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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF
THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL
Forty-seventh Meeting
Montreal, 21-25 November 2005

BILATERAL COOPERATION

The Fund Secretariat received the following requests for bilateral cooperation:

PROJECT TITLE	BILATERAL AGENCY
Demonstration project for integrated management of the centrifugal chiller sub-sector, focusing on application of energy-efficient CFC-free technologies for replacement of CFC-based chillers in Cuba	Canada
Technical assistance to phase-out the use of methyl bromide in Jamaica	Canada
Implementation of the RMP in Madagascar: recover and recycling component	France
Umbrella project for the foam sector in Afghanistan	Germany
Implementation of the RMP in Afghanistan: recovery and recycling	Germany
National CFC consumption phase-out plan focussing on the refrigeration service sector in India (German component): 2006 work programme	Germany
Refrigeration servicing sector CFC phase-out plan in China: second tranche	Japan
Terminal phase-out management plan in Mongolia: first tranche	Japan
Communication and cooperation support to Portuguese speaking countries in the African region	Portugal
Technical assistance to phase out the use of methyl bromide in Paraguay	Spain
Policy assistance to support the methyl bromide phase-out with special focus in the Latin American Region (Guatemala and Honduras)	Spain
Assistance to prepare a terminal phase-out management plan in Georgia	Sweden
National CFC phase-out plan (second tranche) in Serbia and Montenegro	Sweden
National CFC consumption phase-out plan focussing on the refrigeration service sector in India (Swiss component): 2006 work programme	Switzerland
CFCs, CTC and halon accelerated phase-out-plan in China	United States of America

Pre-session documents of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol are without prejudice to any decision that the Executive Committee might take following issue of the document.

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Note on the Organization of the Document

1. This document provides an assessment of whether bilateral agencies' requests are eligible in light of the maximum level of bilateral cooperation available for the year 2005, taking into account Decision 25/13 that allows bilateral agencies to specify the year of contribution for their activities during the triennium if they submit a business plan.
2. The document also indicates the cross-references to other meeting documents where a discussion of the bilateral request can be found. Cross-referenced documents are addressed in other agenda items.
3. Five requests for funding are addressed in this document. Four of which are recommended for blanket approval:
 - (a) Technical assistance to phase-out the use of methyl bromide in Jamaica, to be implemented by Canada;
 - (b) Technical assistance to phase out the use of methyl bromide in Paraguay, to be implemented by Spain;
 - (c) Policy assistance to support the methyl bromide phase-out with especial focus in the Latin American Region (Guatemala and Honduras), to be implemented by Spain;
 - (d) Assistance to prepare a terminal phase-out management plan in Georgia, to be implemented by Sweden.
4. The Portuguese project on communication and cooperation support to Portuguese speaking countries in the African region will be considered individually.
5. All bilateral requests are within the 20 per cent allocation of contributions for all bilateral agencies in 2005 and/or from 2003 to 2005, as applicable. Modifications to the submissions from Germany will be proposed to ensure that it fully utilises its 2003-2005 bilateral contributions.

Introduction

6. A total of 15 requests amounting to US \$10,650,725 (including multi-year agreements) for bilateral cooperation were received by the Secretariat for approval at the 47th Meeting. This document contains, by bilateral agency, those projects that are before the Executive Committee for its consideration.

7. Table 1 presents a summary of the value and number of requests by bilateral agency.

Table 1

**VALUE AND NUMBER OF PROJECTS FOR BILATERAL COOPERATION, BY
BILATERAL AGENCY (Including Agency Fees)**

Bilateral Agency	Total Amount Requested (US \$)	Number of Projects
Canada	288,749	2
France	45,765	1
Germany	1,234,076	3
Japan	2,994,500	2
Portugal	101,700	1
Spain	135,600	2
Sweden	185,320	2
Switzerland	290,015	1
USA	5,375,000	1
TOTAL	10,650,725	15

REQUESTS FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

Introduction

8. Table 2 presents a summary of Canada's requests for bilateral co-operation. The value of these requests, plus the US \$70,060 approved at the 45th Meeting does not exceed 20 percent of Canada's contribution for 2005 (US \$990,967) or its total bilateral contributions for the 2003-2005 triennium pursuant to decision 25/13. Canada has submitted business plans for each year of the current triennium.

