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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF
THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL
Fifty-fifth Meeting
Bangkok, 14-18 July 2008

UNEP'S WORK PROGRAMME AMENDMENT FOR 2008

COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATION OF THE FUND SECRETARIAT

1. UNEP is requesting approval from the Executive Committee of US \$11,039,763 for amendment to its 2008 Work Programme, plus agency support costs of US \$1,386,853.

2. The activities proposed in UNEP's Work Programme Amendment are presented in Table 1 below:

Table 1: UNEP's Work Programme Amendment

Country	Activity/Project	Amount Requested (US \$)	Amount Recommended (US \$)
SECTION A: ACTIVITIES RECOMMENDED FOR BLANKET APPROVAL			
A1. Renewal of institutional strengthening projects:			
Jamaica	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase VI)	60,000	60,000
Kenya	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase VI Year 2)	75,833	75,833
Kyrgyzstan	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase III)	115,830	115,830
Mongolia	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase V)	60,000	60,000
Saint Lucia	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase VI)	60,000	60,000
Subtotal for institutional strengthening projects:		371,663	371,663
A2. TPMP audit:			
Kyrgyzstan	TPMP verification report	20,000	20,000
Subtotal for verification report:		20,000	20,000
SECTION B: ACTIVITIES RECOMMENDED FOR INDIVIDUAL CONSIDERATION			
B1. HCFC phase-out plans:			
Afghanistan	HCFC phase-out management plan preparation	120,000	
Antigua and Barbuda	HCFC phase-out management plan preparation	200,000	
Bahamas	HCFC phase-out management plan preparation	200,000	
Bahrain	HCFC phase-out management plan preparation	103,000	
Barbados	HCFC phase-out management plan preparation	200,000	
Belize	HCFC phase-out management plan preparation	200,000	
Bhutan	HCFC phase-out management plan preparation	120,000	
Brunei Darussalam	HCFC phase-out management plan preparation	80,000	
Burkina Faso	HCFC phase-out management plan preparation	200,000	
Burundi	HCFC phase-out management plan preparation	200,000	
Cambodia	HCFC phase-out management plan preparation	180,000	
Central African Republic	HCFC phase-out management plan preparation	200,000	
Chad	HCFC phase-out management plan preparation	200,000	
China	HCFC phase-out management plan preparation	700,000	
Comoros	HCFC phase-out management plan preparation	200,000	
Congo, Republic of the	HCFC phase-out management plan preparation	200,000	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	HCFC phase-out management plan preparation	270,000	
Djibouti	HCFC phase-out management plan preparation	200,000	
Eritrea	HCFC phase-out management plan preparation	120,000	
Gabon	HCFC phase-out management plan preparation	200,000	

Grenada	HCFC phase-out management plan preparation	200,000	
Guyana	HCFC phase-out management plan preparation	200,000	
Honduras	HCFC phase-out management plan preparation	120,000	
India	HCFC phase-out management plan preparation	200,000	
Islamic Republic of Iran	HCFC phase-out management plan preparation	80,000	
Iraq	HCFC phase-out management plan preparation	453,500	
Korea, Democratic People's Republic	HCFC phase-out management plan preparation	80,000	
Kuwait	HCFC phase-out management plan preparation	210,000	
Lao People's Democratic Republic	HCFC phase-out management plan preparation	200,000	
Madagascar	HCFC phase-out management plan preparation	200,000	
Malawi	HCFC phase-out management plan preparation	200,000	
Maldives	HCFC phase-out management plan preparation	120,000	
Mali	HCFC phase-out management plan preparation	200,000	
Mauritania	HCFC phase-out management plan preparation	200,000	
Mongolia	HCFC phase-out management plan preparation	120,000	
Mozambique	HCFC phase-out management plan preparation	120,000	
Nepal	HCFC phase-out management plan preparation	120,000	
Niger	HCFC phase-out management plan preparation	200,000	
Oman	HCFC phase-out management plan preparation	38,500	
Pakistan	HCFC phase-out management plan preparation	120,000	
Paraguay	HCFC phase-out management plan preparation	120,000	
Qatar	HCFC phase-out management plan preparation	43,500	
Rwanda	HCFC phase-out management plan preparation	200,000	
Saint Lucia	HCFC phase-out management plan preparation	200,000	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	HCFC phase-out management plan preparation	200,000	
Sao Tome and Principe	HCFC phase-out management plan preparation	200,000	
Saudi Arabia	HCFC phase-out management plan preparation	190,000	
Sri Lanka	HCFC phase-out management plan preparation	120,000	
Suriname	HCFC phase-out management plan preparation	200,000	
Yemen	HCFC phase-out management plan preparation	210,000	
Subtotal for HCFC phase-out management plan preparation:		9,158,500	*
B2. Project preparation:			
Iraq	Country programme and national phase-out plan preparation	100,000	
Myanmar	Terminal phase-out management plan preparation	-	
Subtotal for project preparation:		100,000	*
B3. MDI strategies:			
Pakistan	Transitional MDI strategy	20,000	
Sri Lanka	Transitional MDI strategy	30,000	
Subtotal for MDI strategies:		50,000	*
SECTION C: NATIONAL PHASE-OUT PLANS			
Benin	Terminal phase-out management plan (1st tranche)	85,000	[1]
Burundi	Terminal phase-out management plan (1 st tranche)	74,000	[2]
Central African Republic	Terminal phase-out management plan (1st tranche)	60,000	[3]
Grenada	Terminal phase-out management plan (2nd tranche)	48,000	[4]
Guinea	Terminal phase-out management plan (1st tranche)	74,000	[5]
Honduras	Terminal phase-out management plan (1st tranche)	146,000	[6]
Kyrgyzstan	Terminal phase-out management plan (2nd tranche)	65,100	[7]

Nepal	Terminal phase-out management plan (2nd tranche)	35,000	[8]
Peru	Terminal phase-out management plan (1st tranche)	77,500	[9]
Yemen	Terminal phase-out management plan (1st tranche)	675,000	[10]
Subtotal for national phase-out plans:		1,339,600	
Subtotal for sections A to C:		11,039,763	391,663
Agency support costs (nil for institutional strengthening and 13 per cent for other activities):		1,386,853	2,600
Total:		12,426,616	394,263

* = Projects for individual consideration or pending

[1] Considered under Document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/23

[2] Considered under Document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/24

[3] Considered under Document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/25

[4] Considered under Document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/30

[5] Considered under Document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/31

[6] Considered under Document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/32

[7] Considered under Document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/34

[8] Considered under Document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/37

[9] Considered under Document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/38

[10] Considered under Document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/43

SECTION A: ACTIVITIES RECOMMENDED FOR BLANKET APPROVAL

A1. Renewal of institutional strengthening projects

- (a) Jamaica (Phase VI): US \$60,000
- (b) Kenya (Phase VI, year 2): US \$75,833
- (c) Kyrgyzstan: (Phase III): US \$115,830
- (d) Mongolia: (Phase V): US \$60,000
- (e) Saint Lucia: (Phase VI): US \$60,000

Project descriptions

3. UNEP submitted five requests for the renewal of institutional strengthening projects which are described in Annex I to this document.

Fund Secretariat's comments and recommendations

4. The Fund Secretariat recommends blanket approval of the renewal of institutional strengthening projects for the five countries listed above at the level of funding shown in Table 1. The Executive Committee may also wish to express additional comments to the Governments concerned as set out in Annex II to this document.

A2: TPMP audit

Kyrgyzstan: TPMP verification report (US \$20,000)

Project description

5. Decision 45/54 called, *inter alia*, for verifying a randomly selected sample of 10 percent of the ongoing TPMPs in LVC countries annually. The Secretariat selected Kyrgyzstan as one of the countries for which this verification is undertaken, based on a random selection. UNEP, as

the lead implementing agency responsible for the TPMP, was invited to submit a request for funding to carry out the verification, for consideration at this meeting in the context of their 2008 work programme amendment. A request for US \$20,000 for this verification exercise has been made by UNEP.

Fund Secretariat's comments and recommendation

6. The Secretariat considers this request to be within the funding limits for similar activities, and recommends blanket approval at the level of funding shown in Table 1.

SECTION B: ACTIVITIES RECOMMENDED FOR INDIVIDUAL CONSIDERATION

B1. HCFC phase-out plans

	Country	Project	Amount requested (US \$)
(a)	Afghanistan	HCFC phase-out management plan preparation	120,000
(b)	Antigua and Barbuda	HCFC phase-out management plan preparation	200,000
(c)	Bahamas	HCFC phase-out management plan preparation	200,000
(d)	Bahrain	HCFC phase-out management plan preparation	103,000
(e)	Barbados	HCFC phase-out management plan preparation	200,000
(f)	Belize	HCFC phase-out management plan preparation	200,000
(g)	Bhutan	HCFC phase-out management plan preparation	120,000
(h)	Brunei Darussalam	HCFC phase-out management plan preparation	80,000
(i)	Burkina Faso	HCFC phase-out management plan preparation	200,000
(j)	Burundi	HCFC phase-out management plan preparation	200,000
(k)	Cambodia	HCFC phase-out management plan preparation	180,000
(l)	Central African Republic	HCFC phase-out management plan preparation	200,000
(m)	Chad	HCFC phase-out management plan preparation	200,000
(n)	China	HCFC phase-out management plan preparation	700,000
(o)	Comoros	HCFC phase-out management plan preparation	200,000
(p)	Congo, Republic of the	HCFC phase-out management plan preparation	200,000
(q)	Democratic Republic of the Congo	HCFC phase-out management plan preparation	270,000
(r)	Djibouti	HCFC phase-out management plan preparation	200,000
(s)	Eritrea	HCFC phase-out management plan preparation	120,000
(t)	Gabon	HCFC phase-out management plan preparation	200,000
(u)	Grenada	HCFC phase-out management plan preparation	200,000
(v)	Guyana	HCFC phase-out management plan preparation	200,000
(w)	Honduras	HCFC phase-out management plan preparation	120,000
(x)	India	HCFC phase-out management plan preparation	200,000
(y)	Islamic Republic of Iran	HCFC phase-out management plan preparation	80,000
(z)	Iraq	HCFC phase-out management plan preparation	453,500
(aa)	Korea, Democratic People's Republic	HCFC phase-out management plan preparation	80,000
(bb)	Kuwait	HCFC phase-out management plan preparation	210,000
(cc)	Lao People's Democratic Republic	HCFC phase-out management plan preparation	200,000
(dd)	Madagascar	HCFC phase-out management plan preparation	200,000
(ee)	Malawi	HCFC phase-out management plan preparation	200,000
(ff)	Maldives	HCFC phase-out management plan preparation	120,000

