



**Programa de las
Naciones Unidas
para el Medio Ambiente**

Distr.
GENERAL

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/51/8
19 de febrero de 2007

ESPAÑOL
ORIGINAL: INGLÉS

COMITÉ EJECUTIVO DEL FONDO MULTILATERAL
PARA LA APLICACIÓN DEL
PROTOCOLO DE MONTREAL
Quincuagésima Primera Reunión
Montreal, 19 al 23 de marzo de 2007

PLAN ADMINISTRATIVO DEL PNUD PARA LOS AÑOS 2007-2009

Los documentos previos al período de sesiones del Comité Ejecutivo del Fondo Multilateral para la Aplicación del Protocolo de Montreal no van en perjuicio de cualquier decisión que el Comité Ejecutivo pudiera adoptar después de la emisión de los mismos.

Para economizar recursos, sólo se ha impreso un número limitado de ejemplares del presente documento. Se ruega a los delegados que lleven sus propios ejemplares a la reunión y eviten solicitar otros.

COMENTARIOS Y RECOMENDACIONES DE LA SECRETARÍA DEL FONDO

1. El plan administrativo para 2007 a 2009 del PNUD está incluido en el Anexo I de este documento.
2. Este documento presenta un resumen de las actividades planificadas por PNUD en la eliminación de sustancias que agotan la capa de ozono (SAO) durante el trienio 2007-2009. También proporciona los indicadores de desempeño del plan administrativo, comentarios generales y recomendaciones para consideración por el Comité Ejecutivo.

Actividades planificadas para 2007-2009

3. El plan administrativo es un plan administrativo renovable a tres años. La mayor parte de los detalles proporcionados son para 2007. Las actividades planificadas para 2008 y 2009, excepto aquéllas asociadas con acuerdos multianuales existentes, están incluidas solamente de manera tentativa y podrían ser revisadas durante el proceso de ejecución del plan administrativo definitivo para 2007-2009.

Actividades planificadas para 2007

4. En 2007, el valor total de los planes de proyectos presentados por el PNUD es de 19,8 millones \$EUA (incluyendo costos de apoyo), conducentes a la eliminación de 1 461 toneladas PAO. El plan administrativo incluye:
 - a) Tramos relacionados a veinte acuerdos multianuales en curso para el sector y eliminación de la sustancia, valorados en un total de 7,26 millones \$EUA, que conducirán a la eliminación de 1 069 toneladas PAO, cuando sean ejecutados;
 - b) Veinticinco acuerdos multianuales nuevos con un monto total de 4,86 millones \$EUA en 2007 (9,12 millones \$EUA en total para el trienio), con una eliminación de SAO asociada en 2007 de 156 toneladas PAO (300 toneladas PAO en total para el trienio);
 - c) Ocho proyectos individuales para planes de gestión de eliminación definitiva por un monto total de 967 025 \$EUA, con una eliminación de SAO asociada de 8,5 toneladas PAO;
 - d) Un nuevo proyecto de inversión valorado en 450 000 \$EUA;
 - e) Preparación del proyecto valorada en 437 475 \$EUA;
 - f) Veintiocho proyectos de no inversión con un monto total de 4,02 millones \$EUA, conformados por 13 proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional (3,06 millones \$EUA) y 15 proyectos de asistencia técnica (963 700 \$EUA); y
 - g) Costos básicos unitarios de 1,8 millones \$EUA.

Actividades planificadas para 2008

5. En 2008, el PNUD está planificando presentar proyectos por un monto total de 25,38 millones \$EUA con una eliminación asociada de 919 toneladas PAO. Estos incluyen 4,14 millones \$EUA para acuerdos multianuales en curso y 1,86 millones \$EUA para costos unitarios básicos.

Actividades planificadas para 2009

6. En 2009, el PNUD está planificando presentar proyectos por un monto total de 70,01 millones \$EUA con una eliminación asociada de 1 263 toneladas PAO. Estos incluyen 2,51 millones \$EUA para acuerdos multianuales en curso y 1,91 millones \$EUA para costos unitarios básicos.

Asignación de recursos

7. La Tabla 1 presenta un resumen de la asignación de recursos en el plan administrativo para 2007-2009 del PNUD.

Tabla 1

ASIGNACIÓN DE RECURSOS (en 000)

	2007	2008	2009
Requeridos para cumplimiento			
Acuerdos multianuales aprobados	7 262	4 141	2 512
Costos unitarios básicos para los organismos ejecutores	1 804	1 858	1 913
Fortalecimiento institucional	3 056	2 042	2 881
Auditorias/Estudios	22		
CTC	485		
Halones	66		
Metil cloroformo (TCA)	40		
Planes de gestión de eliminación definitiva	4 051	3 676	633
Sub-total (Requerido para cumplimiento)	16 785	11 717	7 939
No requerido para cumplimiento			
Disposición de SAO		1 500	12 800
HCFC –Inversión en Fabricación/Mantenimiento			7 260
HCFC – Estrategias		1 065	0
HCFC – Encuestas		990	
HCFC – Asistencia técnica			34 297
Metilbromuro – No Inversión	522		
Inhaladores de dosis medida	2 174	9 918	7 715
Inhaladores de dosis medida– Estrategias	323	194	
Sub-total (No requerido para cumplimiento)	3 018	13 666	62 072
Total	19 803	25 383	70 010

8. El PNUD está buscando financiación por un monto de 19,8 millones \$EUA para 2007. En el plan administrativo del PNUD, 16,8 millones \$EUA están destinados a actividades requeridas para cumplimiento, en conformidad con el modelo orientado al cumplimiento y 3 millones \$EUA están destinados a actividades no requeridas para cumplimiento. La mayor parte de la asignación del PNUD para 2007 está destinada a tramos de acuerdos multianuales aprobados (7,26 millones \$EUA). Todas las actividades del plan administrativo del PNUD para 2007, están dirigidas para el cumplimiento, con la excepción del proyecto mundial de metilbromuro “Compartiendo Experiencias Horizontales sobre la Eliminación del Metilbromuro” (521 500 \$EUA) y proyectos para los sectores de Inhaladores de dosis medida (2,5 millones \$EUA). Para 2008 y 2009, la mayor parte de las actividades del plan administrativo del PNUD no son requeridas para cumplimiento. Más aún, el nivel esperado de financiación se incrementa de 19,8 millones \$EUA en 2007 a 25,4 millones \$EUA en 2008 y 70,0 millones \$EUA en 2009. El PNUD ha identificado actividades valoradas en 375 millones \$EUA posterior a 2009. De éstos, todos excepto 22 millones \$EUA estarán dirigidos a actividades HCFC.

Ejecución y apoyo al cumplimiento

9. Durante el trienio 2007-2009, el PNUD está planificando eliminar 6 883 toneladas PAO a través de proyectos en curso y acuerdos multianuales. Además, el PNUD ha indicado que 424 toneladas PAO serán eliminadas a través de proyectos que serán presentados para su aprobación durante el trienio.

10. La Sección 6 del plan administrativo del PNUD está dirigida a medidas para agilizar la ejecución de proyectos aprobados y aquéllos críticos para el cumplimiento. La Sección incluye una descripción de los esfuerzos del PNUD para fortalecer la red de personal y expertos del PNUD en el terreno. En 2007, el PNUD continuará enfocando el seguimiento con organismos ejecutores y oficinas de país, para cerrar financieramente proyectos operativos sobresalientes concluidos y reembolsar los fondos remanentes al Fondo Multilateral.