Table 2

SUBMISSION FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA AND RECOMMENDATION

Project Title	Country	Total Amount Requested (US\$)	Amount Recommended (US\$)
Demonstration project for integrated management of the centrifugal chiller sub-sector, focusing on application of energy-efficient CFC-free technologies for replacement of CFC-based chillers	Cuba	200,000	(1)
Technical assistance for phase-out the use of methyl bromide	Jamaica	55,530	55,530
Agency Fee		33,219	7,219
TOTAL		288,749	62,749

(1) Under UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/47/21

CUBA: Demonstration project for integrated management of the centrifugal chiller sub-sector, focusing on application of energy-efficient cfc-free technologies for replacement of cfc-based chillers (US \$200,000)

9. The comments and recommendations of the Fund Secretariat are found in UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/47/21.

JAMAICA: Technical assistance for phase-out the use of methyl bromide (US \$55,530)

Background

10. The Government of Canada has submitted, on behalf of the Government of Jamaica, a technical assistance project proposal to phase out 1.2 ODP tonnes of methyl bromide (MB) (of which 0.9 ODP tonnes were from previous year stocks) used for the fumigation of commodities and structures in Jamaica, by 2009, for consideration by the Executive Committee at its 47th Meeting. This represents the total consumption of controlled uses of MB eligible for funding in Jamaica. An additional 0.9 ODP tonnes of MB were consumed in both 2003 and 2004 by one flour mill totally owned by a non-Article 5 enterprise. Jamaica's MB baseline for compliance is 4.9 ODP tonnes. 2003 consumption reported under Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol was 1.5 ODP tonnes.

11. The total cost of the project, as submitted, is US \$55,530. The project will be implemented by the Government of Canada, as a bilateral contribution to the Multilateral Fund.

MB consumption

12. MB is mainly used in Jamaica as a fumigant to treat agricultural commodities (i.e., rice, flour, wheat, spices, corn and vegetables), and as a structural pest-control treatment to fumigate buildings, warehouses, furniture and food processing facilities. Based on the survey conducted for preparation of the project proposal, the biggest users of MB in Jamaica are the Government's Food Storage and Prevention of Infestation Division (FSPID) covering a wide range of stored products that typically remain in warehouses for long periods of time, and a flour mill entirely owned by a non-Article 5 enterprise. Consumption of MB occurs throughout the year as temperatures remain relatively constant (average of 28 degrees Celsius). Apart from the flour mill, there are two private fumigant applicators that consume very minor amounts of MB for uses such as fumigation of delicate furniture and church organs. There are currently no known soil uses of MB in Jamaica

13. Jamaica has already met the 2005 allowable consumption level of MB mainly because the tobacco sector, which represented the major MB user and whose consumption was included in the calculation of Jamaica's baseline consumption, converted to an alternative technology at its own costs in 1999-2000.

MB regulations

14. Jamaica's National Environmental Planning Agency (NEPA) is responsible for the Pest Control Act, which controls and regulates registration, importation, purchase and use of MB and other pesticides. In order to ensure the phase-out of MB and its long-term sustainability, the Government of Jamaica will use the Pest Control Act to progressively reduce the amount of MB in import permits for targeted uses, assuming that the alternative MB technology is successful. This will ensure that MB will not be imported into the country except for the amounts used by the foreign-owned flour mill and for non-controlled uses of MB.

15. In the event that the proposed alternative technology is not successful in replacing MB, the Government of Jamaica is committed to phasing out MB consumption in accordance with the Montreal Protocol (i.e., 20 per cent reduction of its baseline from 2005 and complete phase-out by 2015), without requesting further funding from the Multilateral Fund.