(gg)	Mali	HCFC phase-out management plan preparation	200,000
(hh)	Mauritania	HCFC phase-out management plan preparation	200,000
(ii)	Mongolia	HCFC phase-out management plan preparation	120,000
(jj)	Mozambique	HCFC phase-out management plan preparation	120,000
(kk)	Nepal	HCFC phase-out management plan preparation	120,000
(ll)	Niger	HCFC phase-out management plan preparation	200,000
(mm)	Oman	HCFC phase-out management plan preparation	38,500
(nn)	Pakistan	HCFC phase-out management plan preparation	120,000
(oo)	Paraguay	HCFC phase-out management plan preparation	120,000
(pp)	Qatar	HCFC phase-out management plan preparation	43,500
(qq)	Rwanda	HCFC phase-out management plan preparation	200,000
(rr)	Saint Lucia	HCFC phase-out management plan preparation	200,000
(ss)	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	HCFC phase-out management plan preparation	200,000
(tt)	Sao Tome and Principe	HCFC phase-out management plan preparation	200,000
(uu)	Saudi Arabia	HCFC phase-out management plan preparation	190,000
(vv)	Sri Lanka	HCFC phase-out management plan preparation	120,000
(ww)	Suriname	HCFC phase-out management plan preparation	200,000
(xx)	Yemen	HCFC phase-out management plan preparation	210,000

Project descriptions

7. UNEP submitted a total of 50 requests for HPMP preparation funds. These are broken down as follows:

	Number of requests
UNEP	30
UNEP/UNDP	4
UNEP/UNIDO	13
UNEP/UNDP/UNIDO/Germany	2
UNEP/UNDP/UNIDO/World Bank/Germany	1
Total	50

8. In its submission, UNEP indicated that it classified its requests according to countries that are LVCs and countries that are non-LVCs using the definition of LVCs used for CFC consumption. UNEP's submission did not consider the level of HCFC consumption in the countries on its list.

9. UNEP also proposed standard costs for its submissions. However, the agency did not provide any reasons why costs vary between a country where it is designated as a lead agency, and where it is only a cooperating agency. The costs per country are summarized below:

	Costs (in US \$)
LVC (UNEP only):	200,000
LVC (UNEP as lead agency):	120,000
LVC (UNEP as cooperating agency):	80,000
Non-LVC (UNEP lead agency)	180,000
Non-LVC (UNEP as cooperating agency):	90,000
India (UNEP as cooperating agency):	200,000

10. UNEP indicated a list of activities that will be part of the preparation of the HPMPs including the following:

- (a) Kick-off stakeholder workshop;
- (b) Policy/legislative/regulatory and institutional framework;
- (c) Data collection and surveys (consumption sector);
- (d) Strategy and plan for the implementation of HPMPs;
- (e) Economic simulation;
- (f) Project coordination and management; and
- (g) HPMP finalization workshop;

11. UNEP also provided new letters to support the request for project preparation. In cases where no new letters were provided, those submitted during the business planning process were considered sufficient.

Fund Secretariat's comments

12. In the absence of agreed funding policies specifically related to HCFCs, the Secretariat drew on the Fund's experience to date of addressing ODS phase out. In reviewing these requests the Secretariat considered the following:

- (a) Latest HCFC consumption in the countries on the list based on Article 7;
- (b) Common elements of HPMP project preparation as seen from the submissions;
- (c) HPMP guidelines as approved in decision 54/39, and the elements of an HPMP as indicated therein;
- (d) Earlier costs of country programme preparation, RMP/TPMP/NPP preparation as well as costs for the preparation of sector plans for CFC phase out for all countries as well as costs for individual preparation for countries with HCFC manufacturing; and
- (e) Costs of earlier approved HCFC surveys for 13 countries.

13. In line with decision 54/39, the Secretariat also classified the countries into two main categories:

- (a) Countries with HCFC consumption in the servicing sector only (HCFC-22); and

- (b) Countries with HCFC consumption in both servicing and manufacturing (HCFC-22, HCFC-141b and other HCFCs).

14. To determine standard costs in line with previous decisions and guidelines of the Executive Committee, the Secretariat has determined that HPMP preparation funding can be divided into the following components, in line with decision 54/39:

- (a) Assistance for policy and legislation;
- (b) Survey of HCFC use and analysis of data;
- (c) Development and finalization of the full HPMP including consultations; and
- (d) Individual investment project proposals.

15. The Secretariat also considered that the first three components as indicated in paragraph 14 above would be common to all countries regardless of consumption. The last component will apply only to those countries that have HCFC use in manufacturing. In considering the first three components the Secretariat also notes that, for some countries, these may already include some elements of small investment projects that may be up for simple conversions and where the alternative is already known.

16. In their submission, UNEP indicated that out of the total number of countries submitted (50) they have been designated as lead agency responsible for project preparation in 4 of these.

17. In response to the Secretariat's query on whether there was any coordination with other agencies whom UNEP will be working with in some countries, UNEP indicated that discussions were held and there were agreements on the split for the cost for the HPMP preparation.

18. In the case of China, the total request for HPMP preparation submitted by all agencies is US \$4,532,995, out of which the UNEP component cost is US \$700,000. The document submitted mentions that UNEP will be responsible for the servicing sector. As there is no specific description of the activities for this, the Secretariat is unable to determine whether the funding requested is for preparation only. In view of the complexity and size, the Secretariat believes that China would need to be considered separately from the other HPMP preparation funding requests.

19. For the request submitted for India, UNEP's share of the total request of over US \$1 million is US \$200,000. Documentation indicates that this is for the preparation of awareness activities, non-investment, and capacity building components. The Secretariat is also unable to determine the level of funding for this activity for lack of detailed information.

20. The Secretariat notes, however, that the funding level requested by UNEP for project preparation for non-investment activities in the HPMP particularly for these two countries where it is a cooperating agency are quite considerable. In the absence of detailed information supporting these two large requests, the Secretariat further notes that these amounts may already include aspects of project implementation based on historical figures for similar activities for both countries. If such is the case, these should be considered consistent with decision 35/57 where the Executive Committee decided, *inter alia*, "that all future non-investment activities be given a value that is not many times more cost-effective than investment projects, which is at

US \$12.10/kg, which is one third as cost-effective as the average investment project approved under the Fund”.

21. UNEP provided the Secretariat with a detailed budget breakdown for standard costs based on their country classification which is attached to this document. In discussions with UNEP, the Secretariat requested the agency to further review its requested costs and to resubmit them based on the cost standards proposed by the Secretariat. After a number of discussions, there was no agreement with UNEP on the proposed costs for any of the countries on their list.

22. In view of the wide range of costs submitted by the agencies for the HPMP preparation funding requests, the Secretariat, following a detailed analysis as mentioned above, proposed costs as summarized in the table below:

Summary table of recommended costs for HPMP preparation

Country classification	zero consumption	countries with servicing only (HCFC-22 only)	countries with servicing and manufacturing* (mid-consumption countries)	countries with servicing and manufacturing* (larger consumption countries)
ACTIVITY	BUDGETS (US\$)			
1. Policy assistance for HCFC licensing system				
Legal consultant(s)	4,000	10,000	15,000	15,000
Consultation meetings to finalise guidelines and rules	4,000	5,000	10,000	10,000
Information dissemination for enforcement	2,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Sub-total:	10,000	20,000	30,000	30,000
2. Survey, Data collection and Analysis**				
Consultant costs	5,000	10,000	20,000	40,000
Stakeholder consultation meeting and finalisation of report	5,000	5,000	10,000	10,000
Data collection costs (including travel, if required)	5,000	10,000	25,000	35,000
Sub-total:	15,000	25,000	55,000	85,000
3. Strategy development and finalisation				
3 national meetings (start of the process, initial consultation and final consultation)	10,000	15,000	20,000	30,000
Documentation and information materials (sub-contract)	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Local travel expenses for meeting participants	10,000	20,000	15,000	15,000
Consultants to review technology including climate benefits	Not applicable	Not applicable	25,000	30,000
Sub-total:	25,000	40,000	65,000	80,000
Total Cost	50,000	85,000	150,000	195,000

* these costs are standard costs for the preparation of the HPMP, individual project preparation for demonstration and other investment projects will be costed separately

** funding already received by countries for surveys will be adjusted lower than these proposed costs, accordingly.

23. The Secretariat discussed with the agency the level of funding submitted for project preparation of the HPMPs for the countries listed in its work programme amendment. Although there appeared to be agreement on the approach being proposed for by the time of writing this document, no agreement on cost has been reached.

Fund Secretariat's recommendation

24. Pending.

B2. Project preparation

Iraq: Country programme and national phase-out plan (US \$100,000)

Project description

25. On behalf of Iraq, UNEP has requested funding to prepare a country programme/national phase-out plan in accordance with decision 22/24. The request as submitted is for US \$100,000. The country has received assistance from the Multilateral Fund in the form of funds for the start-up of their institutional strengthening project at the 54th Meeting, at the funding level of US \$60,000. UNEP advised that the Secretariat that the country is in the process of depositing its instruments of ratification of the Montreal Protocol in mid-May 2006.

26. This funding is being requested to enable Iraq to catch up with the control measures for the phase out of CFCs by 2010.

Fund Secretariat's comments

27. The total cost of the project preparation requested by UNEP is much higher than what would normally be received by a country with the same size and potential consumption as Iraq. However, the Secretariat noted UNEP's justification that the situation in Iraq is unique and will require more funds in order for the information needed to be gathered as soon as possible to enable compliance with the 2010 phase out. UNEP indicated that the preparation of the country programme/national phase out plan will be carried out in very difficult circumstances due to the political and security considerations within the country, which will prevent any agency or international expert from working inside the country directly. There will be a need to quickly build national capacities through training several national experts outside Iraq, and these experts will consequently assess the CFC consuming sectors and compile required data afterwards.