11. El PNUD está apoyando a varios países en incumplimiento o en incumplimiento probable, a lograr sus compromisos, como una forma de seguimiento a las cuestiones que surgieron del Comité de Aplicación en 2006 y las decisiones correspondientes tomadas por la 18ª Reunión de las Partes en noviembre de 2006. El PNUD está apoyando a: Chile (sistemas de cuotas de importación y alternativas al TCA en el sector solventes); Dominica (ejecución del plan de gestión de refrigerantes); Eritrea (consumo de CFC dentro del Plan de gestión de eliminación definitiva); Guatemala (Plan de gestión de eliminación definitiva para apoyar medidas de control); Kenya (publicar en gacetas las regulaciones SAO); Pakistán (supervisión y ejecución de su plan de acción para CTC) y Paraguay (excesivo consumo de CFCs); República Democrática del Congo (supervisión de su sistema de licencias); República Islámica del Irán (el consumo de CTC excede el nivel de consumo permitido en 2005).

Comentarios generales

12. Estos comentarios generales abordan cuestiones no requeridas para el cumplimiento en conformidad con el modelo orientado al cumplimiento e incluyen áreas de posible superposición de proyectos.

Actividades no requeridas para el cumplimiento

13. Las actividades no requeridas para el cumplimiento están listadas en la Tabla 1, en conformidad con el monto de las solicitudes para 2007, 2008 y 2009.

Disposición de SAO

14. En los últimos años, el PNUD ha explorado con países interesados, posibles actividades en diferentes áreas de gestión de desechos relacionados a SAO. El PNUD está conciente que la Secretaría del Fondo Multilateral está conduciendo un estudio para investigar temas relacionados a la destrucción. Sin embargo, los países se han aproximado al PNUD en búsqueda de apoyo para encontrar soluciones que se adecuen a sus necesidades específicas, tan pronto como sea posible, y han solicitado que se conduzcan estudios de factibilidad específicos para el país a más tardar en 2007. El Comité Ejecutivo retiró los proyectos para la disposición de SAO de los planes administrativos del PNUD de 2006 – 2008. Por lo tanto, el PNUD los retiró de sus planes administrativos de 2007 y 2008 en el entendido que el Comité examinaría las solicitudes incluidas para 2009, en el contexto de priorizar actividades para los fondos del actual trienio que aún no fueron asignados.

Actividades HCFC

15. Durante 2006, el PNUD apoyó a 12 países (Argentina, Brasil, Colombia, India, Indonesia, Líbano, Malasia, México, República Árabe Siria, República Bolivariana de Venezuela, República Islámica del Irán y Sri Lanka) para que concluyan las encuestas HCFC aprobadas en 2005. Se están presentando diez informes de encuestas para su consideración en la 51ª Reunión del Comité Ejecutivo.

16. En la reunión entre organismos de coordinación en Montreal en enero de 2007, se solicitó al PNUD que difiera todas las actividades relacionadas a encuestas y estrategias sobre HCFC desde 2007 a 2008, y todas las actividades de inversión para 2009. En su relato, el PNUD ha proporcionado una lista de actividades que fueron diferidas. Sin embargo, indicó que varios países han solicitado apoyo para realizar encuestas de HCFC en 2007. Si el Comité decide permitir actividades de HCFC en 2007-2008, el PNUD trasladaría las actividades propuestas de HCFCs de 2008 nuevamente a 2007. El Comité Ejecutivo desearía considerar las actividades de HCFC planificadas por el PNUD en el contexto de su discusión sobre prioridades de los fondos restantes en el presupuesto para el trienio 2006-2008, en conformidad con el orden del día del plan administrativo (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/51/6).

Metilbromuro (no inversión)

17. En 2006, el PNUD incluyó un proyecto 250 000 \$EUA para un proyecto mundial de intercambio de información sobre metilbromuro en su plan administrativo de 2007. La Secretaría del Fondo hizo notar que ONUDI había acordado proporcionar información acerca del proyecto a PNUMA sobre sus proyectos de metilbromuro, puesto que PNUMA es responsable del centro de intercambio de información y difusión. El PNUD indicó que, si bien el concepto amplio era similar, su objetivo va más allá de las actividades de PNUMA. El proyecto de PNUD tiene la intención de ser un ejercicio de desarrollo de la capacidad que podría promover un intercambio

de experiencias horizontales entre los expertos de los países que operan al amparo del Artículo 5, involucrados en la ejecución de proyectos de eliminación de metilbromuro para el Fondo Multilateral. El proyecto proporcionaría los medios para que estos expertos compartan los resultados técnicos y de políticas logradas y las lecciones aprendidas durante la ejecución de sus proyectos de eliminación, sin tener que girar a cargo de los fondos aprobados para propósitos de eliminación. Los fondos para la preparación del proyecto se están solicitando en el plan administrativo de 2007 para desarrollar esta propuesta para todos los organismos.

18. En su 48ª Reunión, el Comité Ejecutivo solicitó una coordinación en profundidad acerca de las actividades de no inversión del metilbromuro incluidas en los planes administrativos de 2006-2008, pero los organismos ejecutores no han tenido la capacidad de lograr consenso en relación con las necesidades de estas actividades. El Comité Ejecutivo desearía considerar el retiro de estas actividades por la ausencia de coordinación en profundidad que fue solicitada.

Inhaladores de dosis medida

19. El modelo orientado al cumplimiento incluye actividades de Inhaladores de dosis medida para países que aún tienen elegibilidad de financiación, en conformidad con la decisión 35/57 para proyectos de CFC y para aquellos países que fabrican inhaladores.

20. El PNUD ha incluido en su plan administrativo de 2007, 11 estrategias de Inhaladores de dosis medida con un costo de 30 000 \$EUA (más honorarios de la organización) para países que recibieron financiación para proyectos que se aboquen al consumo remanente de CFC y una estrategia regional para Latinoamérica con un monto de 161 000 \$EUA. Sin embargo, ninguno de estos países ha demostrado y documentado completamente la necesidad de tener una estrategia. La necesidad de actividades para Inhaladores de dosis medida debería dirigirse a la preparación de proyectos de eliminación de CFC y planes de gestión de eliminación definitiva. El PNUD también está solicitando la preparación de proyectos para ocho países (15 000 \$EUA cada uno), para demostrar y documentar la necesidad de la estrategia de 30 000 \$EUA. También se ha incluido una actividad de preparación de proyecto regional por un monto de 81 000 \$EUA para la región de Latinoamérica, al igual que para actividades de Inhaladores de dosis medida para tres países no bajo consume de SAO (Colombia, India y Pakistán). El Comité Ejecutivo desearía considerar el retiro de la preparación de estos proyectos para determinar la necesidad de contar con estrategias y actividades para Inhaladores de dosis medida en países donde no se ha demostrado, ni documentado en forma completa su necesidad.

21. Sin embargo, se hizo notar que, en ausencia de fondos preparatorios para una estrategia de transición, que permitiría a un país identificar la situación en el sector (tal como el número de afectados de asma y sus necesidades de medicación), sería muy difícil para los países evaluar el alcance de uso de Inhaladores de dosis medida basados en CFC y diseñar medidas para abordar este sector. El PNUD incluyó solicitudes de estos países en su programa de trabajo de 2007, por lo tanto busca la aclaración del Comité acerca de este tema.

22. El PNUD está concluyendo un proyecto de Inhaladores de dosis medida en Bangladesh que será presentado a la 52ª Reunión del Comité Ejecutivo. Los fondos para la preparación del proyecto fueron solicitados para proyectos de inversión de Inhaladores de dosis medida en Colombia, India y Pakistán para el 2007. Se han agregado proyectos de inversión en Inhaladores

de dosis medida para estos países en 2008. Todos estos países tienen convenios con el Comité Ejecutivo para abordar todos los CFCs.

23. El Comité Ejecutivo desearía considerar la continuación de las estrategias de Inhaladores de dosis medida y con otras actividades relacionadas a Inhaladores de dosis medida basándose en la consideración del documento *Opciones destinadas a abordar la situación de los países mencionados en la decisión XVII/14 de la 17ª Reunión de las Partes* (seguimiento a la decisión 49/33) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/51/39) y las prioridades de los fondos remanentes en el presupuesto del trienio 2006-2008, en el contexto de la consideración del plan administrativo refundido (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/51/6).

