505,746	66,788,905	1,758,119	467,352,364
BILATERAL ASSISTANCE	480,000	1,726,772	2,282,736	4,874,062	5,568,635	2,010,661	65,000	17,007,866
PROMISSORY NOTES	0	3,283,914	7,994,173	24,160,513	23,394,614	36,606,830	9,793,572	105,233,616
TOTAL PAYMENTS	46,830,898	63,544,667	99,980,702	131,745,496	130,468,995	105,406,396	11,616,691	589,593,845
DISPUTED CONTRIBUTIONS	0	0	0	0	0	8,098,267	0	8,098,267
OUTSTANDING PLEDGES	6,477,326	9,778,042	12,916,673	16,623,793	17,674,055	38,376,496	145,459,468	247,305,853
PAYMENTS/PLEDGES % AGE	87.85%	86.66%	88.56%	88.80	88.07%	69.40%	7.40%	69.77%

INTEREST EARNED	540,614	1,757,933	3,025,097	5,701,779	11,211,677	11,606,895	3,600,000	37,443,995
MISCELLANEOUS INCOME	703,334	522,219	216,520	651,433	428,554	263,321	0	2,785,381

TOTAL INCOME	48,074,846	65,824,819	103,222,319	138,098,708	142,109,226	117,276,612	15,216,691	629,823,221
ACCUMULATED FIGURES		1991-1993	1994-1996	1991-1996				
TOTAL PLEDGES		239,528,308	448,393,498	687,921,806				
TOTAL PAYMENTS		210,356,267	367,620,887	577,977,154				
% AGE TO TOTAL PLEDGES		87.82%	81.99%	84.02%				
TOTAL INCOME		217,121,984	397,484,546	614,606,530				
TOTAL OUTSTANDING CONTRIBUTIONS		29,172,041	80,772,611	109,944,652				
% AGE TO TOTAL PLEDGES		12.18%	18.01%	15.98%				
OUTSTANDING CONTRIBUTIONS FOR ECONOMIES IN TRANSITION		29,171,841	45,235,490	74,407,331				
% AGE TO TOTAL PLEDGES		12.18%	10.09%	10.82%				

**TRUST FUND FOR THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL
STATUS OF CONTRIBUTIONS FOR 1997
AS AT 30 MAY 1997**

PARTY	AGREED CONTRIBUTIONS (US \$)	CASH PAYMENTS (US \$)	BILATERAL ASSISTANCE (US \$)	PROMISSORY NOTES (US \$)	OUTSTANDING CONTRIBUTIONS (US \$)
AUSTRALIA	2,719,451	718,336	0	0	2,001,115
AUSTRIA	1,589,409	0	0	0	1,589,409
AZERBAIJAN	215,902	0	0	0	215,905
BELARUS	537,459	0	0	0	537,459
BELGIUM	1,851,248	0	0	0	1,851,248
CANADA	5,700,741	0	0	0	5,700,741
CZECH REPUBLIC	376,958	0	0	0	376,958
DENMARK	1,318,383	0	0	0	1,318,383
FINLAND	1,134,636	0	0	0	1,134,636
FRANCE	11,773,570	0	65,000	27,435	11,681,135
GERMANY	16,615,295	0	0	0	16,615,295
GREECE	698,237	300,187	0	0	398,050
HUNGARY	257,245	0	0	0	257,245
ICELAND	55,124	0	0	0	55,124
IRELAND	385,868	0	0	0	385,868
ISRAEL	491,522	0	0	0	491,522
ITALY	9,550,235	0	0	0	9,550,235
JAPAN	28,361,303	0	0	0	28,361,303
LIECHTENSTEIN	18,375	28	0	0	18,347
LUXEMBOURG	128,623	128,623	0	0	0
MONACO	18,375	18,363	0	0	12
NETHERLANDS	2,916,979	0	0	0	2,916,979
NEW ZEALAND	440,992	0	0	0	440,992
NORWAY	1,028,982	0	0	0	1,028,982
POLAND	620,145	0	0	0	620,145
PORTUGAL	505,303	0	0	0	505,303
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	8,176,728	0	0	0	8,176,728
SLOVAKIA	151,591	0	0	0	151,591
SOUTH AFRICA	592,583	592,583	0	0	0
SPAIN	4,341,016	0	0	0	4,341,016
SWEDEN	2,255,491	0	0	0	2,255,491
SWITZERLAND	2,223,335	0	0	0	2,223,335
TURKMENISTAN	59,718	0	0	0	59,718
UKRAINE	1,365,867	0	0	0	1,365,867
UNITED KINGDOM	9,766,137	0	0	0	9,766,137
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	38,833,333	0	0	0	38,833,333
TOTAL	157,076,159	1,758,119	65,000	27,435	155,225,605

**TRUST FUND FOR THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL
1991-1996 SUMMARY CONTRIBUTIONS STATUS
AS AT 30 MAY 1997**

PARTY	AGREED CONTRIBUTIONS (US \$)	CASH PAYMENTS (US \$)	BILATERAL ASSISTANCE (US \$)	PROMISSORY NOTES (US \$)	OUTSTANDING CONTRIBUTIONS (US \$)
AUSTRALIA	12,169,842	11,422,914	746,928	0	0
AUSTRIA	6,212,240	6,080,450	0	0	15,162*
AZERBAIJAN	63,182	0	0	0	63,182
BELARUS	3,309,593	0	0	0	3,309,593
BELGIUM	8,588,289	8,588,289	0	0	0
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM	34,833	0	0	0	34,833
BULGARIA	897,207	797,207	0	0	100,000
CANADA	24,948,120	21,971,134	2,186,483	0	790,503
CYPRUS	148,670	148,670	0	0	0
CZECH REPUBLIC	2,849,573	2,849,573	0	0	0
DENMARK	5,399,598	5,194,598	205,000	0	0
FINLAND	4,574,634	4,359,543	103,440	0	111,651*
FRANCE	48,598,094	5,921,449	1,588,103	41,088,542	0
GEORGIA	90,020	0	0	0	90,020
GERMANY	72,415,467	39,905,823	1,355,296	31,154,348	0
GREECE	2,938,344	2,938,344	0	0	0
HUNGARY	1,420,925	1,420,925	0	0	0
ICELAND	241,067	241,067	0	0	0
IRELAND	1,498,654	1,498,654	0	0	0
ISRAEL	1,574,736	1,574,736	0	0	0
ITALY	34,042,507	28,644,156	0	0	5,398,351
JAPAN	98,501,042	98,501,042	0	0	0
KUWAIT	286,549	286,349	0	0	200
LATVIA	143,684	0	0	0	143,684
LIECHTENSTEIN	80,356	80,356	0	0	0
LITHUANIA	148,038	0	0	0	148,038
LUXEMBOURG	499,552	499,552	0	0	0
MALTA	28,052	28,052	0	0	0
MONACO	59,787	59,787	0	0	0
NETHERLANDS	12,426,686	9,661,853	0	2,764,933	0
NEW ZEALAND	1,928,536	1,928,536	0	0	0
NORWAY	4,436,982	4,436,982	0	0	0
PANAMA	16,915	16,915	0	0	0
POLAND	3,327,029	1,293,169	0	0	2,033,860
PORTUGAL	1,708,280	1,229,333	0	0	478,947
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	54,813,611	0	0	0	54,813,611
SINGAPORE	531,221	459,245	71,976	0	0
SLOVAKIA	956,372	729,933	0	0	229,439
SLOVENIA	61,290	0	0	0	61,290
SOUTH AFRICA	3,201,108	3,171,108	30,000	0	0
SPAIN	16,532,425	16,532,425	0	0	0
SWEDEN	9,271,415	8,682,563	0	0	588,852
SWITZERLAND	9,116,083	8,869,839	242,600	0	3,644
TURKMENISTAN	56,603	0	0	0	56,603
UKRAINE	12,841,967	785,600	0	0	12,056,367
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	1,623,182	559,639	0	0	1,063,543
UNITED KINGDOM	40,096,675	19,664,354	0	20,432,321	0
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	173,751,570	144,563,080	10,296,412	0	18,892,078
UZBEKISTAN	1,362,934	0	0	0	1,362,934
SUB-TOTAL	679,823,539	465,594,244	16,942,866	95,440,044	101,846,385
DISPUTED CONTRIBUTIONS	8,098,267	0	0	0	8,098,267**
TOTAL	687,921,806	465,594,244	16,942,866	95,440,044	109,944,652

**TRUST FUND FOR THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL
1994-1996 SUMMARY CONTRIBUTIONS STATUS
AS AT 30 MAY 1997**