28. While the Secretariat understands the situation as described by UNEP, it expressed its concerns that this approach may pose significant problems, and raised the issue of potential delays. UNEP assured the Secretariat of the support of the Government and that it will do its utmost in order for the full proposal to be submitted for the consideration of the Executive Committee by the 57th meeting at the earliest.

29. The cost of each activity has been agreed with UNEP, and the final level of funding proposed for consideration has been reduced from the original submission. The Secretariat however, would like to note that, as of the writing of this document, the instrument of ratification has not yet been officially received at the UN Depository.

Fund Secretariat's recommendation

30. In light of the information provided above, the Executive Committee may wish to consider approving funding for the project preparation of the CP/NPP for Iraq as indicated in Table 1, contingent on the Government of Iraq depositing the instruments of ratification by the time of the 55th Meeting.

Myanmar: Terminal phase-out management plan preparation (US \$ -)

Project description

31. UNEP submitted a request for the project preparation of a terminal phase-out management plan for Myanmar. This request is being submitted without any requirement for additional funds. The Secretariat understood that UNEP will undertake the project preparation using the remaining balance from the implementation of the RMP.

Fund Secretariat's comments

32. Myanmar received funding for the implementation of the RMP at the 45th Meeting at a funding level of US\$115,000. The country's baseline for CFC consumption is 54.3 ODP tonnes. The implementation of the RMP components has faced inordinate delays, and is not yet completed until the present. Myanmar has not yet ratified many of the amendments to the Montreal Protocol, neither does it have in place an ODS licensing system. In its most recent progress report, UNEP indicated that the agreements between UNEP and Myanmar have been signed only in February 2008.

33. While preparing the TPMP may allow the country to rationalise its remaining activities into a new set of implementation modalities, the consistent delays in the earlier approved RMP causes concern on the ability of the country to meet the 2010 phase out target. Myanmar has reported zero CFC consumption under Article 7 for 2006, and 14.8 ODP tonnes for 2005. The Secretariat has not received any official communication from the Government of Myanmar indicating its commitment to complete the CFC phase out through the TPMP.

Fund Secretariat's recommendation

34. The Executive Committee may wish to note and approve this request and require UNEP to provide the Secretariat with an official letter from Myanmar agreeing to this method of preparation for the TPMP.

B3. Preparation of CFC MDI-transitional strategies**Background**

35. The Executive Committee, at its 51st Meeting, agreed in decision 51/34(d) *inter alia*, "to consider on a case-by-case basis requests for transition strategies to non-CFC MDIs in Article 5 Parties that did not have MDI manufacturing facilities, in accordance with decision 45/54, when

the need for a strategy had been fully demonstrated and documented through the submission of the following information for the previous three years:

- (a) CFC and non-CFC MDIs and dry-powder inhalers: sold or distributed within the Party, by active ingredient, brand/manufacturer, and source;
- (b) Non-CFC MDIs and dry-powder inhalers: date approved, authorized for marketing, and/or launched in the territory of the Party;
- (c) CFC and non-CFC MDIs and dry-powder inhalers: estimated cost by active ingredient and source.”

Pakistan: Project preparation for the non-investment component of the MDI conversion project and development of a CFC-MDI transition strategy (US \$20,000)

Project description

36. On behalf of the Government of Pakistan, UNEP is submitting a project preparation request for the development of the non-investment elements of the MDI conversion project in Pakistan, as well as a CFC-MDI transition strategy. These funds will be considered in addition to what was agreed as project preparation for an MDI conversion project approved at the 54th Meeting for UNDP.

37. UNEP indicates that the data and information to support this submission was already provided to the 54th Meeting when the proposal for the project was considered. It explained that the funds being sought will be for the following objectives:

- (a) Develop non-investment component project activities for implementing CFC MDI phase-out. This would include awareness activities and regulations implementation for CFC MDI phase-out.
- (b) Hold stakeholder consultations in Pakistan for discussing the proposed activities for CFC MDI phase-out and updating the transition strategy for CFC MDI phase-out based on inputs received during consultation.
- (c) Finalise and submit the non-investment component of a transition strategy together with the investment component for the consideration of the Executive Committee meeting.

38. In addition, UNEP also listed the main elements that will be considered for the national strategy for the replacement of CFC-based MDIs in Pakistan, as follows:

- (a) Awareness and capacity building activities relating to CFC MDI phase-out:
 - (i) Awareness workshops at sub-regional level with medical practitioners, nurses and other key stake holders on CFC MDI phase-out and adoption of alternatives. This would be undertaken in cooperation with pharmacy industry;

- (ii) Awareness materials development and distribution including pamphlets, education videos on use of CFC free alternatives, posters that can be used at point of sales, etc. The focus would be on availability of CFC-free technologies and safe use of these alternative technologies;
 - (iii) Education programmes and materials that could be integrated into the regular training curriculum for medical practitioners and nurses for use of CFC-free alternatives to CFC MDIs;
 - (iv) Periodic information sharing during the next 16-18 months on CFC MDI phase-out with assistance from the industry manufacturing CFC MDIs; and
- (b) Implementation of regulations for phasing out CFC based MDIs and adoption of CFC free alternatives.

Fund Secretariat's comments

39. The project preparation request is being submitted to complement the already approved funding received by UNDP for the CFC-MDI conversion in Pakistan. UNEP indicated that it is working very closely with UNDP and the Government to finalise the full proposal for submission to the 56th Meeting.

40. The Secretariat noted that the activities that are proposed by UNEP are consistent with those approved for similar projects in other countries for CFC-MDI. The Secretariat had earlier concerns on the original cost requested by UNEP (US \$30,000), however this level was reviewed and the request was resubmitted for US \$20,000.

Fund Secretariat's recommendation

41. In the light of the comments above, the Executive Committee may wish to consider approval of the request for project preparation for the non-investment component of the CFC MDI conversion project in Pakistan as well as the development of a transition strategy at the funding level of US \$20,000, as indicated in Table 1 above.

Sri Lanka: Transitional MDI strategy (US \$30,000)

Project description

42. On behalf of the Government of Sri Lanka, UNEP is submitting a request for the preparation of an MDI-transition strategy to phase-out CFC use in the MDI consumption sector. Most of the CFC-MDIs are imported into the country, and there is no production of these products in Sri Lanka. Its main source of CFC and non-CFC MDIs are India, China, Bangladesh. Some imports are also sourced from the UK, Italy, France and Australia, but these are of lesser quantities. For the past three years (2005-2007), the average import of CFC-MDIs and HFA-MDIs was over 200,000 units for each year, while the average imports for DPIs for the same period was over 320,000 units. The available data shows that these imports are increasing, with the highest share given to non-CFC MDIs (both HFA and DPI combined). In Sri Lanka,

some 5-6 percent of the population suffer from asthma. In many cases, these are patients at rural health clinics who are prescribed medication by the practitioners themselves.

43. In support of its submission, and based on decision 51/34, UNEP indicated that the situation with regards to the supply of MDIs and their non-CFC equivalents in Sri Lanka can be briefly described as follows:

- (a) CFC-MDIs, HFA-MDIs and DPIs are present on the market;
- (b) Market share for CFC-free alternatives to CFC-MDIs and DPIs is about 17 percent and 58 percent, respectively.
- (c) CFC-MDIs are still seeing high growth of more than 20 percent per annum and, hence, their relative market share is increasing;
- (d) CFC-free MDIs and DPIs are also sold on the market and are experiencing high growth (more than 20 percent).

44. In addition, UNEP also provided a comprehensive table listing CFC and non-CFC MDIs and dry-powder inhalers imported, sold or distributed within the country, identifying each by active ingredient, brand/manufacturer, and source. The information also included the price of each product as well as the date of approval of each drug by national authorities. The information is summarised below:

	2005	2006	2007	TOTAL
CFC MDIs	145,484	231,862	274,220	651,566
HFA MDIs	202,915	232,223	256,318	691,456
DPIs	227,417	313,877	419,719	961,013
Total	575,816	777,962	950,257	2,304,035

45. The document also indicates that while the national authority responsible for regulating the imports of MDIs into the country has taken a decision in principle to limit its import, there is so far no Government regulation that enforces compliance for importers.

Fund Secretariat's comments

46. The project preparation request is being submitted to enable the smooth transition to non-CFC MDIs in Sri Lanka, therefore phasing out CFC consumption in the MDI sector. The Secretariat noted that while there is a higher volume of non-CFC MDIs imported as compared to CFC based ones, the country needs to find an easy transition to the use of non-CFC MDIs in future. The Secretariat also observed that the unit prices of the MDIs on average are not very different notwithstanding the propellant used. UNEP informed the Secretariat that while there is a prevalence of non-CFC MDIs in the market, there is very little understanding of the differences between CFC-based MDIs and those with alternatives, and medical practitioners require this information to get support for a faster transition.

47. In discussing the country's plans for the preparation of the transition strategy, the Secretariat was informed that the national strategy on replacement of CFC-based MDIs with alternatives is envisaged to consider the following:

- (a) Analysis of current MDI market consumption, supply sources and future trends including geographic distribution;
- (b) Consultations with the importers, medical practitioners and other stakeholders on key issues to be addressed for CFC-MDI phase-out and fast track adoption of alternatives;
- (c) Development of awareness and education programme for fast track adoption of alternatives to CFC-MDIs;
- (d) Development and implementation of regulatory interventions for ban on imports and sale of CFC-MDIs and fast track adoption of CFC-free alternatives; and
- (e) Development of an implementation plan for smooth shift towards alternatives to CFC-MDIs.

Fund Secretariat's recommendation

48. In the light of the comments above, the Executive Committee may wish to consider approval of the request for preparation of an MDI transition strategy at the funding level of US \$30,000, as indicated in Table 1 above. The Committee may also wish to confirm whether the information provided is consistent with the requirements of decision 51/34.

49. In approving this project UNEP is requested to note that no further funds for the phase-out in the MDI sector will be available.