Áreas de posible superposición

24. La Secretaría ha identificado áreas de posible superposición entre el PNUD y ONUDI, específicamente para actividades con Inhaladores de dosis medida en Nigeria y Pakistán, y posible superposición con actividades de HCFC en Nigeria. Más aún, existen cinco instancias de posible superposición con ONUDI en términos de disposición de SAO que afectan a Indonesia e India. ONUDI acordó posteriormente retirar las actividades de su plan administrativo con Inhaladores de dosis medida en Pakistán y sus actividades de disposición de SAO en Indonesia. También podría existir superposición con respecto al Plan de gestión de eliminación definitiva en Angola debido a que Alemania también lo incluyó en su plan administrativo. El Comité Ejecutivo desearía solicitar que en el informe del PNUD a la 51ª Reunión se explique la resolución de estas áreas de potencial superposición.

Solicitud de cartas de países con actividades en el plan administrativo 2007-2009

25. La Secretaría ha solicitado cartas a los países con actividades en los planes administrativos 2007-2009. Con excepción de aquellas actividades que fueron aprobadas en la preparación del proyecto, dichas cartas ya han sido presentadas o el PNUD ha informado que están en vías de ser enviadas.

Indicadores de desempeño

26. Se proporciona más adelante un resumen de los indicadores de desempeño del PNUD en conformidad con las decisiones 41/93, 47/51 y 49/4d) en la Tabla 2.

Tabla 2**INDICADORES DE DESEMPEÑO**

Ítem	PNUD 2007
Número de programas anuales de convenios multianuales aprobados versus los planificados	20
Número de proyectos/actividades individuales (proyectos de inversión, RMPs, bancos de halones, TAS) aprobados versus los planificados	24
Actividades importantes completadas/niveles de SAO alcanzados para tramos anuales de programas multianuales versus los planificados	22
SAO eliminados en proyectos individuales versus los planificados, por informes de avance	1.229
Conclusión de proyectos (en conformidad con la decisión 28/2 para proyectos de inversión) y los definidos como de no-inversión versus los planificados en informes de avance	60
Número de apoyo a políticas/regulaciones concluidas versus las planificadas	4/6 (67%)
Rapidez de terminación financiera versus la requerida en el informe de avance con las fechas de terminación	A tiempo
Presentación oportuna de los informes de terminación versus los acordados	A tiempo
Presentación oportuna de informes de avance y respuestas, a menos que se hubiese acordado de otra manera	A tiempo

27. El PNUD estableció una meta de 20 para el número de tramos anuales que serían presentados en 2007, como se indica supra y en el plan administrativo narrativo del PNUD. Sin embargo, los datos en la plantilla del plan administrativo de PNUD indican que el organismo presentará financiación para tramos anuales de 20 convenios aprobados y 25 convenios nuevos en 2007, para un total de 45 tramos anuales a ser presentados en 2007. Para ser consistentes con otros organismos, la meta de PNUD para el número de programas anuales aprobados debería ser 45.

28. El PNUD especificó en la plantilla de su plan administrativo que varios proyectos eran multianuales, aún cuando la Secretaría no los considera acuerdos multianuales debido a que están totalmente financiados a través de una aprobación en vez de múltiples tramos anuales. El PNUD también clasificó un proyecto como individual, aún cuando la Secretaría lo considera un proyecto multianual. Por esta razón, la base de datos del plan administrativo del PNUD ha sido modificada para ser consistente con otros organismos antes de su inclusión en el plan administrativo refundido.

29. La meta del PNUD respecto al número de actividades importantes completadas/niveles de SAO alcanzados por tramos anuales en proyectos multianuales es 22. Puesto que este indicador solamente se aplica a acuerdos multianuales aprobados, la meta del PNUD para actividades importantes completadas debería ser 20.

30. El PNUD ha establecido una meta para proporcionar apoyo en políticas a cuatro de seis países (Armenia, Brasil, República Islámica del Irán, Kenya, Nigeria y Pakistán) en 2007.

RECOMENDACIONES

31. El Comité Ejecutivo desearía considerar:
- a) Endosar el plan administrativo 2007-2009 del PNUD, tal como se muestra en UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/51/8, sin perjuicio de la decisión de las Partes sobre reposición de fondos para el año 2009 y más adelante, haciendo notar que el endoso no denota aprobación de los proyectos identificados en el mismo, ni niveles de financiación, y el endoso se basa en cualquier modificación considerando las siguientes actividades:
 - i) Retiro del proyecto de intercambio de información mundial sobre el metilbromuro;
 - ii) Dependiendo del resultado de las discusiones sobre la nota de estudio “*Opciones destinadas a abordar la situación de los países mencionados en la decisión XVII/14 de la 17ª Reunión de las Partes (seguimiento a la decisión 49/33)*” (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/51/39):
 - a) Retiro de la preparación del proyecto para estrategias de transición de inhaladores de dosis medidas;
 - b) Mantener las estrategias de inhaladores de dosis medidas en los planes de gestión de eliminación definitiva que fueron aprobadas antes de la 45ª Reunión y para todas las otras donde se demostrara y documentara una necesidad consistente con la decisión 45/54e);
 - b) Solicitar al PNUD que informe a la 51ª Reunión acerca de áreas de posible superposición con las actividades en planes administrativos de otras organizaciones haciendo notar que la información proporcionada es apropiada; y
 - c) Aprobar los indicadores de desempeño para el PNUD establecidos en la Tabla 2 de los comentarios de la Secretaría del Fondo, como se encuentran incluidos en UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/51/8, mientras se establece una meta de 45 para el número de programas anuales en convenios multianuales aprobados y una meta de 20 para actividades importantes completadas para acuerdos multianuales.

**51st Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the
Implementation of the Montreal Protocol
(19 – 23 March 2007)**

UNDP 2007 BUSINESS PLAN NARRATIVE

1. Introduction

This narrative is based on two excel tables that are included as **annex 1** to this report. The first table lists all ongoing and planned activities for which funding is expected during the period 2007 through after 2009 but also contains information for “after 2009”. The second table lists the same activities, but also adds ongoing individual projects for which no further funding is required, but for which ODP phase out is expected during the same time frame. While the first table lists ODP phase out values corresponding to the expected budget that is listed in a given year, the second table only contains ODP phase out values which are listed in the year that they are supposed to be eliminated, i.e. at the completion of the activities.

While activities are included for 2007 and future years, it should be noted that planned activities included in the 2007 column are firm and future years are indicative and are provided for planning purposes only. This explains why the report is called “2007 Business Plan”.

Over the course of 2007, UNDP will prepare and submit 1 new multi-year phase-out plan, 31 TPMP activities which are mostly addressing the needs in the refrigeration servicing sub-sector, 17 individual projects, and 14 requests for extension of institutional strengthening projects. In addition, UNDP will continue to implement 22 approved multi-year agreements, will undertake 17 project preparation activities and will receive its yearly core unit funding. The total value of UNDP’s 2007 Business Plan including support costs is US\$ 20.0 million.

2. Resource allocation

The excel tables are grouped into various categories, which are reflected in the following summary table.

TABLE 1 – UNDP 2007-2009 Resource Allocations

Category		2007	2008	2009	After 2009
Related to CFC, Halons, MeBr, TCA, CTC	1. Approved Multi-Year	7,262	4,141	2,512	293
	2. Planned Inst. Str.	3,056	2,042	2,881	1,021
	3. Planned PRP	459	16	-	-
	4. Planned / Individual	1,611	1,388	-	-
	5. Planned / Multi-Year	1,803	8,724	7,715	7,715
	6. Planned / Servicing	4,006	3,660	633	-
Other	7. Planned HCFCs	-	2,055	41,557	353,763
	8. ODS Waste & Disposal	-	1,500	12,800	10,600
	9. Core Unit Support	1,804	1,858	1,913	1,971
Total		20,000	25,383	70,010	375,362

- All values in US\$ '000 and include agency support costs.