PARTY	AGREED CONTRIBUTIONS (US \$)	CASH PAYMENTS (US \$)	BILATERAL ASSISTANCE (US \$)	PROMISSORY NOTES (US \$)	OUTSTANDING CONTRIBUTIONS (US \$)
AUSTRALIA	7,845,588	7,142,371	703,217	0	0
AUSTRIA	4,123,053	3,991,263	116,628	0	15,162*
AZERBAIJAN	63,182	0	0	0	63,182
BELARUS	2,184,016	0	0	0	2,184,016
BELGIUM	5,452,741	5,452,741	0	0	0
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM	34,833	0	0	0	34,833
BULGARIA	597,218	497,218	0	0	100,000
CANADA	16,253,343	14,109,690	1,353,150	0	790,503
CYPRUS	122,023	122,023	0	0	0
CZECH REPUBLIC	1,918,089	1,918,089	0	0	0
DENMARK	3,517,291	3,312,291	205,000	0	0
FINLAND	3,064,031	2,848,940	103,440	0	111,651*
FRANCE	31,398,558	0	1,588,103	29,810,455	0
GEORGIA	90,020	0	0	0	90,020
GERMANY	46,731,522	14,240,256	1,336,918	31,154,348	0
GREECE	1,882,874	1,882,874	0	0	0
HUNGARY	871,800	871,800	0	0	0
ICELAND	156,911	156,911	0	0	0
IRELAND	993,714	993,714	0	0	0
ISRAEL	1,268,293	1,268,293	0	0	0
ITALY	22,449,969	17,051,618	0	0	5,398,351
JAPAN	65,152,008	65,152,008	0	0	0
KUWAIT	0	0	0	0	0
LATVIA	143,684	0	0	0	143,684
LIECHTENSTEIN	52,304	52,304	0	0	0
LITHUANIA	148,038	0	0	0	148,038
LUXEMBOURG	331,238	331,238	0	0	0
MALTA	0	0	0	0	0
MONACO	52,304	52,304	0	0	0
NETHERLANDS	7,997,927	5,233,094	0	2,764,833	0
NEW ZEALAND	1,255,284	1,255,284	0	0	0
NORWAY	2,894,111	2,894,111	0	0	0
PANAMA	16,915	16,915	0	0	0
POLAND	2,227,501	819,851	0	0	1,407,650
PORTUGAL	1,176,693	697,746	0	0	478,947
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	31,159,609	0	0	0	31,159,609
SINGAPORE	209,324	169,324	40,000	0	0
SLOVAKIA	597,218	370,451	0	0	226,767
SLOVENIA	61,290	0	0	0	61,290
SOUTH AFRICA	1,992,053	1,962,053	30,000	0	0
SPAIN	11,022,275	11,022,275	0	0	0
SWEDEN	6,010,335	5,421,483	0	0	588,852
SWITZERLAND	5,979,856	5,733,612	242,600	0	3,644
TURKMENISTAN	56,603	0	0	0	56,603
UKRAINE	8,509,377	0	0	0	8,509,377
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	1,063,543	0	0	0	1,063,543
UNITED KINGDOM	26,270,127	5,837,806	0	20,432,321	0
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	113,750,001	88,123,621	6,734,302	0	18,892,078
UZBEKISTAN	1,146,544	0	0	0	1,146,544
SUB-TOTAL	440,295,231	271,005,572	12,453,358	84,161,957	72,674,344
DISPUTED CONTRIBUTIONS	8,098,267	0	0	0	8,098,296**
TOTAL	448,393,498	271,005,572	12,453,358	84,161,957	80,772,611

**TRUST FUND FOR THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL
1991-1993 SUMMARY CONTRIBUTIONS STATUS
AS AT 30 MAY 1997**

PARTY	AGREED CONTRIBUTIONS (US \$)	CASH PAYMENTS (US \$)	BILATERAL ASSISTANCE (US \$)	PROMISSORY NOTES (US \$)	OUTSTANDING CONTRIBUTIONS (US \$)
AUSTRALIA	4,324,254	4,280,543	43,711	0	0
AUSTRIA	2,089,187	2,089,187	0	0	0
AZERBAIJAN	0	0	0	0	0
BELARUS	1,125,577	0	0	0	1,125,577
BELGIUM	3,135,548	3,135,548	0	0	0
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM	0	0	0	0	0
BULGARIA	299,989	299,989	0	0	0
CANADA	8,694,777	7,861,444	833,333	0	0
CYPRUS	26,647	26,647	0	0	0
CZECH REPUBLIC	931,484	931,484	0	0	0
DENMARK	1,882,307	1,882,307	0	0	0
FINLAND	1,510,603	1,510,603	0	0	0
FRANCE	17,199,536	5,921,449	0	11,278,087	0
GEORGIA	0	0	0	0	0
GERMANY	25,683,945	25,665,567	18,378	0	0
GREECE	1,055,470	1,055,470	0	0	0
HUNGARY	549,125	549,125	0	0	0
ICELAND	84,156	84,156	0	0	0
IRELAND	504,940	504,940	0	0	0
ISRAEL	306,443	306,443	0	0	0
ITALY	11,592,538	11,592,538	0	0	0
JAPAN	33,349,034	33,349,034	0	0	0
KUWAIT	286,549	286,349	0	0	200
LATVIA	0	0	0	0	0
LIECHTENSTEIN	28,052	28,052	0	0	0
LITHUANIA	0	0	0	0	0
LUXEMBOURG	168,314	168,314	0	0	0
MALTA	28,052	28,052	0	0	0
MONACO	7,483	7,483	0	0	0
NETHERLANDS	4,428,759	4,428,759	0	0	0
NEW ZEALAND	673,252	673,252	0	0	0
NORWAY	1,542,871	1,542,871	0	0	0
PANAMA	0	0	0	0	0
POLAND	1,099,528	473,318	0	0	626,210
PORTUGAL	531,587	531,587	0	0	0
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	23,654,002	0	0	0	23,654,002
SINGAPORE	321,897	289,921	31,976	0	0
SLOVAKIA	359,154	356,482	0	0	2,672
SLOVENIA	0	0	0	0	0
SOUTH AFRICA	1,209,055	1,209,055	0	0	0
SPAIN	5,510,150	5,510,150	0	0	0
SWEDEN	3,261,080	3,261,080	0	0	0
SWITZERLAND	3,136,227	3,136,227	0	0	0
TURKMENISTAN	0	0	0	0	0
UKRAINE	4,332,590	785,600	0	0	3,546,990
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	559,639	559,639	0	0	0
UNITED KINGDOM	13,826,548	13,826,548	0	0	0
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	60,001,569	56,439,459	3,562,110	0	0
UZBEKISTAN	216,390	0	0	0	216,390
TOTAL	239,528,308	194,588,672	4,489,508	11,278,087	29,172,041

Annex II**CALENDAR OF MEETINGS AND WORK PROGRAMME FOR THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**

Mtg. No	Timing	Interval from previous mtg.	Work to be done in the interval	Agenda
1st	First half of March	3 months	Revise draft business plans. Finalize work programmes. Prepare policy papers	Approve projects Review/approve policy papers Approve revised business plans. Approve work programmes. Review status of phase-out
2nd	End of June/early July	4-5 months	Project development. Policy paper preparation. Progress report preparation. Preparation of evaluation of previous year's business plans. Project implementation	Approve projects. Review/approve policy papers, Review progress reports. Review previous year's business plan performance Review status of phase-out.
3rd	Late November/first half of December	4-5 months	Project development. Policy paper preparation. Draft business plan preparation. Prepare necessary elements of agencies' work programmes	Approve projects. Review/approve policy papers. Approve draft business plans. Approve necessary and non-contentious elements of agencies' work programmes.

Annex III**WORK PROGRAMME AND WORK PLAN ON MONITORING AND EVALUATION
OF THE MULTILATERAL FUND
FOR A TWELVE-MONTH PERIOD BETWEEN 1997 - 1998****A. DELIVERABLES****Deliverable 1: Action oriented indicators for monitoring project progress**

Justification: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/21/36, para. 51(d), decision 21/36

Date of completion: 4 months upon approval of the work programme

Brief description of the final product:

This emanates from one of the recommendations of the Consultant's report. Since a project monitoring system provides continuous supervision over the entire process of project implementation, it should have a number of signposts, or milestones, identified along the way which can assist management to easily track the movement of the project. If these signposts could be carefully chosen to be associated with a responsible party involved in the process that will facilitate identification of any holdup and adoption of remedial action to be taken.

Currently, the existing reporting system has a number of indicators which focus the tracking on the commencement and the completion dates of a project, while what happens in between the two end points is hard to track.

The proposed modifications are to reduce the existing number of indicators, but add a few action-oriented signposts as discussed earlier. This will enhance the effective in-process supervision over the project implementation and facilitate identification of strategic remedial actions by the Executive Committee.

Deliverable 2: A set of performance indicators for non-investment projects

Justification: Recommendation from the Consultant (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/21/30)

Date of completion: 4 months upon approval of the work programme

Brief description of the final product:

The existing progress reporting system does not adequately monitor non-investment projects. This is mainly due to the absence of good indicators which can effectively track the movement of these projects. These projects cover country programmes, institutional strengthening, training,

networking, information clearing-house and others. Since most of these projects do not result in direct ODS phase-out, the indicators to measure their performance have to respond to the specific nature of these activities and, at the same time, render them accountable to management supervision. The deliverable should define these indicators and suggest how best they may be applied.

Deliverable 3: Reports of a select number of evaluations, as proposed in the annual work plan of evaluations

Justification: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/21/36, para. 51(b), decision 21/36

Date of Completion: 12 months upon approval of the work programme

Brief description of the final product:

In recognition of the desire of the Executive Committee to start off with project evaluations, a draft work plan on evaluations is proposed. The work plan of evaluations is prepared on the basis of the various options, as proposed in the Consultant's report (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/21/30).

The work plan is intended as a pilot scheme to carry out a select number of evaluations. The deliverables will be the reports on the evaluations carried out by consultants according to this work plan. Those reports should provide the Executive Committee with the opportunity to assess the usefulness of the evaluations both in terms of the modality and the substance of such an exercise for future benefits.

Deliverable 4: Formats for project completion reports for investment and non-investment projects

Justification: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/21/36, para. 51(e), decision 21/36)

Date of Completion: 3 months upon approval of the work programme

Brief description of the final product:

Project completion reports will be the building blocks for project/programme evaluations. In view of the cost involved, project level evaluations will be carried out only on a very selective basis or with a very specific mandate, and the focus of evaluations will be at programmatic level (sector, substance, thematic, etc.). For the majority of projects, project completion reports would serve as the project evaluation reports. Therefore, the content of the project completion report will be crucial for management oversight.

The final product should include:

- Key reporting criteria defined, in lieu of the baseline data;
- Reporting formats for investment and non-investment projects;
- Recording of lessons learned;
- A success rating system;
- A draft directive to be adopted by the Executive Committee to implement the formats.

Deliverable 5: A proposal for standardized component on monitoring and evaluation in project proposals

Justification: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/21/36, para. 51(e), decision 21/36

Date of completion: 3 months upon approval of the work programme

Brief description of the final product:

The effectiveness of project monitoring and evaluation depends on availability and accuracy of baseline data (e.g., ODS consumption, existing equipment and their capacity, etc.), because the latter provides a point of reference for measuring success of the project in achieving its objectives, and providing management with lessons learned for future benefit. This baseline data should be included in the project proposal for future evaluation. Looking from the end point, what is going to be evaluated in the project completion report should be present in the project proposal as the baseline data.

The final deliverable should include:

- Categories of baseline data;
- Forms of presentation;
- A schedule of monitoring and evaluation, with dates for completion and major milestones for monitoring.

Inputs needed

In order to produce the above deliverables, estimates of inputs needed are made on the basis of tasks to be accomplished under each deliverable. The input requirements are shown in person/months in two categories, internal and external, because, depending on the nature of the task and the expertise required, the inputs may be provided by the Secretariat¹ (internal) or by the consultant (external).