Annex I

INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECT PROPOSALS

Jamaica: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile	
Implementing Agency:	UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):	
Phase I: Oct-1996	66,000
Phase II: Nov-1999	44,000
Phase III: Dec-2001	44,000
Phase IV: Jul-2003	57,200
Phase V: Nov-2005	60,000
Total	271,200
Amount requested for renewal (Phase VI) (US \$):	60,000
Amount recommended for approval for Phase VI (US \$):	60,000
Agency support costs (US \$):	0
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase VI to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):	60,000
Equivalent amount of CFC phase-out due to institutional strengthening Phase VI at US \$12.1/kg (ODP tonnes):	n/a
Date of approval of country programme:	Oct. 1996
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1994) (ODP tonnes):	64.1
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	93.2
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)	1.0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	2.8
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	1.4
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	4.9
Latest reported ODS consumption (2007) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	0
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	0
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	1.5
(f) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	1.4
Total	2.9
Year of reported country programme implementation data:	2007
Amount approved for projects (US \$):	1,900,785
Amount disbursed (as at May 2008) (US \$):	1,870,461
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes):	169.7
ODS phased out (as at May 2008) (ODP tonnes):	102.0

1. Summary of activities and funds approved by the Executive Committee:

Summary of activities		Funds approved (US \$)
(a)	Investment projects:	592,992
(b)	Institutional strengthening:	271,200
(c)	Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,036,593
	Total:	1,900,785

Progress report

2. During the period from October 2006 to April 2008, Jamaica advanced in the implementation of the institutional strengthening project. In particular, the National Ozone Unit was able to work together with the private sector in order to tackle the issue of ozone depletion during the International Ozone Day, where stakeholders, private sector and general public were reached. Jamaica also ratified all remaining four amendments. The NOO also managed the methyl bromide phase out project being implemented by Environment Canada as well as the terminal phase out management plan which was implemented by UNDP. This project ended in December 2007. The NOO continues to manage zero importation of Annex A Group I CFCs through the enforcement of the ODS licensing system. In accordance with national laws, no permits are issued for the importation of this group of substances. The NOO continued to monitor that this legislative control is sustained.

Plan of action

3. The planned activities for the next phase, from November 2008 to October 2010, include activities leading to fulfilling Jamaica's requirements under the Montreal Protocol. Activities foreseen include the development of measures to address illegal trade of ODS, continue gathering ODS data and its corresponding consumption trend analysis. Regarding public awareness, activities are planned to raise awareness among the general public as well as among policy and decision makers in order to keep ozone layer protection issues as a priority.

Kenya: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile	
Implementing Agency:	UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):	
Phase I: Mar-1993	174,966
Phase II: Jul-1998	116,667
Phase III: Dec-2000	116,433
Phase IV: Nov-2002	151,463
Phase V: Dec-2004	151,667
Phase VI (year 1): Jul 2007	75,833
Total	787,029
Amount requested for renewal (Phase VI, year 2) (US \$):	75,833
Amount recommended for approval for Phase VI, year 2 (US \$):	75,833
Agency support costs (US \$):	0
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase VI, year 2 to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):	75,833
Equivalent amount of CFC phase-out due to institutional strengthening Phase VI, year 2 at US \$12.1/kg (ODP tonnes):	n/a
Date of approval of country programme:	July 1994
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1993) (ODP tonnes):	550.8
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	239.5
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)	5.3
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	65.9
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	1.1
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	217.5

Latest reported ODS consumption (2006) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	57.7
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	0.3
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	0.1
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	34.2
(f) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	42.5
Total	134.8
Year of reported country programme implementation data:	2007
Amount approved for projects (US \$):	4,815,948
Amount disbursed (as at May 2008) (US \$):	4,243,419
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes):	543.8
ODS phased out (as at May 2008) (ODP tonnes):	16.0

4. Summary of activities and funds approved by the Executive Committee:

Summary of activities		Funds approved (US \$)
(a)	Investment projects:	3,005,943
(b)	Institutional strengthening:	787,029
(c)	Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,022,976
	Total:	4,815,948

Progress report

5. The implementation of the Montreal Protocol activities in Kenya is going on successfully. During the period reported, the National Ozone Unit of Kenya implemented ODS regulations through the enforcement of licensing and quota system. The country established a unit for implementing the newly introduced licensing and quota system for importation of ODS. The NOU also embarked on an awareness programme, trained customs officers, and refrigeration technicians and implemented the methyl bromide phase out project as well as the terminal phase-out management plan for CFCs. According to the 2007 country programme report that Kenya submitted to Multilateral Fund Secretariat, the country has surpassed the 85 percent CFC reduction target and it is expected that by continuing with the ongoing activities the country will achieve a 100 percent CFC reduction by 2010.

Plan of action

6. The NOU is a responsible authority for coordination of the implementation of the IS programme and for monitoring of the implementation of CFC terminal phase out plan in the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources. During the second year of phase VI (August 2008-July 2009) the country will endeavour to implement its action plan to ensure sustained compliance with Montreal Protocol. The NOU will continue with the training programme for the technicians in the refrigeration sector. Training of newly recruited and remaining customs officers to support the implementation and enforcement of ODS regulations is expected to go on. The NOU will continue awareness raising programme through mass media, NGOs, workshops, and distribution of awareness materials such as news papers, brochures, pamphlets and others to the industry and other stakeholders.

Kyrgyzstan: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing Agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
Phase I: Jul-2002		133,650
Phase II: Dec-2004		115,830
Phase III: Nov-2006		115,830
Total		365,310
Amount requested for renewal (Phase IV) (US \$):		115,830
Amount recommended for approval for Phase IV (US \$):		115,830
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase IV to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		115,830
Equivalent amount of CFC phase-out due to institutional strengthening Phase IV at US \$12.1/kg (ODP tonnes):		n/a
Date of approval of country programme:		July 2002
ODS consumption reported in country programme (2000) (ODP tonnes):		67.3
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):		
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)		72.8
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)		0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)		0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)		0
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)		14.2
Latest reported ODS consumption (2006) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)		5.3
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)		0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)		0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)		0
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide)		2.7
(f) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)		0.8
Total		8.8
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2007
Amount approved for projects (US \$):		1,642,631
Amount disbursed (as at May 2008) (US \$):		1,243,950
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes):		79.8
ODS phased out (as at May 2008) (ODP tonnes):		76.1

7. Summary of activities and funds approved by the Executive Committee:

Summary of activities		Funds approved (US \$)
(a)	Investment projects:	194,000
(b)	Institutional strengthening:	365,310
(c)	Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,083,321
	Total:	1,642,631

Progress report

8. During phase III Kyrgyzstan has implemented the following activities: support and coordination of actions for final phase-out of ODS, support of licensing system and legislation of ODS including methyl bromide, halons, solvents, organization and carrying out of training, collection, processing and reporting of information about ODS consumption, review of ODS-based equipment and products, implementation of refrigerant management plan, introduction of economic inducements, dissemination of information about new technologies and

replacements of ODS, special annual information campaign devoted to Ozone Day, reporting about implementation of country programme, and information exchange between Government and international organizations. Furthermore, during the year 2007 activities on monitoring and the programme of incentives for end-users continued. Other activities as part of the terminal phase-out management plan were carried out, such as training seminars and workshops, translation of material/ special literature, presentation of metered-dose inhalers project.

Plan of action

9. For phase IV (December 2008 to November 2010) the National Ozone Unit in Kyrgyzstan has the following goals: phase out of CFC consumption by 1 January 2010 as stated in the country programme, implement measures against illegal trade and smuggling of ODS, encourage recovery/recycling and continue training in the refrigeration sector, finalize additional legal and regulatory system to control ODS, training and certification of specialists, raising public awareness by development of educational programmes. The NOU will also continue to implement awareness programmes during this period and ensure the timely submission of reports to the Ozone Secretariat and the Multilateral Fund Secretariat.

Mongolia: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile	
Implementing Agency:	UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):	
Phase I: Jul-1999	66,000
Phase II: Mar-2002	57,200
Phase III: Jul-2004	57,200
Phase IV: Nov-2006	60,000
Total	240,400
Amount requested for renewal (Phase V) (US \$):	60,000
Amount recommended for approval for Phase V (US \$):	60,000
Agency support costs (US \$):	0
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase V to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):	60,000
Equivalent amount of CFC phase-out due to institutional strengthening Phase V at US \$12.1/kg (ODP tonnes):	n/a
Date of approval of country programme:	July 1999
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1998) (ODP tonnes):	21.0
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	10.6
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)	0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	0
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	0
Latest reported ODS consumption (2006) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	2.2
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	0
© Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	0
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	0
(f) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	0.4
Total	2.6
Year of reported country programme implementation data:	2007
Amount approved for projects (US \$):	775,644
Amount disbursed (as at May 2008) (US \$):	747,310

ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes):	11.2
ODS phased out (as at May 2008) (ODP tonnes):	9.2

10. Summary of activities and funds approved by the Executive Committee:

Summary of activities		Funds approved (US \$)
(a)	Investment projects:	205,000
(b)	Institutional strengthening:	240,400
(c)	Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	330,244
Total:		775,644

Progress report

11. In its fourth phase of the IS project, Mongolia continued the implementation of the terminal phase out plan, implemented measures for preventing illegal trade in ODSs, strengthened its legislation on ODS control and import and implemented public awareness activities. Some key achievements include completion of four customs training workshops, and two technicians training workshops, and approval of a ministerial decree to ban the import of CTC/TCA/MB and other ODSs in 11 April 2007. Mongolia also hosted a meeting in June 2007 on "Partnering with private sector for preventing environmental crime Combating Illegal Trade for Compliance with the Montreal Protocol in the Asia Pacific Region" organized by UNEP. The country also organized National Ozone quiz and the winner participated in the first organized Regional Ozone Quiz held in Bangkok in 2007.

Plan of action

12. During the next phase (December 2008-November 2010) the objectives of the NOU are to implement the remaining activities in the TPMP to continue to strengthen national regulations and enforcement for preventing illegal trade of ODSs in 2009-2010; to initiate legislation to support the phase-out of HCFCs for next stage; to continue to raise more public awareness and, to undertake steps to phase-out use of CFC MDIs.