Project description

16. The project is to provide technical assistance and training on the application of phosphine in carbon dioxide (ecofume technology) as the alternative technology selected for the replacement of MB as a fumigant in commodities, combined with the adoption of integrated pest management (IPM) and integrated commodity management (ICM) practices by the major users of MB. The ecofume technology has been selected for its ability to obtain high phosphine concentrations very quickly and to re-adjust the concentration throughout the exposure time.

17. The total cost of the technical assistance project is US \$55,530, which includes material and equipment for training, the development of training courses and the implementation of four training courses (one for the training of resource persons), and the production of material.

18. The project will be implemented by the Government of Canada in coordination with the National Environment and Planning Agency, in consultation with Jamaica's Methyl Bromide Working Group. The estimated time frame for implementation of the project is two years.

Secretariat's comments

19. The Secretariat noted the thorough proposal prepared by the Government of Canada, which included detailed information on the various applications of MB in Jamaica, as well as on the consultative process with major stakeholders carried out during the preparation of the project.

20. It is stated in the project proposal that upon approval of the project proposal by the Executive Committee, and assuming that the alternatives selected prove effective in replacing MB, the Government of Jamaica commits to phasing out all of its controlled uses of MB by January 2009.

21. Given the MB uses reported in the project proposal, the Secretariat sought an explanation why phosphine, which is typically less expensive than MB, could not be used as the main fumigant in Jamaica. The Government of Canada indicated that the practical drawbacks of phosphine tablets, linked to poor leak management during fumigation and the need to de-commission undissolved active phosphine, meant that phosphine tablets would be used to replace certain non-urgent MB uses in Jamaica, but ecofume technology would be used when time was an important factor.

22. The Secretariat raised its concerns about the long-term sustainability of the project for the following reasons:

- (a) The higher costs of the ecofume technology compared to phosphine in tablets (i.e., about 65 to 75 per cent more expensive);
- (b) Ecofume has not yet been registered in Jamaica, which could result in project implementation delays and/or a future request for a change in technology; and
- (c) The continued use of MB in Jamaica by the flour mill, which is privately owned by a non-Article 5 enterprise. Although it is proposed that the Government of Jamaica will progressively discontinue the approval of MB use permits for targeted uses through the Pest Control Act, the flour mill could continue to import MB until 2015.

23. Subsequently, the Government of Canada indicated that, according to its expert, the ecofume technology would only be 15 to 20 per cent more expensive than phosphine in tablets when other costs associated with the tablets are considered. The major advantages of the ecofume technology are:

- (a) Its ability to be released as a gas and therefore monitored immediately;
- (b) Addition of more fumigant if a leak develops during the exposure time; and
- (c) Reduction in the fumigation time because there is no need to wait for tablets to create a reaction resulting in phosphine gas.

24. In regard to the registration of ecofume, the Pest Control Authority indicated that it did not foresee any problem with the registration of the product (the process for the Pest Control Authority to respond to a registration application is 90 days). The provider of the ecofume technology has sent an official letter to the Ozone Officer, committing itself to pursue the registration of ecofume in Jamaica.

25. The Government of Canada furthermore indicated that the fact that the flour mill will continue using MB does not affect the sustainability of the phase-out of all the other uses, since these uses would no longer be authorized by the Government of Jamaica. As long as the Act and regulations are enforced, the project will be sustainable.

Secretariat's recommendation

26. The Secretariat recommends blanket approval of the project proposal at the level indicated in Table 2 above, on the understanding that no more funding will be provided from the Multilateral Fund for the phase-out of controlled uses of MB in Jamaica.

REQUEST FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF FRANCE

Introduction

27. Table 3 presents a summary of France’s request for bilateral cooperation. The value of this request, plus the US \$5,022,044 approved during the triennium does not exceed 20 percent of France’s contribution for 2003-2005 (US \$7,511,213) pursuant to decision 25/23, notwithstanding the fact that funds were offset against the bilateral contributions of previous triennia amounting to US \$125,665. France has submitted business plans for each year of the triennium.