¹ Estimates of additional staff time required.

INPUTS NEEDED

DELIVERABLE	INTERNAL		EXTERNAL	
	Task to be performed	Inputs Needed (in person/months)	Task to be performed	Inputs Needed (in person/months)
Action oriented indicators for monitoring project progress	1. Preparation of TOR. 2. Consult with IAs/ExCom. 3. Recruitment of consultant. 4. Management of the consultant. 5. Introduce and implement the new system.	1.5 p/m (for Tasks 1-5)	6. Overhaul the existing reporting system. 7. Propose reductions of redundant indicators and new milestones for action-oriented monitoring. 8. Propose revised reporting format incorporating the changes. 9. Propose an implementation schedule.	1 p/m (for Tasks 6-9)
A set of performance indicators for non-investment projects	1. Preparation of TOR. 2. Recruit and manage the consultant. 3. Consult with the implementing agencies. 4. Introduce and implement the indicators.	1.5 p/m (for Tasks 1-4)	5. Propose performance indicators for country programmes, institutional strengthening, training, networking, information clearing-house. 6. Propose reporting format for application of performance indicators. 7. Propose an implementation schedule.	2 p/m
Reports of a select number of evaluations	1. Preparation of TOR for work plan of evaluations 2. Recruit & manage consultant's work. 3. Prepare TOR for each evaluation. 4. Recruit and brief consultant. 5. Coordinate with members of evaluation team. 6. Participate (if necessary) in some of the evaluations. 7. Supervise the production of the evaluation reports. 8. Prepare the synthesis report of all the evaluations.	6 p/m (for Tasks 1-8)	9. Propose a draft work plan of evaluations for the 12 month period May 1997 - May 1998 in line with Decision 21/36. 10. Organize the evaluation team. 11. Conduct data collection using standardized questionnaire and desk review. 12. Carry out field visits and interviews. 13. Design evaluation report format. 14. Prepare evaluation reports and consult with concerned parties.	15 p/m (for Tasks 9-14)

DELIVERABLE	INTERNAL		EXTERNAL	
	Task to be performed	Inputs Needed (in person/months)	Task to be performed	Inputs Needed (in person/months)
Project completion report formats	1. Prepare draft project completion report formats for investment and non-investment projects. 2. Consult with implementing agencies. 3. Finalize the formats. 4. Develop a project success rating system. 5. Draft a directive for implementation for adoption by the Executive Committee.	1.5 p/m (for tasks 1-5)		
A proposal for standardized component on monitoring and evaluation in project proposals	1. Draft standardized components and formats for presentation on monitoring and evaluation in project proposals. 2. Consult with implementing agencies. 3. Finalize the components and formats for presentation to the Executive Committee. 4. Draft a directive for implementation to be adopted by the Executive Committee.	1.5 p/m (for tasks 1-4)		
Total		12 p/m		18 p/m

B. WORK PLAN OF EVALUATIONS

OUTPUT 1: EVALUATION GUIDE FOR INVESTMENT PROJECTS AND NON-INVESTMENT PROJECTS

This guide will incorporate and build on guidelines and procedures already developed by the implementing agencies (UNIDO/DG/B.106: *In-depth evaluation of technical co-operation projects*, 1989; IBRD: *Monitoring and Evaluation Guidelines for ODS Phaseout Investment Projects*, 1995; UNDP: *Policy and Procedures Manual, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting*, 1987). This will help develop standardized procedures for these and subsequent evaluations specifically related to the requirements of the Fund.

The guide will include frameworks, key evaluation questions, sources of data, instruments and approaches for data collection, evaluation teams and divisions of responsibility of various stakeholders, as well as a sample table of contents for evaluation reports of investment projects. It would incorporate suggestions from the Executive Committee over time so that evaluations respond increasingly to concerns and questions of the committee.

Proposed Development Team: The proposed development team would include:

- Coordinator contracted by the Secretariat and Technical Assistant
- Representative of the Fund Secretariat
- Representatives of the implementing agencies: IBRD, UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO

Methodology

The team would exchange views and documentation and contribute to the drafting and critique of proposed drafts. A workshop with the development team would be used to share materials, develop outlines and key questions. This would be followed by circulation of drafts and contributions by all members of the team. The draft guide would be added to and improved through the results of the evaluations to be conducted.

Timeframe: June 1997 - September 1997 for draft guide

Cost: US\$ 43,500

Definition of the evaluations during 1997/98

As well as building evaluation capacity in the Secretariat, the work plan proposes conducting three evaluations in 1997/98. The selection criteria are to choose evaluations that:

- Are representative of the range of projects and activities supported by the Fund (i.e. include investment and non-investment projects)
- Focus on sectors where the Fund has been most involved
- Include projects of all implementing agencies

- Provide for examination of projects in all regions
- Allocate effort to the most involved countries
- Allocate effort to the individual projects with the greatest ODP reductions
- Focus on investment projects that have been completed rather than those still in progress
- Avoid the earliest projects, approved before all procedures were fully operational

Review of the data base for completed investment projects indicates that the most cost effective evaluation option would be to focus on the Foam and Refrigeration sectors. These comprise 56 and 34 completed projects respectively, with total funding of US\$ 60.8 million. Furthermore, these two sectors contain 31% and 56% of targeted investment project approvals in 1997, so lessons that are learned will be of continuing potential value. The 90 projects to be included as the target population in the evaluation have proposed phase out of 7,062 tonnes and an actual phase out that is even larger.

The two proposed evaluations relate to interrelated sectors, so it is proposed to conduct them with a common evaluation team that will divide data collection and analysis among appropriate team members. This will enable cost-effective missions to many of the involved countries (The exact selection of countries can be made after approval and in keeping with the available travel budget.) The definition of the targeted projects and proposed methodology are described with each deliverable.

OUTPUT 2: EVALUATION OF COMPLETED PROJECTS IN THE FOAM SECTOR

This component of the evaluation work plan will involve the evaluation of a sample of completed investment projects in the foam sector. This evaluation will demonstrate the feasibility and cost effectiveness of sector investment project evaluations in contributing to the performance of the Fund in ODS phase-out and future decision-making by the Executive Committee.

Description of Completed Projects: Completed projects in the foam sector are characterized as follows:

TABLE 1: COMPLETED FOAM PROJECTS BY IMPLEMENTING AGENCY

IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	NUMBER OF PROJECTS	FUNDING (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	ODP PROPOSED TO BE PHASED OUT
IBRD	11	7.9	1,332
UNIDO	3	1.9	545
UNDP	42	14.0	2,324
Total	56	\$23.8	4,201

TABLE 2: COMPLETED FOAM PROJECTS BY REGION

REGION	NUMBER OF PROJECTS	FUNDING (MILLIONS OF \$US)	ODP PROPOSED TO BE PHASED OUT
AFR	10	4.8	702
ASP	38	14.5	2,637
LAC	8	4.5	862
Total	56	\$23.8	4,201

TABLE 3: PARTIAL LISTING OF COMPLETED FOAM PROJECTS BY SUB-SECTOR

SUB-SECTOR	NUMBER OF PROJECTS	FUNDING (MILLIONS OF \$US)	ODP PROPOSED TO BE PHASED OUT
Rigid	15	4.9	490
Flexible Slabstock	9	3.5	731
Polystyrene/Polyethylene	13	6.7	2,087
Integral Skin	2	1.2	105
Flexible Molded	3	1.0	115
Multiple-subsectors	5	1.4	146
Rigid (insulation refrig)	9	5.0	3,674
Total	56	23.8	4,201

The majority of these projects were approved by the Executive Committee at its 8th-18th meetings, so they represent projects that benefited from the early experience of the Fund.

Participating Article 5 countries: The following countries are the locations of completed investment projects in the foam sector (number of projects in brackets):

Egypt (10)	China (9)
Indonesia	India (4)
Malaysia (18)	Philippines (2)
Thailand (4)	Argentina (3)
Chile (2)	Ecuador
Mexico (2)	Uruguay

Focus of Evaluation

Possible Evaluation Questions: The following questions apply to evaluations of both sectors:

Project Design and Rationale

1. What were the critical factors in the enabling environment that have affected project success? How have they contributed to or hindered project efficiency and effectiveness? Are there any contextual factors that should be a concern for future project approvals? Are there constraints in the enabling environment that the Fund should attempt to address?
2. Did the design of various types of project change prior to implementation? Was the technology implemented different than the technology approved? Why and with what effects?
3. Was the level of funding provided by the Fund understood by the enterprise and appropriate to the need and incremental cost requirements?

Effectiveness and Effects

4. In general, how effective have the various types of investment projects been in achieving ODP targets and reducing ODS within the sector? Were there differences by region or implementing agency?
5. Was the old technology successfully discontinued? For how long was the old technology in use after implementation of the project? How was the de-commissioned equipment disposed of?
6. What have been the effects of the new technology on operating costs? On market demand?

Implementation Efficiency

7. Given the recent findings on speed of implementation of investment projects (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/6/ para. 4 indicates 20 - 37 months), what were the major implementation challenges and how were they overcome?
8. Which aspects of investment projects in this sector (equipment, technical assistance, training) worked very well?
9. How effective was transfer of technology in the various projects and regions?

Lessons Learned

10. What lessons have been learned that may be useful in guiding future project preparation, approval, or implementation?
11. What are the implications of the findings for additional and/or alternative information in future project proposals?

Proposed Evaluation Team: The proposed evaluation team would include:

- Evaluation Team Coordinator contracted by the Secretariat
- Two external technical experts in foam/refrigeration technology
- Representative of the Fund Secretariat
- One expert representative of UNDP
- One expert representative of UNIDO
- One expert representative of the World Bank
- Representatives of each country in which evaluation activities take place would be involved for evaluation data collection and analysis related to that country

Methodology

The evaluation team will begin with a collective work planning phase that will develop standard data collection instruments and procedures well understood by all members of the evaluation team. Planning will include detailed allocation of responsibilities and scheduling of country missions. It is expected that the team will use a combination of methods including review of project proposals and reports, surveys and telephone interviews to project stakeholders, and country and on-site visits where the volume of projects warrants it. Since the proposed team would cover both foam and refrigeration sectors, actual data collection will relate to both sectors and may involve different team members visiting different countries. Everyone would contribute to data analysis and the coordinator would ensure that all aspects come together into an integrated report.