Saint Lucia: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing Agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
	Phase I: Feb-1997	36,580
	Phase II: Mar-2000	24,400
	Phase III: Jul-2002	31,200
	Phase IV: Jul-2004	31,200
	Phase V: Jul-2006	60,000
	Total	183,380
Amount requested for renewal (Phase VI) (US \$):		60,000
Amount recommended for approval for Phase VI (US \$):		60,000
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase VI to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		60,000
Equivalent amount of CFC phase-out due to institutional strengthening Phase VI at US \$12.1/kg (ODP tonnes):		n/a
Date of approval of country programme:		July 1995
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1993) (ODP tonnes):		6.6

Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	8.3
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)	0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	0
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	0
Latest reported ODS consumption (2007) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	0
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	0
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	0
(f) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	0
Total	0
Year of reported country programme implementation data:	2007
Amount approved for projects (US \$):	641,230
Amount disbursed (as at May 2008) (US \$):	483,991
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes):	10.1
ODS phased out (as at May 2008) (ODP tonnes):	-

13. Summary of activities and funds approved by the Executive Committee:

Summary of activities		Funds approved (US \$)
(a)	Investment projects:	156,000
(b)	Institutional strengthening:	183,380
(c)	Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	301,850
	Total:	641,230

Progress report

14. During the period from June 2006 to July 2008, Saint Lucia advanced in the implementation of the institutional strengthening project. In particular, the NOO continued initiating actions to provide a suitable climate in Saint Lucia for the expeditious phase-out of ODS. They also received, collected, analysed and disseminated information on the issues involved in ozone layer protection. During this period, the licensing system was implemented and monitored; import quotas were issued by the Licensing Department of the Ministry of Commerce; and legislation was reviewed to adjust to the accelerated phase out of HCFCs.

Plan of action

15. The planned activities for the next phase, from August 2008 to July 2010, include, the continued monitoring of the implementation of the import/export licensing system, and strengthen measures to address illegal trade. The NOU will also establish an ODS tracking system to support ODS data collection and analysis; continue the implementation of TPMP. Saint Lucia will also start preparing for the development of a HCFC phase-out plan (HPP), to determine Saint Lucia's HCFC consumption and calculate its baseline and will continue with training programmes for refrigeration technicians. Regarding public awareness, activities are planned to raise awareness among the general public as well as among policy and decision makers in order to keep ozone layer protection issues as a priority.

Annex II**VIEWS EXPRESSED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ON RENEWALS
OF INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECTS
SUBMITTED TO THE 55th MEETING****Jamaica**

1. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report submitted with the institutional strengthening project renewal request for Jamaica and notes with appreciation that Jamaica reported Article 7 data to the Ozone Secretariat demonstrating that the Party was in compliance with reduction steps for all controlled substances. The Executive Committee also notes that Jamaica is committed to achieve the total ODS phase-out by the established deadlines, and in the case of methyl bromide probably earlier. With the activities planned for the next phase, the Executive Committee is hopeful that Jamaica will continue phasing-out ODS with outstanding success to meet the 2010 phase-out target.

Kenya

2. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented with the institutional strengthening renewal request for Kenya and notes with appreciation the fact that it has reported 2007 country programme report and its CFC consumption has surpassed the 85 percent CFC reduction, making Kenya compliant with the action plan for CFC phase out compliance. The Executive Committee further noted that Kenya has taken some significant steps to phase out its consumption of ODS in the period covered for its IS project. Specifically in its submission, Kenya reports that it has taken important initiatives, namely the implementation of ODS imports controls through a licensing and quota system, training of customs officers and refrigeration technicians. The Executive Committee greatly appreciates the efforts of Kenya to reduce the consumption of ODSs. The Executive Committee expresses the expectation that, in the next two years, Kenya will continue the implementation of the licensing and quota system, the CFC terminal phase-out plan, phase-out of methyl bromide in flower sector, technical assistance and non-investment programmes with outstanding progress, and sustain and build upon its current levels of reductions in ODS and subsequently achieve zero CFC consumption by 2010.

Kyrgyzstan

3. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report submitted for phase III of the institutional strengthening project in Kyrgyzstan and notes with appreciation that it has reported Article 7 data to the Ozone Secretariat demonstrating that the Party was in compliance with the reduction targets for all controlled substances. The Executive Committee recognizes that there is comprehensive work done in the promotion and coordination of identified actions for ODS phase-out, and notes that Kyrgyzstan is committed to achieve the total ODS phase-out by January 2010 through completion of its projects. With these activities planned for the next phase (IV) the Executive Committee is hopeful that Kyrgyzstan will continue phasing out ODS with outstanding success towards the complete phase out of CFCs in 2010.

Mongolia

4. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report of the institutional strengthening project extension for Mongolia and notes with appreciation that Mongolia has reported data to the Ozone Secretariat indicating that Mongolia is on track to phase-out its CFC consumption. It also notes with appreciation that during this period Mongolia has progressed in the implementation of its TPMP and is in the forefront of discussions to combat illegal trade with its neighbouring countries. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, Mongolia will continue with the implementation of its country programme and activities with outstanding success, in particular, on the implementation TPMP including the phasing out of HCFCs and MDI.

Saint Lucia

5. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report submitted with the institutional strengthening project renewal request for Saint Lucia and notes with appreciation that Saint Lucia reported Article 7 data to the Ozone Secretariat demonstrating that the Party was in compliance with reduction steps for all controlled substances. With the activities planned for the next phase, the Executive Committee is hopeful that Saint Lucia will continue reporting zero consumption of all ODS and will continue achieving its commitments with the Montreal Protocol with outstanding success.

UNEP HPMP preparation cost details

	Activity	Per unit cost	Below 6		6 - 100		101 to 500		501 to 1200	
			#	Cost	#	Cost	#	cost	#	cost
Policy	National expert (US\$ 2,000/w.m.)	2,000	2	4,000	4	8,000	7	14,000	10	20,000
	International expert (US\$15,000/w.m.), incl. international travel	15,000	1	15,000	1	15,000	2	30,000	2	30,000
	Stakeholder consultation workshops (US\$ 25,000/workshop)	25,000	1	25,000	1	25,000	2	50,000	3	75,000
	Sub-total			44,000		48,000		94,000		125,000
National, sectoral and enterprise level data collection	National experts undertaking national, sectoral and enterprise level consumption data (US\$ 2,000/w.m.)	2,000	5	10,000	10	20,000	18	36,000	24	48,000
	Local travel	5,000	2	10,000	3	15,000	4	20,000	6	30,000
	International experts to analyze the data collected (US\$ US\$15,000/w.m.), incl. international travel	15,000	1	15,000	1	15,000	1	15,000	2	30,000
	Sub-total			35,000		50,000		71,000		108,000
Strategy Development	National expert (sectoral) to investigate the availability of alternatives and assist in the development of phase out scenarios (US\$ 2,000/w.m.)	2,000	4	8,000	6	12,000	7	14,000	10	20,000
	International experts (sectoral) advise on the selection of alternatives and develop phase out scenarios (US\$ US\$15,000/w.m.), incl. international travel	15,000	1	15,000	1.00	15,000	2	30,000	3	45,000
	Stakeholder consultation workshops	25,000	1	25,000	1	25,000	2	50,000	3	75,000
	Sub-total			48,000		52,000		94,000		140,000
individual project preparation	National expert to collect all enterprise level baseline data required for project preparation (US\$ 2,000/w.m.)	2,000	2	4,000	4	8,000	12	22,000	14	28,000
	International expert to visit selected enterprises and prepare phase out projects (US\$ US\$15,000/w.m.), incl. international travel	15,000	1	15,000	1	15,000	3	45,000	6	90,000
	Sub-total			19,000		23,000		67,000		118,000
Sub-total for all components				156,000		173,000		326,000		491,000
Management, coordination monitoring of the HPMP preparation	Project coordinator, database creation, telecommunication, office costs, incidentals	20% of overall HPMP cost		31,000		34,600		65,200		98,200
TOTAL Cost of HPMP preparation				179,000		207,600		391,200		589,200

We confirm our analysis that at least below 6 t. HCFC consumption, it's neither possible nor appropriate to differentiate between subcategories of countries. Furthermore we confirm our analysis that without reliable HCFC consumption data for several countries and considering that every country is going to demonstrate positive HCFC consumption as a result of the national survey, the most appropriate categorization of countries at this stage is the previous LVC / medium / large categories.

Based on this analysis we suggest to create only one category of countries with consumption below 6 t.

In addition, needs for individual investment project preparation is difficult to assess upfront for countries with relatively low HCFC consumption before having started the national activities. Therefore, we suggest that instead of creating funding categories for countries with respectively without manufacturing activities, an optional window based on the following table be approved upfront for countries with HCFC consumption up to 100t., which could be used by IAs for individual investment project preparation in case manufacturing activities would be identified during the national survey and in case conversion of these enterprises would be considered the optimal approach for complying with freeze and first reduction step.

	Activity	Per unit cost	Below 6		6 - 100	
			#	Cost	#	Cost
individual investment project preparation	National expert to collect all enterprise level baseline data required for project preparation (US\$ 2,000/w.m.)	2,000	2	4,000	2	4,000
	International expert to visit selected enterprises and prepare phase out projects (US\$ US\$15,000/w.m.), incl. international travel	15,000	1	15,000	2	30,000
	Sub-total			19,000		34,000



**AMENDMENT TO
UNEP'S WORK PROGRAMME
2008**

**Presented to the
55th Meeting of the Executive Committee
of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation
of the Montreal Protocol**

20 June 2008

United Nations Environment Programme

A. INTRODUCTION

1. UNEP's Work Programme 2008 was approved at the 53rd Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol.
2. This document, as submitted for consideration to the 55th meeting of the Executive Committee represents an Amendment to that Work Programme.