Table 3

SUBMISSION FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF FRANCE AND RECOMMENDATION

Project Title	Country	Total Amount Requested (US\$)	Amount Recommended (US\$)
Implementation of the RMP: recover and recycling component	Madagascar	40,500	(1)
Agency Fee		5,265	
TOTAL		45,765	

(1) Under UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/47/34

MADAGASCAR: Implementation of the RMP: recover and recycling component (US \$40,500)

28. The comments and recommendations of the Fund Secretariat are found in UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/47/34.

REQUESTS FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF GERMANY

Introduction

29. Table 4 presents a summary of Germany's requests for bilateral co-operation. Germany has received agreement to move some of its planned activities to its 2006 business plan since it will not have sufficient funds to cover all commitments within the 20 per cent allocation for the triennium pursuant to decision 25/13. Germany has submitted business plans in each year of the current triennium. In light of the Government of Germany's desire to fully utilize its 20 per cent allocation, the Fund Secretariat will adjust the final recommended levels of approval to enable this and will take into account the fact that funds were offset against the bilateral contributions of previous triennia amounting to US \$190,342.

Table 4

SUBMISSION FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF GERMANY AND RECOMMENDATION

Project Title	Country	Total Amount Requested (US\$)	Amount Recommended (US\$)
Umbrella project for the foam sector	Afghanistan	198,000	(1)
Implementation of the RMP: recovery and recycling	Afghanistan	794,220	(1)
National CFC consumption phase-out plan focussing on the refrigeration service sector in India (German component): 2006 work programme	India	105,090	(2)
Agency Fee		136,766	
TOTAL		1,234,076	

(1) Under UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/47/22

(2) Under UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/47/29

AFGHANISTAN: Umbrella project for the foam sector (US \$198,000)
Implementation of the RMP: recovery and recycling (US \$794,220)

30. The comments and recommendations of the Fund Secretariat are found in UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/47/22).

INDIA: National CFC consumption phase-out plan focussing on the refrigeration service sector (German component): 2006 work programme (US \$105,090)

31. The comments and recommendations of the Fund Secretariat are found in UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/47/29.

REQUESTS FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN

Introduction

32. Table 5 presents a summary of Japan's requests for bilateral co-operation. The value of these requests, plus the US \$2,818,307 approved at the 45th Meeting does not exceed 20 percent of Japan's contribution for 2005 (US \$6,952,000) or its total bilateral contributions for the 2003-2005 triennium pursuant to decision 25/13. Japan has submitted business plans for each year of the current triennium.

Table 5

SUBMISSION FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN AND RECOMMENDATION

Project Title	Country	Total Amount Requested (US\$)	Amount Recommended (US\$)
Refrigeration servicing sector CFC phase-out plan: second tranche	China	2,500,000	(1)
Terminal phase-out management plan: first tranche	Mongolia	150,000	(2)
Agency Fee		344,500	
TOTAL		2,994,500	

(1) Under UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/47/25

(2) Under UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/47/37

CHINA: Refrigeration servicing sector CFC phase-out plan: second tranche (US \$2,500,000)

33. The comments and recommendations of the Fund Secretariat are found in UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/47/25.

MONGOLIA: Terminal phase-out management plan: first tranche (US \$150,000)

34. The comments and recommendations of the Fund Secretariat are found in UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/47/37.

REQUEST FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF PORTUGAL

Introduction

35. Table 6 presents a summary of Portugal's request for bilateral cooperation. The value of the request does not exceed 20 percent of Portugal's contribution for 2005 (US \$179,058).