Timeframe: September 1997 - May 1998

Cost: US\$ 129,000

OUTPUT 3: EVALUATION OF COMPLETED PROJECTS IN THE REFRIGERATION SECTOR

This component of the evaluation work plan will involve the evaluation of a sample of completed investment projects in the refrigeration sector and will be conducted in tandem with the evaluation within the foam sector.

Description of Completed Projects: Completed projects in the refrigeration sector are characterized as follows:

TABLE 4: COMPLETED REFRIGERATION PROJECTS BY IMPLEMENTING AGENCY

IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	NO. OF PROJECTS	FUNDING (MILLIONS OF \$US)	ODP PROPOSED TO BE PHASED OUT
IBRD	21	16.4	1,637
UNIDO	8	17.8	1,105
UNDP	5	2.8	119
Total	34	\$37.0	2,861

TABLE 5: COMPLETED REFRIGERATION PROJECTS BY REGION

REGION	NO. OF PROJECTS	FUNDING (MILLIONS OF \$US)	ODP PROPOSED TO BE PHASED OUT
AFR	5	11.9	688
ASP	14	14.2	501
EUR	4	8.2	1,283
LAC	11	2.7	389
Total	34	\$37.0	2,861

The majority of these projects were approved by the Executive Committee at its 8th-18th meetings.

Participating Article 5 countries: The following countries are the locations of completed investment projects in this sector (number of projects in brackets):

Algeria	Cameroon
Egypt (3)	Malaysia
Philippines (3)	Syria (2)
Thailand (7)	Vietnam
Romania	Turkey (3)
Brazil	Chile (3)
Guatemala	Mexico (4)
Venezuela (2)	

Possible Evaluation Questions: See output 2

Proposed Evaluation Team: See output 2

Methodology: See output 2

Timeframe: September 1997 - May 1998

Cost: US\$ 129,000

OUTPUT 4: NON-INVESTMENT PROJECT EVALUATION

To complement the evaluation of investment projects in the two noted sectors, the work plan includes a collaborative evaluation of some of the major activities of UNEP's OzonAction Programme. It will enable UNEP to develop useful qualitative performance indicators and evaluate the extent to which its strategy in support of crucial enabling environments is being achieved. Because most country programmes have been approved, it is not considered cost effective to evaluate this aspect of the programme. The optimal configuration would be

determined in collaboration with UNEP, but is expected to focus on information exchange, training, and networking.

Description of Ongoing Projects

Since inception of the Fund, UNEP has received \$11.4 million for technical cooperation. Decision 21/14 outlined the dimensions of recurring programme activities and capped information-exchange activities (US\$ 1.05 million) and networking (US\$ 1.1 million). The proposed evaluation will assist future decision-making by assessing the extent to which previously funded activities have been cost effective and impacted the enabling environment.

Focus of Evaluation

Possible Evaluation Questions

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/7/33 proposes some of the qualitative performance indicators for UNEP's recurring core clearinghouse, networking and information dissemination activities. The evaluation will consider these and add to them in an attempt to develop a more complete understanding of UNEP's effectiveness in affecting the enabling environment for the work of the Fund. This will contribute to the aspect of the evaluation work programme that proposes to develop indicators for non-investment projects.

Some of the specific questions that could be addressed are:

Design and Rationale

1. To what extent are UNEP's activities suitably targeted to reach people and institutions with a need for such support? How has the configuration of activities evolved?
2. Does UNEP include suitable monitoring and evaluation of activities that enable programme activities to benefit from participant feedback? How might monitoring and evaluation systems be improved?

Effectiveness and Effects

3. To what extent have UNEP's information exchange activities been relevant to ODS phaseout in Article 5 countries?
4. To what extent was the training effective? Is it being applied on the job? If not, what are the constraints? How could training be improved?
5. What have been the effects of networking, training, information exchange activities on initiation of awareness-raising or other activities supported by countries?
6. What policies have been initiated by countries as a result of UNEP's programme?

7. What improvements in data reporting and enacted legislation and policies for networking countries can be attributed to UNEP's programme?

Efficiency

8. Are UNEP's activities planned and implemented in the most cost effective way? How could cost effectiveness be improved?

9. Is the allocation of resources optimal given related evaluation findings on the various aspects of programming? Should UNEP re-allocate resources for greater impact?

Lessons Learned

10. How can UNEP's programme better serve the needs of involved countries?

Proposed Evaluation Team

- Coordinator of Evaluation Team
- Representative of the Secretariat
- External expert on organizational and programme self-assessment
- UNEP Representatives
- Country representatives will be involved in various aspects linked to ongoing programme activities and missions of the investment project evaluation team

Methodology

The recommended methodology would incorporate contemporary empowerment approaches to organizational evaluation by combining participatory evaluation with some independent data collection. The process would engage UNEP and its clients in collaborative processes to refine the key questions, develop and refine indicators, collect and analyze relevant data in a collaborative way, and develop a report coordinated by suitable external experts. Ideally, this evaluation will capitalize on the data collection activities of the investment project evaluation team which would collect independent data in the various countries visited. As well, it is anticipated that a questionnaire survey will be distributed to users and potential users of UNEP's programme activities. In this way the evaluation report will have objectivity while leading directly to programming improvements at UNEP.

Timeframe: June 1997 - May 1998

Cost: US\$ 78,500

C. SUMMARY BUDGET

<u>Item</u>	<u>Person/month (p/m)</u>	<u>Cost (US \$)</u>
<u>Personnel</u>		
Staff (additional)	12 p/m	100,000
Consultancy	18 p/m	216,000
Sub-total Personnel	30	316,000
<u>Travel</u>		
Staff (additional)		20,000
Consultancy		85,000
Sub-total Travel		105,000
<u>Equipment</u>		20,000
<u>Reporting</u>		9,000
<u>Miscellaneous</u>		11,000
Total	30	461,000

Annex IV

Project proposals approved for funding through bilateral cooperation

Country	Project Title	Year of contributions (1)	Contributing country	Funds Approved
Fumigant				
Methyl bromide				
China	Methyl bromide replacement demonstration program	1997	Canada	\$145,000
Refrigeration				
Recovery/recycling				
Venezuela	Implementation of a centralized reclamation plant for recovered refrigerants in the commercial refrigeration and air-conditioning sector	1997	Canada	\$495,285
Solvent				
Non-investment				
Malaysia	No clean process improvement training for electronic assemblers who phased out the use of CFC-113 <i>The project was approved on the understanding that it would eliminate the residual use of ODS in the enterprises under the project.</i>	1997	France	\$192,423
			TOTAL:	\$832,708

(1) The year to which the bilateral contribution is credited.

WORK PROGRAMME AMENDMENT

Country	Project Title	Agency	Funds Approved (US\$)		
			Project	Support	Total
Aerosol					
Non-investment					
Cuba	Project preparation in the aerosol sector	UNDP	\$15,000	\$1,950	\$16,950
Foam					
Non-investment					
Brazil	Project preparation in the foam sector	IBRD	\$75,000	\$9,750	\$84,750
Malawi	Project preparation in the foam sector	UNDP	\$5,000	\$650	\$5,650
Pakistan	Project preparation to phase out CFC consumption that is not accounted for in the country programme	IBRD	\$25,000	\$3,250	\$28,250
Paraguay	Project preparation in the foam sector	UNDP	\$30,000	\$3,900	\$33,900
Fumigant					
Non-investment					
Algeria	Project formulation in the methyl bromide sector	UNIDO	\$8,000	\$1,040	\$9,040
Mexico	Project formulation of an investment project in the methyl bromide sector	UNIDO	\$20,000	\$2,600	\$22,600
Thailand	Project formulation in the methyl bromide sector	UNIDO	\$8,000	\$1,040	\$9,040
Vietnam	Project formulation in the methyl bromide sector	UNIDO	\$8,000	\$1,040	\$9,040
Zimbabwe	Project formulation in the methyl bromide sector	UNIDO	\$8,000	\$1,040	\$9,040
Production					
Non-investment					
China	Preparation of investment projects in the production sector for 1998 submission <i>The World Bank could initiate preparatory activities, on the understanding that no project proposals would actually be submitted for project review until the guidelines in question were submitted.</i>	IBRD	\$350,000	\$45,500	\$395,500
Refrigeration					
Non-investment					
Dominican Republic	Project preparation in the commercial refrigeration sub-sector	UNDP	\$10,000	\$1,300	\$11,300

Country	Project Title	Agency	Funds Approved (US\$)		
			Project	Support	Total
India	Preparation of investment projects for submission in 1997 and 1998	IBRD	\$80,000	\$10,400	\$90,400
Vietnam	Project preparation in the domestic refrigeration sub-sector	UNDP	\$25,000	\$3,250	\$28,250
Global	Preparation of refrigerant management plans <i>Recycling projects should not be proposed unless there are incentives or regulatory measures that will be in place prior to proposed implementation of any proposed recycling projects to ensure that such projects will be sustainable.</i>	UNIDO	\$60,000	\$7,800	\$67,800
Global	Preparation of refrigerant management plans <i>Recycling projects should not be proposed unless there are incentives or regulatory measures that will be in place prior to proposed implementation of any proposed recycling projects to ensure that such projects will be sustainable.</i>	UNDP	\$140,000	\$18,200	\$158,200

Several

Country programme/country survey

Global	Preparation of refrigerant management plans/country programmes for VLVC/LVC <i>UNEP should report on the status of related activities at the 23rd Executive Committee meeting.</i>	UNEP	\$200,000	\$26,000	\$226,000
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Institutional strengthening

Burkina Faso	Institutional strengthening renewal	UNEP	\$55,700	\$7,241	\$62,941
Cameroon	Institutional strengthening renewal	UNEP	\$107,000	\$13,910	\$120,910
El Salvador	Area of Policies for the Protection of the Ozone Layer (institutional strengthening) <i>UNEP could proceed with the disbursement of the first one-year tranche of the funds approved for institutional strengthening, but subsequent disbursements would be contingent on the submission of a report to the Executive Committee on the status of development of a refrigerant management plan (Decision 20/4).</i>	UNEP	\$66,900	\$8,697	\$75,597
Gabon	Creation of a National Ozone Technical Group <i>UNEP could proceed with the disbursement of the first one-year tranche of the funds approved for institutional strengthening, but subsequent disbursements would be contingent on the submission of a report to the Executive Committee on the status of development of a refrigerant management plan (Decision 20/4).</i>	UNEP	\$45,600	\$5,928	\$51,528
Guatemala	Renewal of institutional strengthening	UNEP	\$96,000	\$12,480	\$108,480