B. SUMMARY OF THE WORK PROGRAMME AMENDMENT FOR 2008

3. Consistent with the Business Plan 2008-2010, this Amendment comprises funding requests for
 - Implementation of Terminal Phase-out Management Plans (TPMPs) in **7** countries;
 - Annual tranches of approved TPMPs in **3** countries;
 - Verification report preparation in **1** country;
 - Renewal of support for the implementation of Institutional Strengthening projects in **5** countries;
 - Assistance in preparation of MDI strategies in **2** countries;
 - Preparation of TPMP and CP/NPP in **2** countries;
 - Preparation of national HCFC Phase-out Management Plans in **52** countries.
4. Details of the Work Programme Amendment and the total funding by project groups and the grand total funding requested are presented in Tables 1 and 2.

Table 1. Funding requests for new TPMPs, annual tranches for approved TPMPs, new ISPs, ISP renewals, MDI strategies, and TPMP preparations to be considered at the 55th meeting of the Executive Committee

Country	Project title	Amount, US\$	PSC, US\$	Total requested amount, US\$
TERMINAL PHASE-OUT MANAGEMENT PLANS				
Benin	Terminal phase-out management plan (1 st tranche)	85,000	11,050	96,050
Burundi	Terminal phase-out management plan (1 st tranche)	74,000	9,620	83,620
Central African Republic	Terminal phase-out management plan (1 st tranche)	60,000	7,800	67,800
Guinea	Terminal phase-out management plan (1 st tranche)	74,000	9,620	83,620
Honduras	Terminal phase-out management plan (1 st tranche)	146,000	18,980	164,980
Peru	Terminal phase-out management plan (1 st tranche)	77,500	10,075	87,575
Yemen*	Terminal phase-out management plan (1 st tranche)	675,000	87,750	762,750
<i>Sub-total for new TPMPs</i>		1,191,500	154,895	1,346,395
SECOND TRANCHES FOR APPROVED TPMPs				
Grenada	Terminal phase-out management plan (2 nd tranche)	48,000	6,240	54,240
Kyrgyz Republic	Terminal phase-out management plan (2 nd tranche)	65,100	8,463	73,563
Nepal	Terminal phase-out management plan (2 nd tranche)	35,000	4,550	39,550
<i>Sub-total for annual tranches of approved TPMPs</i>		148,100	19,253	167,353
INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECT RENEWALS				
Jamaica	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase VI)	60,000	NA	60,000
Kenya	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase VI Year 2)	75,833	NA	75,833
Kyrgyz Republic	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase III)	115,830	NA	115,830
Mongolia	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase V)	60,000	NA	60,000

Saint Lucia	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase VI)	60,000	NA	60,000
<i>Sub-total for Institutional Strengthening Project renewals</i>		371,663	N.A.	371,663
MDI STRATEGIES				
Pakistan	Transitional MDI strategy	20,000	2,600	22,600
Sri Lanka	Transitional MDI strategy	30,000	3,900	33,900
<i>Sub-total for MDI Strategies</i>		50,000	6,500	56,500
TERMINAL PHASEOUT MANAGEMENT PLAN PREPARATION, NATIONAL PHASEOUT MANAGEMENT PLANS PREPARATION AND COUNTRY PROGRAMME PREPARATION				
Iraq	Country Programme and National Phase-out Plan preparation	100,000	13,000	113,000
Myanmar	Terminal Phase-out Management Plan preparation	0	0	0
<i>Sub-total for CP/NPP and TPMP preparations</i>		100,000	13,000	113,000
VERIFICATION REPORT				
Kyrgyz Republic	TPMP verification report	20,000	2,600	22,600
<i>Sub-total for Verification reports</i>		20,000	2,600	22,600
Total		1,881,263	22,100	2,077,511

*The values indicated are still pending.

Table 2. Funding requests for HPMPs to be considered at the 55th meeting of the Executive Committee

Country	Project title	Amount, US\$	PSC, US\$	Total requested amount, US\$
HCFC PHASE-OUT MANAGEMENT PLANS (HPMPs)				
Afghanistan	HCFC Phase-out management plan preparation	120,000	15,600	135,600
Antigua and Barbuda	HCFC Phase-out management plan preparation	200,000	26,000	226,000
Bahamas	HCFC Phase-out management plan preparation	200,000	26,000	226,000
Bahrain	HCFC Phase-out management plan preparation	103,000	13,390	116,390
Barbados	HCFC Phase-out management plan preparation	200,000	26,000	226,000
Belize	HCFC Phase-out management plan preparation	200,000	26,000	226,000
Bhutan	HCFC Phase-out management plan preparation	120,000	15,600	135,600
Brunei Darussalam	HCFC Phase-out management plan preparation	80,000	10,400	90,400
Burkina Faso	HCFC Phase-out management plan preparation	200,000	26,000	226,000
Burundi	HCFC Phase-out management plan preparation	200,000	26,000	226,000
Cambodia	HCFC Phase-out management plan preparation	180,000	23,400	203,400
Central African Republic	HCFC Phase-out management plan preparation	200,000	26,000	226,000
Chad	HCFC Phase-out management plan preparation	200,000	26,000	226,000
China	HCFC Phase-out management plan preparation	700,000	91,000	791,000
Comoros	HCFC Phase-out management plan preparation	200,000	26,000	226,000
Congo	HCFC Phase-out management plan preparation	200,000	26,000	226,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	HCFC Phase-out management plan preparation	270,000	35,100	305,100
Djibouti	HCFC Phase-out management plan preparation	200,000	26,000	226,000
Eritrea	HCFC Phase-out management plan preparation	120,000	15,600	135,600
Gabon	HCFC Phase-out management plan preparation	200,000	26,000	226,000
Grenada	HCFC Phase-out management plan preparation	200,000	26,000	226,000
Guyana	HCFC Phase-out management plan preparation	200,000	26,000	226,000
India	HCFC Phase-out management plan preparation	200,000	26,000	226,000
Iran	HCFC Phase-out management plan preparation	80,000	10,400	90,400
Iraq	HCFC Phase-out management plan preparation	453,500	58,955	512,455
Honduras	HCFC Phase-out management plan preparation	120,000	15,600	135,600
Korea, DPR	HCFC Phase-out management plan preparation	80,000	10,400	90,400

Kuwait	HCFC Phase-out management plan preparation	210,000	27,300	237,300
Lao People's Democratic Republic	HCFC Phase-out management plan preparation	200,000	26,000	226,000
Madagascar	HCFC Phase-out management plan preparation	200,000	26,000	226,000
Malawi	HCFC Phase-out management plan preparation	200,000	26,000	226,000
Maldives	HCFC Phase-out management plan preparation	120,000	15,600	135,600
Mali	HCFC Phase-out management plan preparation	200,000	26,000	226,000
Mauritania	HCFC Phase-out management plan preparation	200,000	26,000	226,000
Mongolia	HCFC Phase-out management plan preparation	120,000	15,600	135,600
Mozambique	HCFC Phase-out management plan preparation	120,000	15,600	135,600
Nepal	HCFC Phase-out management plan preparation	120,000	15,600	135,600
Niger	HCFC Phase-out management plan preparation	200,000	26,000	226,000
Oman	HCFC Phase-out management plan preparation	38,500	5,005	43,505
Pakistan	HCFC Phase-out management plan preparation	120,000	15,600	135,600
Paraguay	HCFC Phase-out management plan preparation	120,000	15,600	135,600
Qatar	HCFC Phase-out management plan preparation	43,500	5,655	49,155
Rwanda	HCFC Phase-out management plan preparation	200,000	26,000	226,000
Saint Lucia	HCFC Phase-out management plan preparation	200,000	26,000	226,000
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	HCFC Phase-out management plan preparation	200,000	26,000	226,000
Sao Tome and Principe	HCFC Phase-out management plan preparation	200,000	26,000	226,000
Saudi Arabia	HCFC Phase-out management plan preparation	190,000	24,700	214,700
Sri Lanka	HCFC Phase-out management plan preparation	120,000	15,600	135,600
Suriname	HCFC Phase-out management plan preparation	200,000	26,000	226,000
Yemen	HCFC Phase-out management plan preparation	210,000	27,300	237,300
<i>Sub-total for HCFC Phase-out management plans</i>		<i>9,158,500</i>	<i>1,190,605</i>	<i>10,349,105</i>

Grand total (Tables 1 and 2)	11,039,763	1,212,705	12,426,616
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C. PROJECT CONCEPTS for items to be submitted by UNEP

1 Title:	<i>Implementation of the terminal phase-out management plan in Benin</i>	
Background:	<p>The Republic of Benin ratified the Vienna Convention on the protection of the ozone layer and the Montreal Protocol related to substances that deplete the ozone layer in July 1993. The London and Copenhagen Amendments were ratified in June 2000. The Montreal and Beijing Amendments have been ratified in September 2007. The ratification instrument expected to be deposited in NY by July 2008.</p> <p>UNEP will be the lead implementing agency. UNIDO is the cooperating agency.</p> <p>This project has been included in UNEP's Business Plan for 2008-2010.</p>	
Objectives:	<p>The overall objective is to achieve zero CFC consumption by phasing out the remaining 15 % by 2010.</p>	
Activities:	<p>The following activities are planned under the TPMP component:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training complement for customs officers; - Training and/or complement for refrigeration technicians on alternatives; - Technical assistance component (UNIDO); - Monitoring and reporting assistance for implementation. 	
Description:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Additional customs training: to train about 250 customs officers; - Additional technicians training: to train about 500 technicians on alternatives including HC, demonstration material for HC and tooling; - Reporting and monitoring: this project will fund the monitoring activities of the NOU 	
Time Frame:	<p>TPMP: 36 months (2008 - 2010)</p>	
Cost:	<p>Requested amount (Excluding project support costs)</p>	<p>First tranche: US\$ 85,000 Second tranche: US\$ 65,000</p> <p>Total: US\$: 150,000</p>