3. Geographical distribution

In 2007, UNDP will again cover all regions, with new activities in 61 countries (including on-going multi-year investment activities, non-investment activities – but excluding project preparation). The number of countries and activities per region is listed in table 2.

TABLE 2 – UNDP 2007 MYA Tranches and New Activities per Region

Region	Region	Nr of countries	Nr of Activities
AFR	Africa	20	25
ASP	Asia and Pacific	14	19
EUR	Europe and CIS	3	3
GLO	Global	N/A	2
LAC	Latin America and the Caribbean	25	34
Total		62	83

4. Programme Expansion in 2007

4.1. Background

UNDP's 2007-2009 Business Plan has been developed by drawing upon the analysis provided by the Multilateral Fund's strategic planning framework, through communication with countries that have expressed an interest in working with UNDP to address their compliance and other needs, as well as through negotiation and discussion with the MLF Secretariat and other Implementing Agencies during and post the Inter-Agency meeting held on 15-16 January 2007 in Montreal.

Countries Contacted. Except for the activities for which project preparation has already been approved in 2006, UNDP communicated with each of the countries that figure in the plan. Correspondence indicating an interest in working with UNDP was received from each of these countries.

Coordination with other bilateral and implementing agencies. As it has done in the past, during 2007 UNDP will continue to collaborate with both bilateral and other implementing agencies. Collaborative arrangements in programming will continue with the Government of Canada, the Government of Japan and the Government of Germany, as well as with UNEP. The bulk of such partnerships will continue to focus on provision of assistance to LVCs.

4.2. ODP Impact on 3-year Phase-out Plan

In the next table – which is based on the first excel sheet of annex 1 – the ODP amount listed in a given year corresponds to the US\$ amount that is approved in that same year. This is even the case for the approved/multi-year category, where the overall cost-effectiveness was applied to each individual funding tranche.

TABLE 3 - Impact upon Project Approval (phase-out in ODP T)

Chemical	2007	2008	2009	After 2009
CFC	1,437	822	612	328
Halons	-	-	-	-
Methyl Bromide	-	51	-	-
CTC	10	-	-	-
TCA	46	46	46	-
HCFC	-	-	370	3,104
ODS Waste	-	-	236	212
TOTAL	1,493	919	1,263	3,644

Note: Tonnage based on date of project approvals

If however the ODP impact were calculated at the time of project completion rather than at the time of approval, the table would look as in the next table 4, which is based on the second excel sheet of annex 1. As already mentioned in the introduction of this narrative, the figures are not only different because of different timing, but also because they include ongoing individual projects that will be completed over the next few years. As these projects have been approved before 2007, the ODP of such projects are zero in the above table (ODP at date of approval), but will add a considerable amount in the table below (ODP at date of completion).

TABLE 4 – Impact upon project completion (phase-out in ODP T)

Chemical	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
CFC	2,684	1,594	1,701	804	442
Halons	790	-	-	-	-
Methyl Bromide	65	67	86	114	-
CTC	19	24	14	-	-
TCA	94	85	84	85	-
HCFC	-	-	-	-	370
ODS Waste	-	-	-	-	236
TOTAL	3,652	1,770	1,885	1,003	1,048

Note: Tonnage based on date of project completion

4.3. Project preparation

A comprehensive overview of the project preparation funds to be requested at 51st meeting of the Executive Committee is contained in the Work Programme submitted by UNDP to this meeting.

Requests for project preparation are listed in annex 1, and the information below presents a description of these activities for 2007. There are 17 such requests amounting to a grand total of US \$459,025, including support costs:

- a) 12 requests to prepare MDI related activities (see paragraph 4.4 below). Two of those relate to MDI investment activities, 1 has both investment and a transition strategy while the other nine are for the development of a MDI transition strategy only. One of the requests is for a regional activity covering 5 countries in the Caribbean region. Paragraph 5.3 below provides more information about these activities.
- b) 3 requests will be submitted in 2007 for preparatory activities to develop TPMPs – mostly covering the refrigeration servicing sub-sector. They will be jointly implemented with UNEP. It should however be noted that many requests for project preparation for TPMPs were approved in 2006 which would lead to TPMPs to be submitted in 2007.
- c) One project preparation request relates to the “Promotion of horizontal experience-sharing between Article 5 countries that have implemented MLF-funded Methyl Bromide elimination projects” which is described in section 5.1. below.
- d) Finally a request was included to conduct an audit of the ongoing TPMP of Trinidad and Tobago. Indeed, this country was randomly selected by the Executive Committee for auditing in 2007.

4.4. Non-investment projects

Also including in annex 1 are UNDP’s 14 individual planned technical assistance projects with a total value of US\$ 963,700 including support costs. They are summarized in the following table.

TABLE 5 – Individual Non-Investment projects (TAS) in 2007

Country	Short Title	Budget (incl Support)
Chile	MDI transition Strategy	32,250
Costa Rica	MDI transition Strategy	32,250
Dominican Republic	Halons Sectoral phaseout plan	26,200
Dominican Republic	MDI transition Strategy	32,250
Ghana	MDI transition Strategy	32,250
Global	Horizontal Experience-Sharing on MB Elimination	500,000
Kenya	Solvent Sectoral phaseout plan	75,000
Nicaragua	MDI transition Strategy	32,250
Nigeria	MDI transition Strategy	32,250
Pakistan	MDI transition Strategy	32,250
Panama	MDI transition Strategy	32,250
Peru	MDI transition Strategy	32,250
Sri Lanka	MDI transition Strategy	32,250
Sierra Leone	Halons Sectoral phaseout plan	40,000
		963,700

As can be seen from the above table, the non-investment projects include:

- ❖ Two requests deferred from 2006 in relation to halon banking projects (Additional funding for the Dominican Republic and a new request for Sierra Leone).
- ❖ One request deferred from 2006 for the solvents sector (Kenya).
- ❖ Ten requests for MDI transitional strategies, for which project preparation is also being requested (see paragraph 4.3 (a) above) as well as a more detailed description in paragraph 5.3.
- ❖ One technical assistance request is the already mentioned “Promotion of horizontal experience-sharing between Article 5 countries that have implemented MLF-funded Methyl Bromide elimination projects” which is described in section 5.1 below.

In addition, UNDP will prepare 14 non-investment Institutional Strengthening projects in 2007, as indicated in the table below. The total value of IS renewal programming in 2007 is US \$3,107,134

TABLE 6 – Non-Investment Institutional Strengthening requests

Country	Category	Budget (incl support)	ODP
Argentina	Non-LVC	334,981	25.8
Bangladesh	Non-LVC	139,750	10.7
Brazil	Non-LVC	377,325	29.0
Chile	Non-LVC	186,550	15.4
Colombia	Non-LVC	296,270	22.8
Costa Rica	LVC	151,100	-
Cuba	Non-LVC	160,200	12.0
India	Non-LVC	401,222	30.8
Indonesia	Non-LVC	291,588	22.4
Iran	Non-LVC	93,262	7.2
Kenya	LVC	81,521	-
Malaysia	Non-LVC	300,463	23.1
Pakistan	Non-LVC	241,302	18.6
Uruguay	LVC	51,600	-
TOTAL		3,107,134	217.7

4.5. Submission of new tranches of ongoing Multi-Year agreements in 2007.

UNDP has currently 22 ongoing Multi-Year agreements of which 20 would need to receive an additional funding tranche in 2007. The total from these tranches in 2007 would amount to US\$ 7,262,237. They are listed below by region.