Country	Project Title	Agency	Funds Approved (US\$)		
			Project	Support	Total
Jordan	Renewal of institutional strengthening <i>Funds should not be released until a report of progress and an articulated plan of future actions as required under decision 19/29 are submitted to the Secretariat.</i>	IBRD	\$113,333	\$14,733	\$128,066
Nicaragua	Establishment of the Technical Ozone Office <i>UNEP could proceed with the disbursement of the first one-year tranche of the funds approved for institutional strengthening, but subsequent disbursements would be contingent on the submission of a report to the Executive Committee on the status of development of a refrigerant management plan (Decision 20/4).</i>	UNEP	\$66,000	\$8,580	\$74,580
Western Samoa	Establishment of the National Ozone Committee <i>UNEP could proceed with the disbursement of the first one-year tranche of the funds approved for institutional strengthening, but subsequent disbursements would be contingent on the submission of a report to the Executive Committee on the status of development of a refrigerant management plan (Decision 20/4).</i>	UNEP	\$30,000	\$3,900	\$33,900
Non-investment					
Mexico	Survey of ODS use in SMEs and approaches to ODS elimination <i>UNDP and the Government of Mexico would endeavour to identify the maximum possible number of such users and that no further surveys on ODS use in SMEs in the country would be submitted to the Executive Committee with a request for funding.</i>	UNDP	\$60,000	\$7,800	\$67,800
Uruguay	Market survey to develop a country-wide scheme to phase out remaining ODS <i>The market survey conducted under this project would strive to identify the maximum possible number of consumers of ODS.</i>	IBRD	\$23,000	\$2,990	\$25,990
Project preparation					
Argentina	Project preparation	UNDP	\$15,000	\$1,950	\$16,950
Brazil	Project preparation	UNDP	\$45,000	\$5,850	\$50,850
China	Project preparation in the foam, refrigeration and solvent sectors <i>UNDP would pre-screen all project proposals in China's solvents sector to ensure that they concerned cost-effective projects for the phase out of CFCs.</i>	UNDP	\$150,000	\$19,500	\$169,500
India	Project preparation	UNDP	\$50,000	\$6,500	\$56,500
Jordan	Project preparation to phase out CFC consumption that is not accounted for in the original country programme	IBRD	\$30,000	\$3,900	\$33,900

WORK PROGRAMME AMENDMENT

Country	Project Title	Agency	Funds Approved (US\$)		
			Project	Support	Total
Mexico	Project preparation	UNDP	\$10,000	\$1,300	\$11,300
Morocco	Project preparation	UNDP	\$20,000	\$2,600	\$22,600
		TOTAL:	\$2,050,533	\$266,569	\$2,317,102

INVESTMENT PROJECT

Country	Project Title	Agency	Funds Approved (US\$)			C.E. (US\$/kg)
			Project	Support	Total	
Aerosol						
Filling plant						
India	My Fair Lady aerosol conversion, Delhi	IBRD	\$113,975	\$14,817	\$128,792	1.91
Syria	Phasing out CFCs at Taki Eddin & Co.	UNIDO	\$244,203	\$31,746	\$275,949	2.06
India	Texas Enterprises aerosol conversion, Bombay	UNDP	\$70,000	\$9,100	\$79,100	2.24
India	Aerol Formulations aerosol conversion	UNDP	\$69,450	\$9,029	\$78,479	2.24
India	Ultra Tech Specialty Chemicals Pvt. Ltd. aerosol conversion	UNDP	\$70,000	\$9,100	\$79,100	2.27
India	Accra Pack India Pvt. Ltd. aerosol conversion	IBRD	\$129,690	\$16,860	\$146,550	2.49
Indonesia	Conversion and aerosol filling center at PT Candi Swadaya Sentosa	IBRD	\$1,175,340	\$152,794	\$1,328,134	2.55
India	Stella Industries aerosol conversion	IBRD	\$269,175	\$34,993	\$304,168	2.56
Syria	Phasing out CFCs at Al Yaman Co.	UNIDO	\$216,128	\$28,097	\$244,225	2.88
India	Aeropres aerosol conversion, Vapi	IBRD	\$146,860	\$19,092	\$165,952	2.94
Tunisia	Phasing out CFCs at Codifa	UNIDO	\$179,986	\$23,398	\$203,384	2.99
India	Aero Pack Products aerosol conversion	UNDP	\$69,450	\$9,029	\$78,479	3.40
India	Asian Aerosols Pvt. Ltd. aerosol conversion	UNDP	\$90,890	\$11,816	\$102,706	3.63
Tunisia	Phasing out CFCs at Alki S.A.	UNIDO	\$74,565	\$9,693	\$84,258	3.73
Tunisia	Phasing out CFCs at Sogepar	UNIDO	\$68,833	\$8,948	\$77,781	3.79
India	Aerosols D'Asia Pvt. Ltd. aerosol conversion	UNDP	\$69,450	\$9,029	\$78,479	3.86
Syria	Phasing out CFCs at Ahmed Ali Harsho Sons Co.	UNIDO	\$175,328	\$22,793	\$198,121	3.90
India	Attarwala and Co. Pvt. Ltd. aerosol conversion, Bombay	IBRD	\$134,250	\$17,453	\$151,703	4.37

INVESTMENT PROJECT

Country	Project Title	Agency	Funds Approved (US\$)			C.E. (US\$/kg)
			Project	Support	Total	
India	Aero Industries aerosol conversion, Vapi	IBRD	\$121,735	\$15,826	\$137,561	4.39
India	Meenakshi aerosol and cosmetics conversion, Delhi	UNDP	\$98,940	\$12,862	\$111,802	4.40
Foam Flexible						
Macedonia	Phasing out of CFC-11 from flexible slabstock foam manufacturing at Sileks Ad Co.	UNIDO	\$520,125	\$67,616	\$587,741	1.86
Indonesia	Phasing out CFC-11 at PT Panca Duta Foam Industry	UNIDO	\$86,955	\$11,304	\$98,259	1.93
Indonesia	Phasing out CFC-11 at PT Winnerfoam Abadi <i>UNIDO should clarify the identity of Winnerfoam Abadi during implementation of the project in order to avoid overlap of activities with the other implementing agencies.</i>	UNIDO	\$79,472	\$10,331	\$89,803	1.99
Algeria	Phasing out CFC-11 at Ets Leulmi Essaid flexible polyurethane foam plant	UNIDO	\$61,880	\$8,044	\$69,924	2.21
Algeria	Phasing out CFC-11 at Snam flexible polyurethane foam plant	UNIDO	\$88,360	\$11,487	\$99,847	2.76
Morocco	Phase out of CFC in the manufacture of flexible foam (slabstock) at Dolidol	UNDP	\$475,822	\$61,857	\$537,679	2.97
Morocco	Phase out of CFC in the manufacture of flexible foam (slabstock) at Richbond S.A.	UNDP	\$470,625	\$61,181	\$531,806	3.14
Jordan	Conversion to CFC-free technology in the manufacture of flexible slabstock PUF (box foam) at Baybars	IBRD	\$112,500	\$14,625	\$127,125	3.75
Iran	Phasing out of CFC-11 from flexible slabstock foam manufacturing at Shizar Co.	UNIDO	\$487,125	\$63,326	\$550,451	4.06
Iran	Phasing out of CFC-11 from flexible slabstock foam manufacturing at Safoam Co.	UNIDO	\$487,125	\$63,326	\$550,451	4.06
Algeria	Phasing out CFC-11 at Sammo flexible polyurethane foam plant	UNIDO	\$98,770	\$12,840	\$111,610	4.11
Indonesia	Phasing out CFC-11 at PT Elastino Satyajaya flexible polyurethane foam plant	UNIDO	\$75,943	\$9,873	\$85,816	4.22
Croatia	Phasing out CFC-11 at Oriolik Co. flexible polyurethane foam plant	UNIDO	\$110,780	\$14,401	\$125,181	4.43
Iran	Phasing out of CFC-11 from flexible slabstock foam manufacturing at Urethane Systems Company (USC)	UNIDO	\$487,125	\$63,326	\$550,451	4.43

Country	Project Title	Agency	Funds Approved (US\$)			C.E. (US\$/kg)
			Project	Support	Total	
Argentina	Conversion to non CFC technology in the manufacture of flexible foam (slabstocks) at FPV S.A.	UNDP	\$118,000	\$15,340	\$133,340	6.21
Integral skin						
Brazil	Conversion to CFC-free technology in the manufacture of polyurethane foam at Giroflex	UNDP	\$177,500	\$23,075	\$200,575	7.58
Turkey	Conversion from CFC-11 into carbon dioxide and water for flexible molded foam at Suntas Foam and Mattress Industry and Commerce, Inc.	IBRD	\$148,613	\$19,320	\$167,933	10.70
Brazil	Conversion to CFC-free technology in the manufacture of polyurethane foam at Trambusti	UNDP	\$763,600	\$99,268	\$862,868	15.27
Indonesia	Conversion to CFC free technology in the manufacture of integral skin molded polyurethane foam at Plysindo Inter Mouldi (PIM)	UNDP	\$75,870	\$9,863	\$85,733	16.86
Mexico	Conversion to CFC-free technology in the manufacture of polyurethane shoe soles at Industrias Pol-Rym S.A. de C.V. (IPR)	UNDP	\$421,500	\$54,795	\$476,295	16.86
Multiple-subsectors						
Egypt	Phaseout of the remaining ODS consumption in the foam sector (11 enterprises) <i>The Government of Egypt in collaboration with UNDP may determine its own criteria for the disbursement of the approved funds to the enterprises. However, UNDP should indicate in its progress and project completion reports the criteria or the procedures used for the disbursement of the approved funds and ensure phaseout by all the enterprises covered under this umbrella project.</i>	UNDP	\$1,672,000	\$217,360	\$1,889,360	5.28
Thailand	Conversion to CFC-free technology in the manufacture of rigid and integral skin polyurethane foam at Bangkok Foam Group	UNDP	\$480,500	\$62,465	\$542,965	5.30
Polystyrene/polyethylene						
China	Elimination of CFC-12 in the manufacture of EPS foam sheet at Zhejiang Wanpeng Clique Co., Ltd.	UNDP	\$412,666	\$53,647	\$466,313	3.44
China	Elimination of CFC-12 in the manufacture of EPS foam sheet at Zhoushan Fuchuan Plastic Products Factory	UNDP	\$403,711	\$52,482	\$456,193	6.62
Brazil	Conversion to CFC-free technology in the manufacture of polyethylene foam tubing at Polipex	UNDP	\$191,000	\$24,830	\$215,830	6.70