Table 6

SUBMISSION FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF PORTUGAL AND RECOMMENDATION

Project Title	Country	Total Amount Requested (US\$)	Amount Recommended (US\$)
Communication and cooperation support to Portuguese speaking countries	Region: AFR	90,000	
Agency Fee		11,700	
TOTAL		101,700	Individual consideration

REGION: AFRICA: Communication and cooperation support to Portuguese speaking countries (US \$90,000)

Project description

36. The Government of Portugal has submitted to the 47th Meeting of the Executive Committee a proposal under bilateral cooperation, with a value of US \$380,600, to provide communication and cooperation support to Portuguese-speaking countries in Africa. The Government of Portugal indicated that at the request of Portuguese-speaking countries in Africa, UNEP had organised two informal meetings in 2004 to assess their information needs. The recommendation of these two meetings was to establish a Portuguese-speaking sub-group at meetings of the joint African network.

37. The expected outcomes of the project were indicated as:

- (a) Increased support for national Montreal Protocol implementation activities, including compliance;
- (b) Translations, revision, layout and printing of OzonAction Newsletter in Portuguese;
- (c) Interest and awareness raised in Portuguese-speaking countries;
- (d) Ratification of the Montreal Protocol by East Timor; and
- (e) High level awareness raised at the next ministerial meeting for all Portuguese speaking countries.

38. The project was to be implemented with UNEP DTIE over the period January 2006-December 2007. A detailed breakdown of the proposed project costs was provided to substantiate the requested level of funding.

Secretariat's comments

39. The Secretariat reviewed the proposal in light of the ODS consumption data reported by Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea Bissau, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe under Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol and the assistance provided so far by the Multilateral Fund to these countries.

40. CFCs are the only controlled substances currently used by the five Portuguese-speaking African countries, apart from a small amount of methyl bromide used in Mozambique. In order to achieve the 2005 and 2007 Montreal Protocol phase-out targets, the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund has approved funding in each country for institutional strengthening and for the implementation of a refrigerant management plan (RMP). The total level of funding so far approved is about US \$3.4 million. Additional funding has been provided indirectly, for example, to participate in relevant regional and/or sub-regional network meetings.

41. The Secretariat indicated that the project proposal appeared to be duplicating a number of activities which have already been funded, could constitute double counting or addressed activities that had never previously been requested or funded, for example:

- (a) The request for a coordinator (US \$57,000) and travel expenses (US \$10,000) would constitute double counting since funding for regional network coordinators and travel expenses are already covered under the UNEP CAP;
- (b) Translation of existing UNEP materials (including the OzonAction newsletter) and the development of new materials in Portuguese (US \$243,000): the Executive Committee has never approved a project for the translation of written materials into languages other than the six United Nations languages;
- (c) The request for a high-level conference at the Ministerial Meeting for all Portuguese-speaking countries (US \$15,000) appeared not to be eligible: no funding has previously been requested or approved for attending similar ministerial meetings in other regions/sub-regions.

42. The Secretariat noted that a project along these lines had been discussed through UNEP prior to the 46th Meeting of the Executive Committee in July 2005, and that substantial revisions to the earlier project had been made. However the fundamental issues concerning duplication of UNEP's work and funding, and the non-eligibility of some elements still remained.

43. Following additional consultations, the Secretariat suggested that Portugal might wish to consider a further revision to avoid any instances of duplication of activities and/or efforts and to address activities along the lines of the following:

- (a) Project preparation for the TPMP for Sao Tome and Principe (the level of funding should be established after further discussions with UNEP, as the implementing agency currently proposing the preparation of the TPMP);
- (b) A project to provide direct policy assistance and support to the Governments of Angola, Cape Verde and Mozambique to ratify amendments of the Montreal Protocol that are still pending, and assistance and support to East Timor to become a Party to the Montreal Protocol (US \$30,000), to be co-ordinated with the bilateral and implementing agencies currently implementing projects in these countries with a focus on further revising the proposal. As indicated in the letter of transmittal, the project was intended to be implemented with the assistance and support of UNEP.