TABLE 7 – Ongoing Multi-Year Agreements and their funding in 2007

Region	Country	Chemical	Short Title	Budget incl support in 07
AFR	Congo DR	CFC	CFC phase out plan	77.266
AFR	Ghana	CFC	CFC phase out plan	151.038
AFR	Nigeria	CFC	Phaseout plan CFC phase out plan	1,397.710
ASP	Bahrain	CFC	Phaseout plan CFC phase out plan	-
ASP	Bangladesh	CFC	Phaseout plan CFC phase out plan	698.750
ASP	China	TCA	Solvent Sectoral phaseout plan	1,591.000
ASP	India	CFC	National CFC Phaseout Plan	163.766
ASP	Indonesia	CFC	Refrigeration Domestic/commercial	433.820
ASP	Indonesia	CFC	Refrigeration Refrigerant management plan	172.715
ASP	Lebanon	CFC	Phaseout plan CFC phase out plan	107.500
EUR/CIS	Georgia	CFC	CFC phase out plan	116.982
EUR/CIS	Kyrgyzstan	CFC	Phaseout plan CFC phase out plan	67.725
LAC	Brazil	CFC	Phaseout plan CFC phase out plan	933.500
LAC	Costa Rica	MeBr	Fumigant Methyl bromide	-
LAC	Cuba	CFC	ODS phase out plan	495.575
LAC	Dominica	CFC	CFC phase out plan	49.050
LAC	Dominican Rep	CFC	CFC phase out plan	430.000
LAC	Grenada	CFC	CFC phase out plan	54.500
LAC	Panama	CFC	Phaseout plan CFC phase out plan	197.800
LAC	St Kitts and Nevis	CFC	Phaseout plan CFC phase out plan	49.050
LAC	St Vincent & the Grenadines	CFC	Phaseout plan CFC phase out plan	22.890
LAC	Uruguay	CFC	Phaseout plan CFC phase out plan	51.600

7,262.237

4.7. Investment Projects in 2007 (except for TPMPs).

Three investment projects (one-off or multi-year) will be formulated in 2007. One of them is an MDI manufacturing conversion programme in Bangladesh, one is a process agent project for Brazil and one is a transfer of a chillers programme from Environment Canada.

TABLE 9 – Investment Programmes in 2007

Country	Short Title	Budget in 07 (Incl Support)
Bangladesh	MDI Investment Project	1,802,909
Brazil	Solvents, Process Agents	450,000
Cuba	Chillers Project Transfer from Cda	196,871
		2,449,780

4.8. Request of UNDP-MPU's Core Funding

As is the case every year, UNDP will request funding for the operation of its core unit funding at the last ExCom meeting of the year.

5. Activities included in the Business plan that needs special consideration.

While paragraph 4 of this report dealt specifically with 2007 activities, this and following paragraphs are relating to 2007 and future years.

5.1. Promotion of horizontal experience-sharing between Article 5 countries that have implemented MLF-funded Methyl Bromide elimination projects

UNDP has included in its last year's Business Plan a proposal to develop a Technical Assistance project (TAS) to promote horizontal experience-sharing between Article 5 countries that have implemented MLF-funded MB elimination projects, for inclusion in 2007. This proposal stems from direct interest expressed on the part of partner countries with whom UNDP has been implementing such projects and is supported by one of the conclusions of the Multilateral Fund's 2004 evaluation of MB projects, which recommended "...to find ways to promote horizontal experience-sharing between the projects. Developing an electronic network; organizing technical seminars, building a database with input providers all over the world, promoting field visits of the technical teams, etc. could be some options to explore". The TAS project proposed would be geared toward providing the means for Article 5 countries to promote experiences gained and lessons learned during implementation of phase-out projects, without drawing from dedicated funds approved for such projects. Emphasis would be on establishing a forum for dialogue amongst national project experts (global and regional), allowing participation in international MB/agriculture-focused conferences and seminars, supporting south-south study missions and generally broadening the global field of knowledge on adoption of MB alternatives to effectively include results gained from MLF-funded projects in A5 countries. Other Implementing Agencies that also execute large-scale MB investment programmes would be consulted in order for them to cooperate in this project.

We would like to stress, that while in principle, the broad concept behind this Technical Assistance (TAS) project proposal is to facilitate information exchange on methyl bromide alternatives, the objective goes beyond the information clearinghouse and dissemination activities conducted by UNEP. The TAS project

would be a capacity-building exercise that would effectively promote horizontal experience-sharing between Article 5 country experts that have been involved in implementing MLF-funded MB elimination projects. The project would provide the means for Article 5 national experts to promote technical and policy results achieved and lessons learned during implementation of their phase-out projects, without having to draw against dedicated funds approved for phase-out purposes. The project would:

- ❖ support A5 national expert participation in international MB/agriculture-focused conferences and seminars;
- ❖ support south-south study missions (inter-project collaboration); and,
- ❖ generally broaden the global field of knowledge on adoption of MB alternatives to effectively include results gained from MLF-funded projects in A5 countries.

As the project would draw from all MB projects approved, it would necessarily involve all agencies working in investment methyl bromide programmes. Project preparation funds are being requested to further develop this proposal for all agencies.

5.2. HCFCs

During 2006 UNDP assisted twelve countries (Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, India, Indonesia, Iran, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mexico, Syria, Sri Lanka, Venezuela) to complete the HCFC surveys approved during 2005. Eleven survey reports are being submitted for consideration at the 51st meeting of the Executive Committee. Based on this information, it is expected that the Executive Committee will provide guidance and decisions on HCFCs to allow further work to be carried out.

UNDP has received various new requests from countries to carry out additional HCFC surveys in 2007, namely for Bolivia, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Rep, Ghana, Fiji, Kyrgyzstan, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay plus one regional request through CARICOM for Belize, Guyana, Jamaica, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago. In addition countries requested that HCFC-strategies are formulated and that follow-up investment activities could then be considered from 2008 onward.

In view of decision 50/6(a & c) below, which reads:

- ❖ *To note the paper on priorities for the triennium 2006-2008, beyond the needs identified by the model rolling three-year phase-out plan, taking into account the UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/50/62 remaining US \$40 million in unallocated funds for the triennium (follow-up to decision 49/4, paragraphs (c) and (g)) as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/50/8;*
- ❖ *To request the Secretariat to prepare a final report containing the information referred to in subparagraph (b) above for the consideration of the 52nd Meeting taking into account the HCFC surveys currently under preparation and any relevant reports from the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel (TEAP) which would be available at that time;*

In its original business plan, UNDP had included additional HCFC activities for funding in 2007 and 2008 if the Executive Committee would prioritize them. Indeed, it was our view that the ExCom may arrive at HCFC related decisions at its 52nd meeting so that the proposed HCFC activities agreed with could be submitted at the 53rd meeting.

At the inter-agency coordination meeting held in Montreal in January 2007 however, UNDP was asked to defer all HCFC-related survey and strategy activities from 2007 to 2008 and all investment activities to 2009. UNDP accepted the Secretariat guidance with the understanding that if the Executive Committee would decide to allow for HCFC activities in 2007/2008, we would be moving these surveys and strategies back from 2008 into 2007. The list of activities which were deferred are provided in the following table so it is clear to countries that UNDP has acknowledged their request to include them:

TABLE 10 – HCFC Activities deferred

Country	Short Title	Surveys & Strategies deferred from 07 to 08 ('000 US\$)	Investment Activities deferred from 07/08 to 09 ('000 US\$)
SURVEY READY IN JAN 07 (more details available)			
Argentina	HCFC Strategy	37.0	
Argentina	Foam Manufacturing		61.5
Argentina	RAC Manufacturing		1,014.9
Argentina	RAC Servicing		786.3
Argentina	Solvents		89.2
Argentina	Firefighting		76.1
Brazil	HCFC Strategy	99.0	
Brazil	Aerosols		8.2
Brazil	Foam Manufacturing		175.0
Brazil	RAC Manufacturing		3,009.5
Brazil	RAC Servicing		2,652.8
Brazil	Solvents		190.1
Colombia	HCFC Strategy	37.0	
Colombia	Foam Manufacturing		33.7
Colombia	RAC Manufacturing		490.6
Colombia	RAC Servicing		195.7
Colombia	Solvents		288.9
Colombia	Firefighting		153.8
India	HCFC Strategy	99.0	
India	Aerosols		251.6
India	Foam Manufacturing		226.1
India	RAC Manufacturing		10,960.2
India	RAC Servicing		1,226.0
India	Solvents		150.4
Indonesia	HCFC Strategy	62.0	
Indonesia	Foam Manufacturing		172.8
Indonesia	RAC Manufacturing		914.8
Indonesia	RAC Servicing		778.1
Iran	HCFC Strategy	37.0	
Iran	Foam Manufacturing		75.9
Iran	RAC Manufacturing		1,244.9
Iran	RAC Servicing		138.8
Lebanon	HCFC Strategy	25.0	
Lebanon	Foam Manufacturing		3.4
Lebanon	RAC Manufacturing		101.1
Lebanon	RAC Servicing		81.4
Mexico	HCFC Strategy	62.0	
Mexico	Foam Manufacturing		391.1
Mexico	RAC Manufacturing		3,954.8
Mexico	RAC Servicing		2,250.4
Mexico	Solvents		225.6
Venezuela	HCFC Strategy	25.0	
Venezuela	Aerosols		6.8
Venezuela	Foam Manufacturing		15.2
Venezuela	RAC Manufacturing		273.1
Venezuela	RAC Servicing		542.9
Venezuela	Solvents		131.6

Country	Short Title	Surveys & Strategies deferred from 07 to 08 ('000 US\$)	Investment Activities deferred from 07/08 to 09 ('000 US\$)
SURVEY NOT READY IN JAN 07 OR NOT YET APPROVED			
Bangladesh	HCFC Survey	60.0	
Bangladesh	HCFC Strategy		30.0
Bangladesh	HCFC Servicing and Manuf		144.4
Bolivia	HCFC Survey	50.0	
Bolivia	HCFC Strategy	25.0	
Bolivia	HCFC Servicing and Manuf		37.2
Chile	HCFC Survey	70.0	
Chile	HCFC Strategy	17.5	
Chile	HCFC Servicing and Manuf		427.8
Costa Rica	HCFC Survey	50.0	
Costa Rica	HCFC Strategy	25.0	
Costa Rica	HCFC Servicing and Manuf		143.0
Cuba	HCFC Survey	60.0	
Cuba	HCFC Strategy	30.0	
Cuba	HCFC Servicing and Manuf		176.8
Dominican Rep	HCFC Survey	50.0	
Dominican Rep	HCFC Strategy	25.0	
Dominican Rep	HCFC Servicing and Manuf		349.0
Fiji	HCFC Survey	60.0	
Fiji	HCFC Strategy	30.0	
Fiji	HCFC Servicing and Manuf		56.2
Ghana	HCFC Survey	60.0	
Ghana	HCFC Strategy	30.0	
Ghana	HCFC Servicing and Manuf		84.5
Kyrgyzstan	HCFC Survey	50.0	
Kyrgyzstan	HCFC Strategy	25.0	
Kyrgyzstan	HCFC Servicing and Manuf		7.6
Malaysia	HCFC Strategy	49.0	
Malaysia	HCFC Servicing and Manuf		3,396.8
Nigeria	HCFC Survey	90.0	
Nigeria	HCFC Strategy	45.0	
Nigeria	HCFC Servicing and Manuf		344.5
Pakistan	HCFC Survey	80.0	
Pakistan	HCFC Strategy	40.0	
Pakistan	HCFC Servicing and Manuf		153.4
Panama	HCFC Survey	50.0	
Panama	HCFC Strategy	25.0	
Panama	HCFC Servicing and Manuf		223.7
Paraguay	HCFC Strategy	20.0	
Paraguay	HCFC Servicing and Manuf		110.4
Peru	HCFC Survey	60.0	
Peru	HCFC Strategy	20.0	
Peru	HCFC Servicing and Manuf		156.9
Regional LAC	HCFC Survey	150.0	
Regional LAC	HCFC Strategy	75.0	
Regional LAC	HCFC Servicing and Manuf		508.1
Sri Lanka	HCFC Strategy	25.0	
Sri Lanka	HCFC Servicing and Manuf		291.8
Syria	HCFC Strategy	20.0	
Syria	HCFC Servicing and Manuf		515.9
Uruguay	HCFC Survey	50.0	
Uruguay	HCFC Strategy	25.0	
Uruguay	HCFC Servicing and Manuf		132.4
Grand Total		483.0	33,343.1

For the years 2008 and onwards, and in order to estimate costs included UNDP has developed a model, partly based on information collected from the surveys that were conducted and partly by making a few

assumptions. The explanation on the model and assumptions has been shared and discussed with the MLF Secretariat. Figures resulting from this exercise were incorporated into the business plan, even though it is understood that the assumptions and parameters which were taken, would depend on future decisions by the Executive Committee and even the MOP.

5.3. MDIs

Inclusion of MDI-related activities was also considered in the light of ExCom Decision 50/6 (a) mentioned above in paragraph 5.2. In addition to this, MOP Decision XII/2 (7) requests the Executive Committee to consider providing technical, financial and other assistance to Article 5(1) Parties to facilitate the development of metered-dose inhaler transition strategies and the implementation of approved activities contained therein. This is why Executive Committee Decision 45/54 (e) allowed for this and why UNDP has included 12 such requests for MDI transition strategies. The same Decision of the MOP (6a) encourages each Article 5(1) Party to develop a transition strategy and submit the text of any such a strategy to the Ozone Secretariat by 31 January 2005 and report to the Secretariat by 31 January each year thereafter on progress made on transition to CFC free MDIs. Article 5(1) countries have not made progress in meeting this request from Parties so far. In the absence of preparatory funds for the Transition Strategy, which would allow the country to identify the situation of the sector, the number of asthma sufferers and their medication needs, products available in the market, price etc., no progress can be made as the country is unable to identify properly where it stands as far as the sector is concerned. In view of this, UNDP included the requests from those countries in its 2007 Work Programme, thereby seeking clarification from the ExCom on this matter.

A number of countries have expressed the wish to address the consumption of CFC in the MDI sector but some Executive Committee decisions taken earlier have prevented Implementing Agencies to address the conversion of the MDI manufacturing plants in some MDI manufacturing countries which are in risk of non-compliance. However, Decision XVIII/16 of the Meeting of the Parties (MOP) recognized the difficulties faced by countries on metered-dose inhaler transition and requested the Executive Committee to consider as a matter of urgency the funding of projects in relation to article-5 countries that experience difficulties due to high CFC consumption for manufacturing of MDIs and to review its Decision 17/7 on eligibility criteria related to cut off date. After this Decision of the 18th MOP the Executive Committee approved project preparation funds for the investment component of the MDI project in Bangladesh. UNDP is finalizing the project and it will be presented to the 52nd ExCom meeting.

During the 2-3 years remaining until full phase out of CFCs, other manufacturing countries with high consumption of MDIs will face the same problem as Bangladesh, as far as having difficulties to remain in compliance, unless their MDI sector is tackled soon. In this regard, MDI investment projects for 2008 have been added for Colombia, India and Pakistan, with requested project preparation in 2007.

5.4. Waste Management Programmes

Here again, inclusion of this type of activities was considered in the light of ExCom Decision 50/6 (a) mentioned above in paragraph 5.2.