INVESTMENT PROJECT

Country	Project Title	Agency	Funds Approved (US\$)			C.E. (US\$/kg)
			Project	Support	Total	
Jordan	Conversion to CFC-free technology in the manufacture of extruded polysterene at Al Hussam	IBRD	\$347,855	\$45,221	\$393,076	6.95
Jamaica	Elimination of CFCs in the manufacture of extruded polystyrene foam sheet at West Indies Synthetics Company, Ltd (Wisynco)	UNDP	\$596,000	\$77,480	\$673,480	7.30
Panama	Elimination of CFCs in the manufacture of extruded polystyrene foam sheet at Productos Moldeados America S.R. Ltda. (Plasticos Modernos)	UNDP	\$339,296	\$44,108	\$383,404	8.07
Rigid						
India	Elimination of CFCs in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam chemical systems at Polymermann (Asia) P.Ltd.	UNDP	\$385,000	\$50,050	\$435,050	
Thailand	Conversion to CFC-free technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam at Ocean Plastics	UNDP	\$287,000	\$37,310	\$324,310	3.50
Macedonia	Phasing out of CFC-11 from manufacturing of rigid PU sandwich panels at Sileks Ad Co.	UNIDO	\$284,236	\$36,951	\$321,187	4.20
Thailand	Conversion to CFC-free technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam at Siriphan	UNDP	\$215,000	\$27,950	\$242,950	4.30
Thailand	Conversion to CFC-free technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam at Asia Container	UNDP	\$199,000	\$25,870	\$224,870	4.42
India	Elimination of CFCs in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam in small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) <i>UNDP should be mindful of the need to make the supply of equipment open to all interested equipment suppliers capable of supplying suitable foam equipment during project implementation to ensure cost-effectiveness.</i>	UNDP	\$1,404,000	\$182,520	\$1,586,520	4.84
Venezuela	Phasing out ODS at Daniven C.A.	UNIDO	\$104,030	\$13,524	\$117,554	5.78
Mexico	Conversion to CFC-free technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam (spray) at Acsa	UNDP	\$597,000	\$77,610	\$674,610	6.32
Argentina	Eliminations of the use of CFCs in the manufacture of sandwich polyurethane panels and spray foams at Rheem S.A.	UNDP	\$76,650	\$9,965	\$86,615	6.39
Mexico	Conversion to CFC-free technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam (spray) at Tecnopolimeros	UNDP	\$359,000	\$46,670	\$405,670	6.60

INVESTMENT PROJECT

Country	Project Title	Agency	Funds Approved (US\$)			C.E. (US\$/kg)
			Project	Support	Total	
Malaysia	Conversion to CFC-free technology in the manufacture of polyurethane foam at RCA Group	UNDP	\$284,500	\$36,985	\$321,485	6.79
Malaysia	Conversion to CFC-free technology in the manufacture of polyurethane foam at Rollbond	UNDP	\$155,500	\$20,215	\$175,715	7.00
Malaysia	Conversion to CFC-free technology in the manufacture of polyurethane foam at Anchor Profit Sdn Bhd	UNDP	\$131,000	\$17,030	\$148,030	7.08
India	Elimination of CFCs in the manufacture of rigid PU foam insulation at Super Urethane Products P. Ltd.	UNDP	\$284,000	\$36,920	\$320,920	7.26
Brazil	Conversion to CFC-free technology in the manufacture of polyurethane foam at Metallurgica Barra	UNDP	\$270,000	\$35,100	\$305,100	7.43
India	Elimination of CFCs in the manufacture of rigid PU foam insulation at Blowkings	UNDP	\$132,000	\$17,160	\$149,160	7.51
Venezuela	Phasing out ODS at Veniber C.A.	UNIDO	\$164,592	\$21,397	\$185,989	7.62
India	Elimination of CFCs in the manufacture of rigid PU foam insulation at Delta Foams Engineering Co.	UNDP	\$85,000	\$11,050	\$96,050	7.64
Venezuela	Phasing out ODS at Decocar C.A.	UNIDO	\$126,614	\$16,460	\$143,074	7.81
Brazil	Conversion to CFC-free technology in the manufacture of polyurethane foam at Cumulus	UNDP	\$86,000	\$11,180	\$97,180	7.82
Brazil	Conversion to CFC-free technology in the manufacture of polyurethane foam at Isolenge	UNDP	\$516,000	\$67,080	\$583,080	7.82
Brazil	Conversion to CFC-free technology in the manufacture of polyurethane foam at Tekcor	UNDP	\$71,600	\$9,308	\$80,908	7.82
Brazil	Conversion to CFC-free technology in the manufacture of polyurethane foam at Dalla Rosa E Cia	UNDP	\$71,600	\$9,308	\$80,908	7.82
Argentina	Elimination of the use of CFCs in the manufacture of sandwich polyurethane panels and spray foams at Calofrig Asilaciones Jacobi S.A.I.C.	UNDP	\$563,750	\$73,288	\$637,038	7.83
Brazil	Conversion to CFC-free technology in the manufacture of polyurethane foam at Facchini	UNDP	\$258,000	\$33,540	\$291,540	7.83
Malaysia	Conversion to CFC-free technology in the manufacture of polyurethane foam at Amstrad	UNDP	\$108,800	\$14,144	\$122,944	7.83

Country	Project Title	Agency	Funds Approved (US\$)			C.E. (US\$/kg)
			Project	Support	Total	
Mexico	Conversion to CFC-free technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam at Termopuertos	UNDP	\$78,300	\$10,179	\$88,479	7.83
Philippines	Conversion to CFC-free technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam at P.U. Rigid Insulation Contractor	UNDP	\$189,290	\$24,608	\$213,898	7.83
Philippines	Conversion to CFC-free technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam at MBA Urethane Products Contractor	UNDP	\$113,574	\$14,765	\$128,339	7.83

Fumigant

Methyl bromide

Brazil	Demonstration project: three alternatives to the use of methyl bromide: non-soil cultivation, solarization, and low-dose chemicals <i>UNIDO should try to optimize the dissemination of the latest technology used by multilateral tobacco to small-scale growers and obtain information on its application.</i>	UNIDO	\$393,800	\$51,194	\$444,994	
China	Demonstration project on alternatives to the use of methyl bromide in soil fumigation	UNIDO	\$443,300	\$57,629	\$500,929	
Guatemala	Demonstration project: four alternatives to the use of methyl bromide: steam pasteurization, non-soil cultivation, solarization, and low-dose chemicals, in combination with an Integrated Pest Management system	UNIDO	\$440,000	\$57,200	\$497,200	
Morocco	Demonstration project: four alternatives to the use of methyl bromide: steam pasteurization, non-soil cultivation, solarization, and low-dose chemicals, in combination with an Integrated Pest Management system	UNIDO	\$487,300	\$63,349	\$550,649	

Refrigeration

Commercial

Indonesia	Phasing out ODS at P.T. Jalur Sejuk	UNIDO	\$171,470	\$22,291	\$193,761	5.56
Turkey	Conversion from CFC-11 into HCFC-141b at Teba	IBRD	\$27,468	\$3,571	\$31,039	7.83

INVESTMENT PROJECT

Country	Project Title	Agency	Funds Approved (US\$)			C.E. (US\$/kg)
			Project	Support	Total	
India	Elimination of CFCs in the manufacture of commercial refrigeration equipment at Standard Refrigeration Appliances <i>The World Bank should develop a group approach for the transfer of technology in the project, in similar projects in India already approved but not yet implemented, and in future projects prepared in the commercial refrigeration sub-sector in India, with the objective of providing effective technology transfer and trials at 50% of the cost allocated in the current project.</i>	IBRD	\$170,180	\$22,123	\$192,303	9.06
India	Elimination of CFCs in the manufacture of commercial refrigeration equipment at Polar Enterprises <i>The World Bank should develop a group approach for the transfer of technology in the project, in similar projects in India already approved but not yet implemented, and in future projects prepared in the commercial refrigeration sub-sector in India, with the objective of providing effective technology transfer and trials at 50% of the cost allocated in the current project.</i>	IBRD	\$138,190	\$17,965	\$156,155	12.75
India	Elimination of CFCs in the manufacture of commercial refrigeration equipment at Refrigerators and Home Appliances P. Ltd. <i>The World Bank should develop a group approach for the transfer of technology in the project, in similar projects in India already approved but not yet implemented, and in future projects prepared in the commercial refrigeration sub-sector in India, with the objective of providing effective technology transfer and trials at 50% of the cost allocated in the current project.</i>	IBRD	\$147,300	\$19,149	\$166,449	12.98
India	Elimination of CFCs in the manufacture of commercial refrigeration equipment at Hindustan Refrigeration Industries <i>The World Bank should develop a group approach for the transfer of technology in the project, in similar projects in India already approved but not yet implemented, and in future projects prepared in the commercial refrigeration sub-sector in India, with the objective of providing effective technology transfer and trials at 50% of the cost allocated in the current project.</i>	IBRD	\$132,320	\$17,202	\$149,522	13.04