44. The Secretariat further suggested that the Government of Portugal might consider discussing the above with the Governments of France and Germany, and UNDP (since these bilateral and implementing agencies are responsible for the implementation of the phase-out activities in the five Portuguese-speaking African countries).

45. Subsequently the Government of Portugal provided a revised proposal at a cost of US \$90,000 plus US \$11,700 in support costs for Portugal, that will focus on providing policy assistance to 5 Portuguese-speaking Parties in Africa, namely Angola, Cap Verde, Guinea Bissau, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe, and to East Timor in South-east Asia. Portugal pointed out that these countries are starting from a very low institutional, technical and information baseline and that they urgently require policy assistance. Since Portuguese is not a UN language, little policy assistance is available through the normal Multilateral Fund channels. Of the total funding, US \$30,000 will be for policy assistance in ratification of the Protocol for East Timor, and ratification of amendments by Angola, Cap Verde and Mozambique. The remaining US \$60,000 will be for policy assistance related to provision of legal, technical and other materials. The project is to be implemented with UNEP between January 2006 and June 2007.

Secretariat's recommendation

46. The Executive Committee might consider whether it wishes to approve the bilateral cooperation project for Portugal to provide policy assistance to Portuguese-speaking countries in Africa and to East Timor at a cost of US \$90,000 plus support costs of US \$11,700 for Portugal.

REQUESTS FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF SPAIN

Introduction

47. Table 7 presents a summary of Spain's requests for bilateral cooperation. The value of these requests, plus the US \$655,841 approved at the 46th Meeting does not exceed 20 percent of Spain's contribution for 2005 (US \$975,597).

Table 7

SUBMISSION FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF SPAIN AND RECOMMENDATION

Project Title	Country	Total Amount Requested (US\$)	Amount Recommended (US\$)
Technical assistance to phase out the use of methyl bromide	Paraguay	40,000	40,000
Policy assistance to support the methyl bromide phase-out with especial focus in Guatemala and Honduras	Region: LAC	80,000	80,000
Agency Fee		15,600	15,600
TOTAL		135,600	135,600

PARAGUAY:

Technical assistance to phase out the use of methyl bromide (US \$40,000)

REGION: LATIN AMERICA

Policy assistance to support the methyl bromide phase-out with special focus in Guatemala and Honduras (US \$80,000)

AND THE CARIBBEAN:

Project description

48. The Government of Spain submitted the following three project proposals for consideration by the Executive Committee at its 47th Meeting:

- (a) Technical assistance to support the methyl bromide (MB) phase-out in Guatemala using grafting as an alternative, at a total cost of US \$40,000 plus agency support costs of US \$5,200. The main objectives of this proposal are: to support policy measures to assist the agricultural sector to return to compliance in regard to MB consumption; to evaluate the sustainability of the melon cultivars; and to assess the sustainability of the area where melon crops interact with the use of natural resources in order to contribute to the phase-out of MB and reach compliance;
- (b) Technical assistance to support the MB phase-out in Honduras using grafting as an alternative, at a total cost of US \$40,000 plus agency support costs of US \$5,200. The main objective of this proposal is to implement training programmes in the application of MB alternative technologies including integrated pest management, to ensure good practices in grafting and specific

agronomic situations; and

- (c) Technical assistance to phase-out the use of MB in Paraguay, at a total cost of US \$40,000 plus agency support costs of US \$5,200. The main objective of the proposal is to provide technical assistance to Paraguay to phase-out its current MB consumption (0.18 ODP tonnes) by enhancing the capacity of customs officers to more effectively control imports of MB and to assist major stakeholders in the management and use of MB in order to comply with Montreal Protocol commitments. The MB baseline for Paraguay is 0.9 ODP tonnes.