During the last years several countries have expressed to UNDP the need to implement activities related to ODS Waste Management. Based on these requests, UNDP has explored with countries possible activities in different areas of waste management related to Ozone Depleting Substances which would best fit their needs. In addition, among the countries some have progressed with energy savings programmes which resulted in refrigerator replacement and the need to address collection, “demanufacturing”, recycling and disposal/destruction needs as part of a comprehensive environmental

policy. In evaluating the potential for addressing these requests, UNDP is also investigating inter linkages of these activities with the disposal of other non-ODS chemicals potential synergies with other chemicals conventions, for which similar strategies need to be established and comparable technologies could be applied. Feasibility of the business model is required. UNDP is aware that the MLF will be conducting a study to look into destruction related matters, but countries have requested UNDP to assist them to find solutions that fit their specific needs as soon as possible. While countries have requested country-specific feasibility studies to be conducted as early as 2007, the Secretariat has recommended these activities are kept after 2008. UNDP therefore has removed them from the 2007 and 2008 BP with the understanding that the Committee would look into the requests in the context of the prioritization of activities for the US\$ 40 million which remains un-allocated. The list of the countries which have requested both investment and waste management and disposal activities in this triennium are in annex 1 of this report under the category “Waste Management” for the Committee’s consideration in case they are agreed upon to move to 2007 and 2008.

6. MEASURES TO EXPEDITE IMPLEMENTATION OF APPROVED PROJECTS AND THOSE CRITICAL TO COMPLIANCE

6.1. Phase-out from Approved Ongoing Individual Projects.

Table 11 below indicates the amount that will be phased out from approved, ongoing individual projects.

TABLE 11 – Phase-out from Approved Ongoing Individual projects (ODP tonnes)

Chemical	2007	2008	2009	TOTAL
CFC	389	546	617	1,552
Halons	790	-	-	790
Methyl Bromide	22	9	16	47
CTC	19	24	4	47
TCA	9	-	-	9
TOTAL	1,229	579	637	2,445

The total amount for reported in the same table last year was 3054 and two years earlier 4,497 ODP tonnes. As such, the amount of tonnes to be phased out in individual ongoing projects is going down year by year. This is due to the fact that most new approvals are in the form of “multi-year agreements” rather than “individual projects”.

It should however be noted that information about 2006 project completion only becomes available at progress report time, so that the above figures are only estimates and may in fact become lower. In addition one should note that the ODP of all RMP components were revised upwards by the MLFS to reflect true 85% CFC phase out. If not, the figures in the above table would also be significantly lower.

In accordance with decisions 35/4, para 111(b) and 36/9, para 43(c), UNDP will continue to make efforts to expedite the implementation of approved projects and especially for those that are critical to compliance. UNDP’s Montreal Protocol Unit (MPU) evaluates on an annual basis and adjusts the way it operates so as to better assist countries to comply with the MP control measures in accordance with the strategic direction provided by the Multilateral Fund during this triennium. The efforts will continue in 2007 as highlighted below:

6.2. Strengthening the Network of UNDP staff and Experts in the Field and Challenges

- UNDP will continue to work with national consultants/ national associations/ partners at the country level so as to better address the needs of countries and speed up response time at the field level. UNDP has increased its reliance on national consultants in the past year.
- Monitoring and evaluation of multi-year performance-based phase-out projects with agreements will continue to be conducted in close cooperation with national experts and government focal points as well as other IAs
- While UNDP believes that enhanced field presence allows for more direct supervision of activities, UNDP continues to encounter difficulties for LVCs in which RMP components are being implemented as the level of support cost does not allow for reimbursing the country office at a rate that would bring sufficient level of monitoring at the UNDP country office level and/or at the level of consultancy components to ensure smooth implementation.
- UNDP had already shifted most of the daily management of its approved national and sector plans to implementation according to the National Execution (NEX) modality. This execution modality also serves to enhance the role of national experts and national institutions, thereby building national capacity, and is in line with the “Country-Driven Approach” recommended by the Executive Committee. UNDP continues to give preference to this modality..
- UNDP MP Unit , in partnership with the UNDP-GEF Unit, has recruited two new professional level staff members in 2005, one in Asia (Bangkok) and one in Latin America (Panama). Similarly, an additional out-posted position has been opened in Bratislava in 2006 to cover the CIS and Anglophone African region. These posts are all funded 50/50 by the MLF and the GEF administrative budgets.
- In 2007 UNDP will continue to focus on follow up with executing agencies and country offices to financially close outstanding operationally completed projects in order to return remaining funds to MLF. The finance team will continue to ensure adequate management of financial reporting and follow-up on requirements related to the implementation of national and sector phase-out plans, and maintain close contacts with Secretariat and Treasurer.

6.3. Management and Supervision of National/Sector Plans

There are currently 22 ongoing Performance Based National and Sector Plans with UNDP which are listed above in paragraph 4.6. In addition to those, there are three multi-year agreements that are still ongoing, even though there are no new funding tranches in 2007 or beyond (Colombia-CFC, Colombia-halons and Kenya-MeBr). These would therefore appear in the second business plan table only, as there is still ODP phase out to be expected from those agreements.

- UNDP will continue to assist the countries in which it is implementing national and sectoral phase-out plans to establish and sustain the infrastructure for the National Implementation and Monitoring/ Management Units approved under the national/sector Plans, working closely with Government and operating under MLF and UNDP guidelines related to procurement of goods, data verification requirements, proper financial management and auditing, as well as required reporting on the progress of the Plans.
- National ODS legislative and regulatory frameworks are assessed and, if deemed inadequate to support and sustain the target reductions contained in a performance-base agreement, are presented to the relevant Government authorities with suggested revisions. Monitoring of CFC imports and distribution will continue to be strengthened as a mechanism to prevent enterprises (who have converted) from making future purchases of CFCs. UNDP will also continue to assist countries put in place, or strengthen, verification mechanisms, both from a top-down approach - ensuring that appropriate licensing systems are in place, as well as a bottom-up approach – supporting enhancement

of government registries that detail purchasers of CFCs, as well as enterprises that have been assisted by the Fund.

- As far as meeting agreed targets, UNDP and Government staff will continue to work in partnership to establish the mechanisms for preparation of projects to be funded under the Plans (in accordance with MLF guidelines, independent technical reviews etc.), as well as to monitor their implementation (procurement of equipment/materials, list of equipment to be destroyed, technology selection regulations, etc.). Reports on progress, key to measuring success of implementation and phase-out, as well as identifying challenges, are the result of a collaborative effort between National Management teams and UNDP.

UNDP believes that the aforementioned measures will continue to assist countries to expedite implementation, as well as allow for a comprehensive assessment of additional needs at the country-level, thereby more effectively supporting the compliance-driven model. Specific ODP related information on on-going UNDP projects, on a country-by-country basis, has been provided as part of the BP tables. The measures above are intended, as before, to be extended to all programming, on-going and planned, so as to maintain momentum, accelerate implementation where required, improve supervision, as well as financial accountability, at the field level.

6.4. Country Developments and UNDP Efforts to Address Compliance

6.4.1. UNDP efforts in countries addressed by the Implementation Committee and by the MOP

UNDP is working to assist a number of countries address their compliance commitments, following issues raised by the Implementation Committee in 2006 and corresponding decisions taken by the 18th Meeting of the Parties in November 2006. These include countries where UNDP manages the Institutional Strengthening programmes, as well as countries where UNDP is playing a significant role in a particular sector. In addition to the measures mentioned above, the following efforts are being put in place:

- **Chile** – Further to the Party's report to the 37th Meeting of the Implementation Committee wherein it underlined that it would return to compliance with the Montreal Protocol's control measures for methyl chloroform in 2006, the Party has been invited to submit to the Secretariat, by 31 March 2007, an update on its efforts to introduce its import quota system and its progress in implementing alternatives to TCA in the solvent sector and to send, if necessary, a representative to the 38th Meeting of the Committee to report on the matter. UNDP, who will take on oversight management of Chile's Institutional Strengthening project in 2007, will continue to assist Chile in managing its consumption of TCA through its solvents plan currently in implementation and expected for completion by the end of the year.
- **Democratic Republic of Congo:** Having noted with appreciation that the Democratic Republic of Congo had submitted a plan of action for return to compliance with respect to its CTC and TCA consumption, Decision XVIII/21 nevertheless requested the Party to monitor its licensing system in order to ensure effective operation. UNDP, who is assisting the country in the implementation of its TPMP, will offer support to the Party to monitor this activity.
- **Dominica:** The Parties, through Decision XVIII/22, have encouraged Dominica to reduce its consumption of Annex I, Group I substances (CFCs) from 1.388 ODP T in 2005 to zero as of 2007, and to introduce by December 2006 a licensing system to monitor imports and exports of CFCs. UNDP is working in cooperation with UNEP to implement Dominica's RMP and will provide

support in assisting Dominica to achieve the aforementioned targets.