Country	Project Title	Agency	Funds Approved (US\$)			C.E. (US\$/kg)
			Project	Support	Total	
Dominican Republic	Elimination of CFCs 11 and 12 in the manufacture of unitary commercial refrigeration equipment at Fabrica de Refrigeradores Comerciales, C.A. (Farco)	UNDP	\$423,209	\$55,017	\$478,226	13.32
India	Elimination of CFCs in the manufacture of commercial refrigeration equipment at Refrigeration Components and Accessories <i>The World Bank should develop a group approach for the transfer of technology in the project, in similar projects in India already approved but not yet implemented, and in future projects prepared in the commercial refrigeration sub-sector in India, with the objective of providing effective technology transfer and trials at 50% of the cost allocated in the current project.</i>	IBRD	\$125,370	\$16,298	\$141,668	13.92
India	Elimination of CFCs in the manufacture of commercial refrigeration equipment at Sheetal Engineering Works P. Ltd. <i>The World Bank should develop a group approach for the transfer of technology in the project, in similar projects in India already approved but not yet implemented, and in future projects prepared in the commercial refrigeration sub-sector in India, with the objective of providing effective technology transfer and trials at 50% of the cost allocated in the current project.</i>	IBRD	\$127,630	\$16,592	\$144,222	14.64
Turkey	Conversion from CFC-11, CFC-12 into cyclopentane and HFC-134a for commercial refrigeration at S.F.A. Sogutma Urunleri Sanayi Ve Tekstil Pazariama Ltd. Sti.	IBRD	\$389,832	\$50,678	\$440,510	15.21
Turkey	Conversion from CFC-11 and CFC-12 into HCFC-141b and HFC-134a at Kulahcioglu	IBRD	\$60,840	\$7,909	\$68,749	15.21
Turkey	Conversion from CFC-11 and CFC-12 into HCFC-141b and HFC-134a at Gumaksan	IBRD	\$35,195	\$4,575	\$39,770	15.21
Domestic						
China	Conversion of manufacturing facilities from CFC-11 foaming agent to cyclopentane and CFC-12 refrigerant to HFC-134a at Gansu Changfeng Baoan Industry Co. Ltd.	IBRD	\$260,000	\$33,800	\$293,800	
China	Phasing out ODS at the Hualing refrigerator plant	UNIDO	\$879,788	\$114,372	\$994,160	3.14
China	Phasing out ODS at the refrigerator plant of Hefei Meiling Co. Ltd.	UNIDO	\$3,247,877	\$422,224	\$3,670,101	3.83

Country	Project Title	Agency	Funds Approved (US\$)			C.E. (US\$/kg)
			Project	Support	Total	
India	Conversion of refrigerator manufacture to cyclopentane foam blowing agent and to HCF-134a refrigerant at Videocon Appliances Ltd. <i>The implementing agency may resubmit the request for incremental operating costs associated with non-CFC compressors when the requirements of the policy for compensation for replacement compressors have been met.</i>	IBRD	\$1,835,115	\$238,565	\$2,073,680	5.11
China	Phasing out ODS at the refrigerator plant of Zerowatt Electric Appliances Group	UNIDO	\$2,394,178	\$311,243	\$2,705,421	5.66
India	Conversion of domestic refrigerator manufacture to cyclopentane blowing agent and either R-600a or HCF-134a refrigerant at Voltas Ltd.	IBRD	\$2,724,378	\$354,169	\$3,078,547	7.73
India	Elimination of CFCs in the manufacture of domestic refrigerators at Maharaja International Ltd. <i>The implementing agency may resubmit the request for incremental operating costs associated with non-CFC compressors when the requirements of the policy for compensation for replacement compressors have been met.</i>	IBRD	\$510,000	\$66,300	\$576,300	8.52
Lebanon	Phasing out of CFCs at Lebanese Modern Industrial and Trading Co.	UNIDO	\$1,313,121	\$170,706	\$1,483,827	9.73
El Salvador	Elimination of CFCs 11 and 12 in the manufacture of domestic refrigerators and freezers at Prado S.A. de C.V.	UNDP	\$306,229	\$39,810	\$346,039	13.70
Argentina	Phasing out of CFCs in the manufacturing plant of domestic refrigerators of Radio Victoria Catamarca S.A.	UNIDO	\$599,896	\$77,986	\$677,882	15.07

Solvent

CFC-113

China	Conversion of ODS precision cleaning processes from CFC-113 to aqueous cleaning at Jiaxipera Compressor Factory	UNIDO	\$308,604	\$40,119	\$348,723	4.06
China	Conversion of ODS precision cleaning processes from CFC-113 to aqueous cleaning at Huangshi Dongbei Refrigeration Co.	UNIDO	\$236,242	\$30,711	\$266,953	6.28
China	Conversion of ODS cleaning processes from CFC-113 to trichloroethylene at Hangli Refrigeration Ltd.	UNIDO	\$217,762	\$28,309	\$246,071	7.56
Pakistan	Conversion of ODS cleaning and coating processes from CFC-113 to trichloroethylene and IPA at Treet Corporation Ltd., Lahore	UNIDO	\$510,162	\$66,321	\$576,483	12.54

INVESTMENT PROJECT

Country	Project Title	Agency	Funds Approved (US\$)			C.E. (US\$/kg)
			Project	Support	Total	
Pakistan	Conversion of ODS coating processes from CFC-113 to trichloroethylene and IPA at Treet Corporation Ltd., Hyderabad	UNIDO	\$321,172	\$41,752	\$362,924	17.00
China	Elimination of ODS (CFC-113) used in the production line at Shanghai Computer Factory	UNDP	\$116,767	\$15,180	\$131,947	18.44
China	Elimination of ODS (CFC-113) used in the production line at Shanghai Railway Communication Equipment Factory	UNDP	\$276,287	\$35,917	\$312,204	19.18
TCA						
India	Elimination of 1,1,1 TCA from the precision cleaning processes at Modi Xerox	IBRD	\$130,819	\$17,006	\$147,825	21.55
TOTAL:			\$40,881,803	\$5,314,634	\$46,196,437	

LOW-ODS CONSUMING COUNTRY

Country	Project Title	Agency	Funds Approved (US\$)			C.E. (US\$/kg)
			Project	Support	Total	
Aerosol						
Filling plant						
Croatia	Phasing out CFCs at Pliva d.d.	UNIDO	\$89,779	\$11,671	\$101,450	8.47
Foam						
Flexible						
Gambia	Phase out of CFC in the manufacture of flexible foam (slabstock) at Karan Foam Manufacturing Ltd.	UNDP	\$63,500	\$8,255	\$71,755	5.77
TOTAL:			\$153,279	\$19,926	\$173,205	

Country	Project Title	Agency	Funds Approved (US\$)			C.E. (US\$/kg)
			Project	Support	Total	
Refrigeration						
Compressor						
China	Phasing out ODS at the Zel Tianjin Compressor Co., Ltd.	UNIDO	\$962,175	\$125,083	\$1,087,258	
Thailand	Conversion of compressor manufacture from CFC-12 to HFC-134a designs at Sanyo Universal Electric Co. Ltd.	IBRD	\$288,600	\$37,518	\$326,118	
Thailand	Conversion of compressor manufacture from CFC-12 to HFC-134a, Phase 2 at Kulthorn Kirby Public Company Limited	IBRD	\$106,856	\$13,891	\$120,747	
China	Conversion of CFC-12 small open-type and semi-hermetic refrigerating compressor to HCFC-22 refrigerating compressor at Zhenjiang Refrigerating Equipment Factory (ZREF)	IBRD	\$1,048,286	\$136,277	\$1,184,563	5.63
China	Conversion of CFC-12 medium open type refrigerating compressor at Wuhan New World Refrigeration Industrial Co. Ltd.	IBRD	\$1,459,871	\$189,783	\$1,649,654	6.98
China	Conversion of CFC-12 small and medium open type refrigerating compressor production at Zhejiang Chunhui Company (Group) (ZCC)	IBRD	\$3,200,394	\$416,051	\$3,616,445	8.86
China	Conversion of CFC-12 medium open type refrigerating compressor at Chongqing Bingyang Refrigerating Machine Co.	IBRD	\$1,805,370	\$234,698	\$2,040,068	9.50
China	Conversion of CFC-12 medium open-type refrigerating compressor to HCFC-22 compressor at Guangzhou Refrigerating Machinery Factory	IBRD	\$1,904,769	\$247,620	\$2,152,389	10.02
China	Conversion of CFC-12 small open type refrigerating compressor production at Ningbo Refrigerating Machinery Factory	IBRD	\$1,786,949	\$232,303	\$2,019,252	10.45
China	Conversion of CFC-12 small open-type refrigerating compressor to HCFC-22 refrigerating compressor at Subei Refrigeration Machinery Factory	IBRD	\$1,806,908	\$234,898	\$2,041,806	10.57
MAC						
India	Conversion to non-CFC technology in the production of MAC systems at Pranav Vikas India Ltd.	IBRD	\$944,914	\$122,839	\$1,067,753	
India	Conversion to non-CFC technology in the production of MAC systems at Sanden Vikas India Ltd.	IBRD	\$490,820	\$63,807	\$554,627	
TOTAL:			\$15,805,912	\$2,054,769	\$17,860,681	

Country	Project Title	Agency	Funds Approved (US\$)			C.E. (US\$/kg)
			Project	Support	Total	
Refrigeration						
Recovery/recycling						
Senegal	Refrigerant recovery and reclaim scheme <i>Project was approved taking into account the statement by the Implementing Agency that the accompanying measures necessary for successful implementation were already or would be in place before implementation began and that the project had been prepared on the basis of in-depth discussions with the national authorities and trade associations.</i>	UNIDO	\$136,250	\$17,713	\$153,963	3.64
Burkina Faso	Refrigerant recovery and recycling scheme <i>Project was approved taking into account the statement by the Implementing Agency that the accompanying measures necessary for successful implementation were already or would be in place before implementation began and that the project had been prepared on the basis of in-depth discussions with the national authorities and trade associations.</i>	UNIDO	\$96,000	\$12,480	\$108,480	6.20
Guinea	Refrigerant recovery and recycling scheme <i>Project was approved taking into account the statement by the Implementing Agency that the accompanying measures necessary for successful implementation were already or would be in place before implementation began and that the project had been prepared on the basis of in-depth discussions with the national authorities and trade associations.</i>	UNIDO	\$80,780	\$10,501	\$91,281	6.26
Venezuela	Implementation of a recovery and reclamation of refrigerants	UNDP	\$931,622	\$121,111	\$1,052,733	8.29
Gambia	Refrigerant recovery and recycling scheme <i>Project was approved taking into account the statement by the Implementing Agency that the accompanying measures necessary for successful implementation were already or would be in place before implementation began and that the project had been prepared on the basis of in-depth discussions with the national authorities and trade associations.</i>	UNIDO	\$68,000	\$8,840	\$76,840	8.77