2 Title:	<i>Implementation of the terminal phase-out management plan in Burundi</i>	
Background:	<p>The Republic of Burundi ratified the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol in January 1997. The Amendments to the Montreal Protocol were ratified in October 2001.</p> <p>The Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund approved the Country Program of Burundi in November 1998 at its 26th Meeting. The Refrigerant Management Plan (RMP) was approved at the same time as the Country Program.</p> <p>The actual Terminal Phase-out Management Plan (TPMP) for CFCs in Burundi s built upon the progress made to date to reduce CFC consumption in order to ensure complete phase-out by 2010, at the latest. The TPMP includes the following components: (1) Training complement for customs officers; (2) Training for refrigeration technicians on alternatives including HCs, (3) Technical assistance Programme for Retrofitting of Refrigeration and air conditioning (AC) equipment, (4) MDI component, and (5) Monitoring and reporting.</p> <p>The TPMP will be implemented jointly by UNEP and UNIDO. This project has been included in UNEP's 2008-2010 Business Plan</p>	

<i>Objectives:</i>	The overall objective is to achieve zero CFC consumption by phasing out the remaining 15 % by 2010.	
<i>Activities:</i>	The following activities are planned under the TPMP component:	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training complement for customs officers; - Training and/or complement for refrigeration technicians on alternatives including HCs; - Technical assistance Programme for Retrofitting of Refrigeration and AC equipment; - MDI component; - Monitoring and reporting. 	
<i>Description:</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Additional customs training: enable more effective control of the consumption of ODS and will help the country to face the illegal trade of ODS. The trainers trained under the RMP will be helped by UNEP in order to do the training of about 160 customs officers and other enforcement officers over 24 months (about 80 persons per annum). - Additional technicians training in good servicing practices will cover remaining servicing technicians (approximately 600 persons); - Technical assistance programme for retrofitting of refrigeration and AC equipment foresees procurement of spare parts for recovery machines, enabling recovery and re-use of refrigerants during the maintenance on refrigeration and air conditioning equipment. Acquiring spare parts to assist owners of commercial and industrial equipment to retrofit their equipment to alternative refrigerants. - Reporting and monitoring: this project will fund the monitoring activities of the NOU. 	
<i>Time Frame:</i>	TPMP: 36 months (2008 - 2010)	
<i>Cost:</i>	Requested amount (Excluding project support costs)	First tranche: US\$ 74,000 Second tranche: US\$ 41,000 Total: US\$: 115,000

3 Title: *Implementation of the terminal phase-out management plan in Central African Republic*

Background: The Central African Republic has ratified the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol in March 1993; The ratification of the Montreal Protocol Amendments was signed in January 2008. The ratification document should be deposited in NY by July 2008.

The Country Program of the Central African republic was approved in November 1995. The projects proposed in the TPMP are based on the results of the data collection and consultations involving the National Ozone Unit, refrigeration technicians, enforcement officers, end-users and CFC distributors as well as an analysis of the completed projects.

The TPMP will be implemented jointly by UNEP (lead) and France (cooperating).

The project has been included in the UNEP's 2008-2010 Business Plan.

Objectives: The overall objective is to achieve zero CFC consumption by phasing out the remaining 15 % by 2010.

Activities: The project includes the following components: (1) Training for refrigeration technicians on good practices, (2) Training complement for customs officers, (3) Technical assistance for end-users component, and (4) Monitoring and reporting.

Description: - Training for refrigeration technicians on good practices will cover all remaining servicing

- technicians (about 300 persons);
- Training complement for customs officers will target both customs and commerce and enable customs officers and other enforcement officers to follow-up the import/export license delivery and identify the ODS and ODS based equipment;
- Technical assistance end-users programme will provide the country with the opportunity to develop centres facilitating access to alternative technologies, parts and tools; for training of future generations of technicians; and to provide them with the most up to date information on current best practices and alternatives and demonstration equipment on which to practice.
- Monitoring and reporting: This project will fund the monitoring activities of the NOU.

Time Frame: TPMP: 36 months (2008 - 2010)

Cost: Requested amount (Excluding project support costs) **First tranche: US\$ 60,000**
Second tranche: US\$ 45,000

Total: US\$: 105,000

4 Title: *Implementation of the terminal phase-out management plan in the Republic of Guinea*

Background: The Republic of Guinea has ratified the Vienna Convention, the Montreal Protocol and the London Amendment in 1992; and the Copenhagen, Montreal and Beijing Amendments in 2008. The Country Program was approved in January 1995.

The projects proposed in the TPMP are based on the results of the data collection and consultations involving the National Ozone Unit, refrigeration technicians, enforcement officers, end-users and CFC distributors as well as an analysis of the completed projects.

The TPMP will be implemented jointly by UNEP and UNIDO.

The project has been included in the UNEP's 2008-2010 Business Plan.

Objectives: The overall objective is to achieve zero CFC consumption by phasing out the remaining 15 % by 2010.

Activities: The project includes the following components: (1) Training for refrigeration technicians on good practices related to alternatives and starter tool kits (2) Training complement for customs officers and identifiers; (3) Strengthening of a centre of excellence and an incentives program for retrofit and conversion; (4) Monitoring and reporting.

Description:

- Training for refrigeration technicians on good practices related to alternatives and starter tool kits: to train about 500 refrigeration technicians and engineers in good practices in refrigeration and techniques of retrofitting to non-ODS refrigerants.
- Training complement for customs officers and identifiers: it will target 250 officers both (customs and commerce) and enable customs officers and other enforcement officers to follow-up the import/export license delivery and identify the ODS and ODS based equipment;
- Strengthening of a centre of excellence and incentives programme for retrofit and conversion: The purpose of the project is to provide the country with the opportunity to develop excellence centres facilitating access to alternative technologies, parts and tools; for training of future generations of technicians; and to provide them with the most up to date information on current best practices and alternatives and demonstration equipment on which to practice. - Monitoring and reporting: This project will fund the monitoring activities of the NOU.

Time Frame: TPMP: 36 months (2008 - 2010)

Cost: Requested amount (Excluding project support costs) **First tranche: US\$ 74,000**
 Second tranche: US\$ 58,000

Total: US\$: 132,000

5 Title: *Implementation of the terminal phase-out management plan for Honduras*

Background: Honduras ratified the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol in May 1993. It subsequently ratified the London and Copenhagen Amendments in 2000, and the Montreal and Beijing Amendments in 2006.

The projects proposed in the TPMP are based on the results of the data collection and consultations involving the National Ozone Unit, refrigeration technicians, enforcement officers, end-users and CFC distributors as well as an analysis of the completed projects.

UNEP and UNIDO will be the implementing agencies.

This project has been included in UNEP's Business Plan for 2008-2010.

Objectives: The project includes the following components: (1) Training for refrigeration technicians on good practices related to alternatives and starter tool kits (2) Training complement for customs officers and identifiers; (3) Strengthening of a centre of excellence and an incentives program for retrofit and conversion; (4) Monitoring and reporting.

Activities: The following activities are planned under the UNEP's component:

- Strengthening the enforcement and compliance framework through training , review of training curricula and strengthening of training schools
- Establishment of an association of refrigeration technicians
- Training of technicians and strengthening of training schools
- Monitoring, evaluation and reporting mechanism

Description: Training for refrigeration technicians on good practices related to alternatives and starter tool kits: to train about 2,000 refrigeration technicians and engineers in good practices in refrigeration and techniques of retrofitting to non-ODS refrigerants.

- Training complement for customs officers and identifiers: It will enable customs officers and other enforcement officers to follow-up the import/export license delivery and identify the ODS and ODS based equipment;

- Strengthening of a centre of excellence and incentives programme for retrofit and conversion: The purpose of the project is to provide the country with the opportunity to develop excellence centres facilitating access to alternative technologies, parts and tools; for training of future generations of technicians; and to provide them with the most up to date information on current best practices and alternatives and demonstration equipment on which to practice. - Monitoring and reporting: This project will fund the monitoring activities of the NOU.

Time Frame: TPMP: 36 months (2008 - 2010)

Cost: Requested amount (Excluding project support costs) **First tranche: US\$ 146,000**
 Second tranche: US\$ 52,000

Total: US\$ 198,000

Total: US\$ 155,000

7 Title: Implementation of the terminal phase-out management plan in Yemen

Background: Yemen ratified the Vienna Convention in 1996 as well as the Montreal Protocol. It ratified the London and Copenhagen Amendments in 2001. The Beijing Amendment is not ratified yet. The country program was approved in 1999. Yemen is classified as an Article 5 country.

The Terminal Phase-out Management Plan (TPMP) of Yemen is based on the results achieved to date in reducing CFC consumption to bring it below the required 15% limit.

The project includes the following components: (1) Additional training for customs officers, (2) Training of refrigeration technicians in good practices related to alternatives; (3) Technical assistance for the strengthening of an “excellence and referral centre”; Incentives programme for access to spare parts, tooling and, alternative fluids, and storage; (4) Monitoring and reporting. A strategy for MDI is included.

The TPMP will be implemented jointly by UNEP and UNIDO. This project has been included in UNEP’s 2008-2010 Business Plan.

Objectives: The overall objective is to achieve zero CFC consumption by phasing out the remaining 15 % by 2010.

Activities: The following activities are planned under the TPMP component: : (1) Additional training for customs officers, (2) Training of refrigeration technicians in good practices related to alternatives; (3) Technical assistance for the strengthening of an “excellence and referral centre”; Incentives programme for access to spare parts, tooling and, alternative fluids, and storage; (4) Monitoring and reporting.

Description:

- Additional training for customs officers: The training will allow the custom officer to identify, codify and classify ODS and all systems and products that contain them, and supply reliable statistics for notification of data to the National Institute of Statistics. Accordingly there will be an enhanced surveillance of import of ODS and ODS -containing equipment as well as illegal trade. Finally, the country will have more qualified staff to enforce the new regulatory requirements for the control of ODS.

- Training of refrigeration technicians in good practices related to alternatives: The purpose of the project is to train about 1,500 refrigeration technicians in good practices in refrigeration and techniques of retrofitting to non-ODS refrigerants..

- Technical assistance for the strengthening of an “excellence and referral centre”; Incentives programme for access to spare parts, tooling and, alternative fluids, and storage:

- Monitoring and reporting: The TPMP monitoring program will ensure the effectiveness of all the projects proposed within the TPMP through constant monitoring of the performance of individual projects. This project will contribute to the country meeting its phase out schedule by ensuring that the projects are executed on time and the impacts are realized.