49. The three projects are to be implemented through UNEP.

Secretariat's comments

50. The Secretariat reviewed the project proposals submitted by the Government of Spain in light of the following two investment projects currently under implementation:

- (a) Phase out of MB in the cultivation of melons, tomato, flowers and ornamentals, and strawberries (468 ODP tonnes) in Guatemala, approved by the Executive Committee at its 38th Meeting at a total cost of US \$3,257,377; and
- (b) Phase out of MB in melon and banana production sector and tobacco seedlings (213 ODP tonnes) in Honduras, approved by the Executive Committee at its 37th Meeting at a total cost of US \$1,977,454.

51. In regard to Guatemala, the Secretariat pointed out that, on the basis of discussions it has had with UNIDO, the main problem with the implementation of the project was that some growers were not yet prepared to phase-out MB. Therefore the project proposal, as submitted by the Government of Spain, would appear to have a very limited impact in addressing the main issues currently present in Guatemala since they are not related to the selection or the sustainability of alternative technologies.

52. In regard to Honduras, it was the Secretariat's understanding from discussions with UNIDO that the project in Honduras albeit experiencing some delays, was being implemented without major technical and/or political constraints. It was further noted that:

- (a) The request for institutional assistance (US \$13,000) would constitute double counting in light of the specific projects so far approved for Honduras related to customs training (i.e., US \$38,250 for customs training, under UNIDO implementation; and US \$23,000 for prevention of illegal ODS trade, under UNEP implementation); an additional US \$227,000 has been approved for capacity building.
- (b) The request for a sub-regional tour for 10 people to transfer technologies from surrounding countries was too premature; and
- (c) US \$4,000 for miscellaneous items is being requested without any further justification.

53. Based on the above comments, the Secretariat indicated to the Government of Spain that it would be unable to provide a positive recommendation on any of the two project proposals as they were submitted. The Secretariat then suggested that, bearing in mind the challenges that some countries in the Central American region were currently facing with phasing out MB consumption, the Government of Spain might wish to discuss with UNDP and UNIDO, as the lead agencies implementing MB investment projects in this region, on specific assistance that the Government of Spain could provide to facilitate the implementation of the already approved projects, and eventually achieve the complete phase-out of MB.

54. On the basis of the Secretariat's recommendation, in lieu of the two proposals for Guatemala and Honduras the Government of Spain resubmitted a project proposal to provide policy assistance to support the MB phase-out in Central America with special focus in Guatemala and Honduras. The main objectives of the revised proposal, which were discussed with UNIDO, are the following:

- (a) To support policy measures in Central American countries through awareness, enforcement of legislation and licensing and MB tracking systems;
- (b) To provide additional technical support to UNIDO and policy advice to the Governments of Guatemala and Honduras, in addressing the difficulties that some growers are facing in implementing the MB alternatives that have been selected;
- (c) To increase cooperation between the different institutions involved in issues related to the Montreal Protocol in each country, by assisting in the implementation of phase-out strategies that support investment projects covered by the Multilateral Fund in countries with MB consumption and in maintaining zero MB consumption in countries with no MB baseline.
- (d) To facilitate regional and national dialogue to phase out methyl bromide and enhance the capacity of customs officials in the region.

55. The total cost of the revised project is US \$80,000.

56. In regard to the technical assistance project for Paraguay, the Secretariat sought additional information from the Government of Spain regarding the MB sector in Paraguay, and the technical, policy development and training activities being proposed. The Secretariat also requested an official letter of transmittal by the relevant authority in Paraguay through which the Government commits itself to achieve the complete phase-out of all controlled uses of MB without any further assistance from the Multilateral Fund.

Secretariat's recommendation

57. The Fund Secretariat recommends as follows:

- (a) Blanket approval for the project proposal to support policy measures in Central American countries through awareness, enforcement of legislation, and licensing and MB tracking systems, at a total cost of US \$80,000 plus agency support costs

of US \$10,400; and

- (b) Blanket approval of the project proposal for the technical assistance to phase-out the use of MB in Paraguay, at a total cost of US \$40,000 plus agency support costs of US \$5,200, on the understanding on the understanding that the Government of Paraguay would not seek additional funding from the Multilateral Fund for the phase-out of controlled uses of MB.