CFC RECYCLING AND HALON BANKING

Country	Project Title	Agency	Funds Approved (US\$)			C.E. (US\$/kg)
			Project	Support	Total	
Benin	Refrigerant recovery and recycling scheme <i>Project was approved taking into account the statement by the Implementing Agency that the accompanying measures necessary for successful implementation were already or would be in place before implementation began and that the project had been prepared on the basis of in-depth discussions with the national authorities and trade associations.</i>	UNIDO	\$114,000	\$14,820	\$128,820	8.84
Philippines	National CFC recovery and recycling scheme <i>Project was approved taking into account the statement by the Implementing Agency that the accompanying measures necessary for successful implementation were already or would be in place before implementation began and that the project had been prepared on the basis of in-depth discussions with the national authorities and trade associations.</i>	UNIDO	\$557,500	\$72,475	\$629,975	9.29
Bahrain	Implementation of a national programme for recovery and recycling of refrigerant <i>Project was approved taking into account the statement by the Implementing Agency that the accompanying measures necessary for successful implementation were already or would be in place before implementation began and that the project had been prepared on the basis of in-depth discussions with the national authorities and trade associations.</i>	UNDP	\$242,000	\$31,460	\$273,460	11.80
Tanzania	Implementation of a national programme for recovery and recycling of refrigerant <i>Project was approved taking into account the statement by the Implementing Agency that the accompanying measures necessary for successful implementation were already or would be in place before implementation began and that the project had been prepared on the basis of in-depth discussions with the national authorities and trade associations.</i>	UNDP	\$161,554	\$21,002	\$182,556	15.11

CFC RECYCLING AND HALON BANKING

Country	Project Title	Agency	Funds Approved (US\$)			C.E. (US\$/kg)
			Project	Support	Total	
Lesotho	Implementation of a national programme for recovery and recycling of refrigerant <i>Project was approved taking into account the statement by the Implementing Agency that the accompanying measures necessary for successful implementation were already or would be in place before implementation began and that the project had been prepared on the basis of in-depth discussions with the national authorities and trade associations.</i>	UNDP	\$56,095	\$7,292	\$63,387	15.67
Mozambique	Implementation of a national programme for recovery and recycling of refrigerant <i>Project was approved taking into account the statement by the Implementing Agency that the accompanying measures necessary for successful implementation were already or would be in place before implementation began and that the project had been prepared on the basis of in-depth discussions with the national authorities and trade associations.</i>	UNDP	\$115,809	\$15,055	\$130,864	16.73
TOTAL:			\$2,559,610	\$332,749	\$2,892,359	

Summary of approved project proposals

Sector	Tonnes ODP	Funds Approved (US\$)		
		Project	Support	Total
BILATERAL COOPERATION				
Fumigant		\$145,000		\$145,000
Refrigeration		\$495,285		\$495,285
Solvent		\$192,423		\$192,423
TOTAL:		\$832,708		\$832,708
CFC RECYCLING AND HALON BANKING				
Refrigeration	358.8	\$2,559,610	\$332,749	\$2,892,359
TOTAL:	358.8	\$2,559,610	\$332,749	\$2,892,359
INVESTMENT PROJECT				
Aerosol	1,301.1	\$3,588,248	\$466,472	\$4,054,720
Foam	3,304.9	\$17,391,754	\$2,260,928	\$19,652,682
Fumigant		\$1,764,400	\$229,372	\$1,993,772
Refrigeration	2,689.0	\$16,019,586	\$2,082,546	\$18,102,132
Solvent	228.8	\$2,117,815	\$275,316	\$2,393,131
TOTAL:	7,523.8	\$40,881,803	\$5,314,634	\$46,196,437
LOW-ODS CONSUMING COUNTRY				
Aerosol	10.6	\$89,779	\$11,671	\$101,450
Foam	11.0	\$63,500	\$8,255	\$71,755
TOTAL:	21.6	\$153,279	\$19,926	\$173,205
MAC AND COMPRESSOR				
Refrigeration	1,916.4	\$15,805,912	\$2,054,769	\$17,860,681
TOTAL:	1,916.4	\$15,805,912	\$2,054,769	\$17,860,681
WORK PROGRAMME AMENDMENT				
Aerosol		\$15,000	\$1,950	\$16,950
Foam		\$135,000	\$17,550	\$152,550
Fumigant		\$52,000	\$6,760	\$58,760
Production		\$350,000	\$45,500	\$395,500
Refrigeration		\$315,000	\$40,950	\$355,950
Several		\$1,183,533	\$153,859	\$1,337,392
TOTAL:		\$2,050,533	\$266,569	\$2,317,102
GRAND TOTAL:	9,820.6	\$62,283,845	\$7,988,648	\$70,272,493

Distribution by Implementing Agency

IBRD	3,243.6	\$24,358,367	\$3,166,588	\$27,524,955
UNDP	2,728.9	\$16,750,906	\$2,177,618	\$18,928,524
UNIDO	3,848.0	\$18,291,331	\$2,377,873	\$20,669,204
Bilateral cooperation		\$832,708		\$832,708

Annex VII**PROGRESS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF COUNTRY PROGRAMMES****A. Data on Controlled Substances**

(in metric tonnes)

COUNTRY:

YEAR: January to December of the year

Substance ¹	Consumption by Sector								Import	Export	Production
	Aerosol	Foam	Fire Fighting	Refrigeration	Solvent	Methyl bromide uses	Tobacco Fluffing	TOTAL			
<u>Annex A, Group I</u>											
CFC-11											
CFC-12											
CFC-113											
CFC-114											
CFC-115											
Sub-Total											
<u>Annex A, Group II</u>											
Halon 1211											
Halon 1301											
Halon 2402											
Sub-Total											
<u>Annex B, Group II</u>											
Carbon Tetrachloride											
Sub-Total											
<u>Annex B, Group III</u>											
Methyl Chloroform											
Sub-Total											
<u>Annex C, Group I</u>											
HCFC-22											
HCFC-141b											
HCFC-142b											
HCFC-123											
OTHER											
Sub-Total											
<u>Annex E</u>											
Methyl Bromide											
Sub-Total											
TOTAL											

¹ Where the data involves a blend of two or more substances, the quantities of individual components of controlled substances must be indicated separately, e.g.: For R502 consisting of 51.2% CFC-115 and 48.8% HCFC-22, indicate the total quantity of each controlled substance (i.e., CFC-115 and HCFC-22) in the appropriate row.

**B. Data on Controlled Substances for the Baseline Year (average 1995-1997)²
(in metric tonnes)**

COUNTRY:

Substance ³	Consumption by Sector								Import	Export	Production
	Aerosol	Foam	Fire Fighting	Refrigeration	Solvent	Methyl bromide uses	Tobacco Fluffing	TOTAL			
<u>Annex A, Group I</u> CFC-11 CFC-12 CFC-113 CFC-114 CFC-115											
Sub-Total											
<u>Annex A, Group II</u> Halon 1211 Halon 1301 Halon 2402											
Sub-Total											
<u>Annex B, Group II</u> Carbon Tetrachloride											
Sub-Total											
<u>Annex B, Group III</u> Methyl Chloroform											
Sub-Total											
<u>Annex C, Group I</u> HCFC-22 HCFC-141b HCFC-142b HCFC-123 OTHER											
Sub-Total											
<u>Annex E</u> Methyl Bromide											
Sub-Total											
TOTAL											

² A separate form for each of the years 1995, 1996 and 1997 should be completed for Annex A substances.

³ Where the data involves a blend of two or more substances, the quantities of individual components of controlled substances must be indicated separately, e.g.: For R502 consisting of 51.2% CFC-115 and 48.8% HCFC-22, indicate the total quantity of each controlled substance (i.e., CFC-115 and HCFC-11) in the appropriate row.

C. Administrative and Supportive Actions

COUNTRY:

YEAR: January to December of the year

(Impact and any comments concerning items below may be made on a separate sheet)

TYPE OF ACTION / LEGISLATION	Action was proposed in country programme	Action taken this year or ongoing for less than 1 year	Action is ongoing for longer than 1 year
1. REGULATIONS:			
1.1 Establishing general guidelines to control import (production and export) of ODS			
1.2 Requiring special permits for import or sale of bulk ODS			
1.3 Requiring special permits for import or sale of products or equipment containing ODS			
Banning import or sale of bulk quantities of:			
1.4 CFC-11			
1.5 CFC-12			
1.6 Halon 1211			
1.7 Halon 1301			
Banning import or sale of:			
1.8 used CFC-containing domestic refrigerators or freezers			
1.9 ODS-containing aerosols except those for essential uses such as MDI ⁴			
1.10 automobiles containing mobile air conditioning equipment using CFC-12			
1.11 air conditioners and chillers using CFC			
1.12 Requiring training of refrigeration service technicians			
1.13 Requiring certification of refrigeration service technicians			
1.14 Banning the use of ODS in production of some or all types of foam			
Other Regulations			
1.15			
1.16			
1.17			
2. ESTABLISHMENT OF INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR MANAGEMENT OF ODS PHASE-OUT (e.g. national/sectoral committees, working groups)			
3. ESTABLISHMENT OF PROCEDURES FOR CERTIFICATION OF SERVICE TECHNICIANS			

4

MDI: metered dose inhalers

TYPE OF ACTION / LEGISLATION	Action was proposed in country programme	Action taken this year or ongoing for less than 1 year	Action is ongoing for longer than 1 year
4. ESTABLISHMENT OF CHANNELS FOR PUBLIC INFORMATION ON ODS CONTROL ACTIONS			
5. MONITORING ACTIVITIES:			
5.1 Establishment of a system for monitoring of import, (production, export) and use of ODS			
5.2 Establishment of monitoring and evaluation system for implementation of MLF projects			
5.3 Establishment of procedures for ODS data collection/update and transmission/dissemination			
5.4 Annual collection/update and transmission/dissemination of ODS data			
5.5 Monitoring of recovery and recycling of ODS			
5.6 Monitoring and evaluation of training activities			
5.7 Establishment and enforcement of product quality standards, e.g.: "Ozone Seal", "Green Label", etc.			
6. OTHER ⁵			

⁵ Please indicate type of activity