- **Eritrea:** Eritrea has reported an excess in consumption of Annex I, Group I substances (CFCs). MOP Decision XVIII/24 urged Eritrea to explain this excess. During 2007 UNDP will work, in its capacity as a cooperating agency with UNEP, on assisting Eritrea in reducing and eventually phasing out its CFC consumption within the context of the development and launch of its Terminal Phase Out Management Plan.
- **Guatemala:** The Government of Guatemala, in accordance with Implementation Committee recommendation 36/19, submitted a report on its commitment to ban, by 2005, imports of equipment that uses ozone-depleting substances. Implementation Committee recommendation 37/16 noted that the Party had specified that although the law introducing the ban had been approved, it could not enter into force until customs identification codes and other administrative arrangements were established. The Implementation Committee therefore, requested Guatemala to submit to the Secretariat, by no later than 31 March 2007, an update on the ban was expected to become operational. During 2007, UNDP will finalise completion of and submit a Terminal Phase-out Management Plan which will, inter alia, assist the Party in operationalising sound regulatory measures to support the Protocol's control measures.
- **Iran:** At the 37th Meeting of the Implementation Committee, it was noted that the Islamic Republic of Iran had reported consumption of Annex B, group II, controlled substance (CTC) that exceeded its allowable 2005 consumption level. At the recommendation of the Implementation Committee, the MOP adopted Decision XVIII/27 that requests the Islamic Republic of Iran to submit to the Secretariat as soon as possible, and by no later than 31 March 2007, an explanation for this deviation, a plan of action, if relevant, with time-specific benchmarks for ensuring the Party's prompt return to compliance, and to invite the Party, if necessary, to send a representative to the 38th meeting of the Committee to discuss the matter. In its capacity as the Party's Institutional Strengthening agency, UNDP will seek to lend support to the Government in fulfilling the terms of the Decision.
- **Kenya:** The Parties, under Decision XVIII/28, requested the Government of Kenya to gazette their ODS regulations by no later than December 2006. UNDP, as the Party's Institutional Strengthening agency, will endeavour to assist the Government in tracking the gazette status for its regulations.
- **Pakistan:** Noting the submission of a Plan of Action to ensure prompt return to compliance with the Protocol's carbon tetrachloride control measures, Decision XVIII/31 requests that progress with respect to implementation of the Plan of Action should be monitored, while noting however that "to the degree that the [Government of Pakistan] is working towards and meeting the specific Protocol control measures for carbon tetrachloride, it should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing." In its capacity as the Party's Institutional Strengthening agency, UNDP will seek to lend support to the Government in monitoring the implementation of its Plan of Action.
- **Paraguay:** Under Decision XVIII/32, the MOP noted with concern that Paraguay had reported an excess of consumption of the Annex A, Group I, controlled substances (CFCs) in 2005 and requested the Party to submit to the Secretariat a plan of action, including time-specific benchmarks for ensuring the Party's prompt return to compliance, by no later than 31 March 2007. The Decision also indicated that the Party may wish to include within the plan import quotas and policy and regulatory instruments. In working with the Party on the formulation and submission of a Terminal Phase-out Management Plan in 2007, UNDP will support the Government in addressing the concerns raised in Decision XVIII/32.

6.4.2. UNDP efforts to support verification of Article 7 data (in support of Decision 41/16)

As part of the activities that UNDP will undertake in 2007, and as done in the past, UNDP will continue to work with National Ozone Units in partner countries to verify the consistency of their Article 7 data reporting and project phase-out data presented. The underlying aim of such an exercise is to ensure the accuracy of data in order to facilitate verification of phase-out achievements and identify potential and/or existing problem areas, such that remedial action, as necessary, may be initiated. In addition, lessons learned and recommendations gathered from independent verification reports are taken into consideration by UNDP and partner Governments in order to enhance reliability and consistency of data reporting.

6.4.3 UNDP efforts to sustain implementation of servicing sector projects in countries where UNDP has received funds for implementation of RMPs/TPMPs and/or components thereof

UNDP has implemented, and continues to implement, many activities in the refrigeration servicing sector. These include: early MLF domestic and MAC sector recovery and recycling projects, full RMPs approved prior to Decision 31/48, recovery and recycling RMP components, both pre- and post-Decision 31/48, end-user incentive programmes and more recently Terminal Phase Out Management Plans (TPMPs). UNDP maintains an active cooperation with UNEP on the implementation of projects in the servicing sector, where UNEP manages the non-investment and UNDP the investment components.

Over the course of 2007, UNDP will concentrate efforts on the formulation and implementation of TPMPs in order to assist countries in establishing strategic plans that allow for achievement of the 2007 CFC consumption reduction target and place them well on track to meet the upcoming 2010 100% phase-out target. UNDP will also collaborate in the formulation of Terminal Phase Out Plans required for compliance.

7. PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

UNDP 2007 Investment Project Performance Indicator Targets:

Decision 41/93 of the Executive Committee approved the following indicators to allow for the evaluation of performance of implementing agencies, with the weightings indicated in the table below. UNDP has added a column containing the “2007 targets” for those indicators. Some of these targets can be extracted from UNDP’s 2007 business plan to be approved at the 51st ExCom meeting in March 2007.

Category of performance indicator	Item	Weight	UNDP’s target for 2007	Remark
Approval	Number of annual programmes of multi-year agreements approved vs. those planned.	20	20	(See paragraph 4.5 above)
Approval	Number of individual projects/activities (DEM, INV, TAS, one-off TPMPs, TRA) approved vs. those planned	20	24	(14 TAS, 3 INV, 7 one-offs) (See paragraphs 4.4, 4.7)
Implementation	Milestone activities completed /ODS levels achieved for approved multi-year annual tranches vs. those planned	20	22	(See annex 1, table 2 – agreements for which ODS targets are to be met)
Implementation*	ODP phased-out for individual projects vs. those planned per progress reports	5	1,229	(See Table 11 page 11)
Implementation*	Project completion (pursuant to Decision 28/2 for investment projects) and as defined for non-investment projects vs. those planned in progress reports	5	60	This can be better determined after progress report is submitted in May 06 but we took 60 as an estimate for the time being.
Implementation	Percentage of policy/regulatory assistance completed vs. that planned	10	67%	4 out of 6 → See Footnote below
Administrative	Speed of financial completion vs. that required per progress report completion dates	10	On time	
Administrative*	Timely submission of project completion reports vs. those agreed	5	On time	
Administrative*	Timely submission of progress reports and responses unless otherwise agreed	5	On time	

Footnote:

UNDP plans to assist the following 6 countries:

- ❖ Armenia in regard to MOP Decision 18/20 as UNDP still has some GEF projects ongoing. (Armenia became a country under Article-5.1 after the GEF Council approval).
- ❖ Brazil, advising on MDI issues, regarding quota system for CFCs for MDIs; and in connection with the IS project.
- ❖ Iran in regard to MOP Decision 18/27 and in connection with the IS project
- ❖ Kenya in regard to MOP Decision 18/28 and in connection with the IS project
- ❖ Nigeria with regards to “banning of imports of ODS equipment by 2008”
- ❖ Pakistan in regard to MOP Decision 18/31 and in connection with the IS project

Some of the above proposals need to be confirmed with the countries concerned, which is why our target is 4 out of 6 (or 66.67%)

Annex I - Database (available on request)