REQUESTS FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF SWEDEN

Introduction

58. Table 8 presents a summary of Sweden's requests for bilateral cooperation. The value of these requests plus the US \$135,035 and US \$23,113 approved at the 45th and 46th Meetings respectively, does not exceed 20 percent of Sweden's contribution for 2005 (US \$397,693) or its total bilateral contributions for the 2003-2005 triennium pursuant to decision 25/13. Sweden has submitted business plans for each year of the current triennium.

Table 8

SUBMISSION FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF SWEDEN AND RECOMMENDATION

Project Title	Country	Total Amount Requested (US\$)	Amount Recommended (US\$)
Assistance to prepare a terminal phase-out management plan	Georgia	30,000	30,000
National CFC phase-out plan (second tranche)	Serbia and Montenegro	134,000	(1)
Agency Fee		21,320	3,900
TOTAL		185,320	33,900

(1) Under UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/47/43

GEORGIA: Assistance to prepare a terminal phase-out management plan (US \$30,000)

Project description

59. On behalf of the Government of Georgia, the Government of Sweden has submitted for consideration by the Executive Committee a request for funding for the preparation of a terminal phase-out management plan (TPMP) for Georgia. The request has been submitted in accordance with decision 45/54 (on TPMP for LVC countries).

Secretariat's comments

60. In the review of the requests for the preparation of the TPMP for Georgia the Secretariat noted the results so far achieved by the Government of Georgia, with the assistance provided by the Government of Sweden and UNDP, in phasing-out CFCs, i.e., from a calculated baseline of 22.5 ODP tonnes to 8.6 ODP tonnes in 2004 which is below the 2005 allowable consumption level of 11.2 ODP tonnes.

61. The Secretariat also noted with appreciation the comprehensive report on the implementation of the approved RMP in Georgia that was prepared with assistance from the Government of Sweden and UNDP. In its review of the request, the Secretariat sought additional information on the status of implementation of the approved RMP which was subsequently provided by the Government of Sweden.

Secretariat's recommendation

62. The Fund Secretariat recommends blanket approval of the activities at the level of funding shown in Table 8 above.

**SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO: National CFC phase-out plan (second tranche)
(US \$134,000)**

63. The comments and recommendations of the Fund Secretariat are found in UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/47/43.

REQUEST FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF SWITZERLAND

Introduction

64. Table 9 presents a summary of Switzerland's request for bilateral co-operation. The value of the request does not exceed 20 percent of Switzerland's contribution for 2005 (US \$489,528).

Table 9

**SUBMISSION FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF SWITZERLAND AND
RECOMMENDATION**

Project Title	Country	Total Amount Requested (US\$)	Amount Recommended (US\$)
National CFC consumption phase-out plan focussing on the refrigeration service sector (Swiss component): 2006 work programme	India	256,650	(1)
Agency Fee		33,365	
TOTAL		290,015	

(1) Under UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/47/29

INDIA: National CFC consumption phase-out plan focussing on the refrigeration service sector (Swiss component): 2006 work programme (US \$256,650)

65. The comments and recommendations of the Fund Secretariat are found in UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/47/29.

REQUEST FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Introduction

66. Table 10 presents a summary of the United States of America's request for bilateral co-operation. The value of the request does not exceed 20 percent of the United States of America's contribution for 2005 (US \$6,952,000).

Table 10

SUBMISSION FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND RECOMMENDATION

Project Title	Country	Total Amount Requested (US\$)	Amount Recommended (US\$)
CFCs, CTC and halon accelerated phase-out-plan	China	5,000,000	(1)
Agency Fee		375,000	
TOTAL		5,375,000	

(1) Under UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/47/25

CHINA: CFCs, CTC and halon accelerated phase-out-plan (US \$5,000,000)

67. The comments and recommendations of the Fund Secretariat are found in UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/47/25.