Time Frame: TPMP: 36 months (2008 - 2010)

Cost: Requested amount (Excluding project support costs) **First tranche: US\$ 675,000**
Second tranche: US\$ 65,000

Total: US\$: 740,000

8 Title: Requests for renewal of institutional strengthening projects for Jamaica, Kenya, Kyrgyz Republic, Mongolia, and Saint Lucia

Background: Renewals of institutional strengthening projects (ISP) for the above-listed six countries are being requested in line with relevant decisions and guidelines of the Executive Committee.

These projects have been included in the UNEP 2008-2010 Business Plan.

Objectives: To assist the Governments of these Article 5 countries in building and strengthening their capacity for the implementation of the Montreal Protocol and its Amendments.

Description: Individual documents for these projects – the terminal reports and the action plans - have been submitted to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat separately.

Time Frame: 24 months

Per country cost:	Total requested amount	US\$ 371,663
	Jamaica (Phase VI)	US\$ 60,000
	Kenya (Phase VI Year 2)	US\$ 75,833
	Kyrgyz Republic (Phase III)	US\$ 115,830
	Mongolia (Phase V)	US\$ 60,000
	Saint Lucia (Phase VI)	US\$ 60,000

9 Title:	Request for funding for preparation of non-investment component of CFC MDI transition strategy for Pakistan
Background:	In the 54 th Meeting of the Executive Committee, funding was approved for UNDP for preparation of CFC MDI phaseout project for Pakistan. <i>For this, UNDP and UNEP had submitted data required as per decision 51/34 (c) for countries manufacturing CFC MDIs. Justification of the need for CFC MDI phaseout project have been provided during the consultations held prior to and during the 54th Executive Committee Meeting.</i>
Objectives:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Develop non-investment component project activities for implementing CFC MDI phaseout. This would include awareness activities and regulations implementaiton for CFC MDI phaseout. ✓ Hold stakeholder consultations in Pakistan for discussing the proposed activities for CFC MDI phaseout and updating the transition strategy for CFC MDI phaseout based on inputs received during consultation. ✓ Finalise and submit the non-investment component of transition strategy together with the investment component for the consideration of the Executive Committee meeting.
Expected outputs	CFC MDI phaseout – non-investment component activities are identified and submitted for the consideration of the 56 th Executive Committee along with the investment component submitted by UNDP.
Planned activities	The activities that would be undertaken for this would include the following: <i>I. Define information needs in close consultation with NOU, Pakistan and UNDP on</i>

	<p>awareness/capacity building and regulations components for non-investment activities for CFC MDI phaseout in Pakistan. <i>Significant portion of this has been developed by UNEP based on our experiences with other countries in the region (e.g., Bangladesh, Iran, and India) and inputs from consultations during the thematic meetings on CFC MDI phaseout. This would be augmented at this stage.</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Undertake a limited field survey with key target audience on collection of information identified above. This would include (but not limited to) contacting limited number of health centres dealing with asthma and COPD, CFC MDI manufacturing industry and medical practitioners. Inputs from UNDP and industry manufacturing & selling MDIs would also be taken during this survey. 3. Identify possible national institutions which could work in cooperation with the Government of Pakistan on implementation of CFC MDI phaseout project – non-investment components. They would work in close consultation with the project management set-up of UNDP implementing CFC MDI phaseout investment project. 4. Develop a national action plan with projects relating to non-investment component for CFC MDI phaseout. This would be developed in consultation with UNDP and NOU to ensure effective integration with the overall national CFC MDI transition strategy. 5. Incorporate this component into the overall CFC MDI transition plan for Pakistan for which the investment component is under preparation by UNDP. Through consultations at various stages as explained in points 1 to 4, the non-investment project activities will be effectively integrated with the investment activities for CFC MDI phaseout. 6. Hold national stakeholders’ consultation for discussing the CFC MDI phaseout plan (both investment and non-investment) and obtaining inputs on the components of projects proposed in the plan. While investment component related inputs would be addressed by UNDP, non-investment component related inputs would be addressed by UNEP. 7. Finalise and submit the document after due consultation with NOU for consideration of the Executive Committee.
<p><i>Elements of transition strategy</i></p>	<p>(a) Awareness and capacity building activities relating to CFC MDI phaseout</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Awareness workshops at sub-regional level with medical practitioners, nurses and other key stake holders on CFC MDI phaseout and adoption of alternatives. This would be undertaken in cooperation with pharma industry. ➤ Awareness materials development and distribution including pamphlets, education videos on use of CFC free alternatives, posters that can be used in point of sales etc. The focus would be on availability of CFC free technologies and safe use of these alternative technologies. ➤ Education programs and materials that could be integrated into the regular training curriculum for medical practitioners and nurses for use of CFC free alternatives to CFC MDIs. ➤ Periodic information sharing during the next 16-18 months on CFC MDI phaseout with assistance from industry manufacturing CFC MDIs. <p>(b) Implementation of regulations for phasingout CFC based MDIs and adoption of CFC free alternatives.</p> <p><i>Production and imports of CFC MDIs</i></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Regulatory controls on CFCs imported, stored and used for CFC MDIs ➤ Regulations on cessation of manufacturing CFC based MDIs ➤ Regulations relating to ban on imports of CFC based MDIs <p>Registration of MDIs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Deregistration of CFC based MDIs by formulation ➤ Registration (fast-track) of CFC free alternatives to CFC based MDIs by formulation <p>Sales of MDIs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ban on storage and sale of CFC based MDIs – Public Health, Pharmacies etc. ➤ Fiscal incentives, wherever feasible, on adoption of CFC free alternatives. <p>These regulations need to be developed in close consultations with health regulatory authorities, pharma industry and other institutions associated with asthma and COPD.</p>
<i>Other non-investment elements</i>	<p>Periodic updates on status of implementation of CFC MDI phaseout project activities should be provided to the health regulatory authorities and implementation partner for awareness activities by the National Ozone Unit so that necessary actions can be taken by them for ensuring smooth transition. Coordination between NOU, health / drug regulatory authorities and awareness implementation agencies is key to achieve smooth transition to CFC MDI phaseout in Pakistan.</p>
<i>Cost:</i>	US\$ 20,000

10 Title:	Request for funding for preparation of CFC MDI transition strategy for Sri Lanka
<i>Background:</i>	<p>Sri Lanka has significant use of CFC based MDIs. This use is also seeing high growth like other countries in the region. Sri Lanka is import dependent for MDIs. The country has identified need for assistance for managing transition to CFC free alternatives to CFC MDIs in a cost effective manner so that patient's health is not adversely affected.</p>
<i>Objectives:</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Develop transition strategy for Sri Lanka for seamless CFC MDI phase-out. This would include awareness activities and regulations implementation for CFC MDI phase-out. ✓ Hold stakeholder consultations in Sri Lanka for discussing the proposed activities for CFC MDI phase-out and updating the transition strategy for CFC MDI phase-out based on inputs received during consultation. ✓ Finalise and submit the transition strategy for the consideration of the Executive Committee meeting.
<i>Activities:</i>	<p>The activities that would be undertaken for this would include the following. It must be noted that the activities covered under the project will cover preparation of the CFC MDI transition strategy and submission of the same to the Executive Committee for additional resource support.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Define information needs in close consultation with NOU, Sri Lanka and Health Authorities on awareness/capacity building and regulations components for CFC MDI phase-out in Sri Lanka. 2. Undertake a limited field survey with key target audience on collection of information identified above. This would include (but not limited to) contacting limited number of

	<p>health centres dealing with asthma and COPD, CFC MDI traders/importers and medical practitioners.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Identify possible national institutions which could work in cooperation with the Government of Sri Lanka on implementation of CFC MDI phase-out activities. 4. Develop a National transition strategy for CFC MDI phase-out keeping in mind the local market situation and expected evolution. 5. Hold national stakeholders' consultation for discussing the CFC MDI phase-out transition strategy and obtaining inputs on the components of the strategy. 6. Finalise and submit the transition strategy document after due consultation with NOU for consideration of the Executive Committee for additional resource support for implementation.
<i>Description:</i>	Annex 1 to this document presents the details of the justification for preparation of CFC MDI transition strategy for Sri Lanka. The details of the information needs as per decision 51/34 d (applicable for MDI importing countries) is attached separately.
<i>Time Frame:</i>	Activities to be completed – July – December 2008
<i>Cost:</i>	USD 30,000

11 Title: Iraq: Preparation of Country Programme and National Phase-out Plan

Background: Iraq government recently decided to ratify the Vienna Convention, Montreal Protocol and its amendments and is about to deposit the ratification documents to the Legal Office of the United Nations Secretariat.

The preparation of the CP.NPP will be carried out in a very exceptional situation where the country needs to comply with the 2010 control measures, which is 18 months from now, and due to the political and security consideration within the country which will not enable any agency or international expert to work inside the country directly. There will be a need to quickly build national capacities through training several national experts outside Iraq, consequently they will be able to assess the consuming sectors and compile required data afterwards. Therefore, the funding requested for the preparation of the CP.NPP of Iraq is higher than the level usually approved for such projects.

This situation will generate exceptionally high preparation costs, even if all efforts have been made for reducing them as much as possible.

Objectives: The preparation of CP.NPP of Iraq aims at enabling Iraq to catch with the international efforts to phase out ODS listed in Annexes A & B within the control measures set by the Montreal Protocol.

Implementing Agency(s): UNEP in cooperation with UNIDO

Time Frame: 2008-2009

Cost: US\$ 100,000 (Excluding Agency support costs)

<i>Project Milestones:</i>	Task	Number of months after project
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	approval
Training national expert	3-4
Conducting surveys	4-6
Compiling information and first draft of the project document	1-2
Review the project document	1-2

14 Title:	<i>Preparation of a terminal phase-out management plan (TPMP) in Myanmar</i>
Background:	<p>Myanmar Refrigerant Management Plan was submitted to the 45th meeting of the Executive Committee in April 2005. Three of the nine components of the RMP were approved as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Preparation of Ozone Regulations for Control of Ozone Depleting Substances (MYA/REF/45/TAS/05) US\$ 13,000 2. Monitoring Implementation of the RMP (MYA/REF/45/TAS/06) US\$22,000 3. Establishing conversion practice of domestic refrigerators (MYA/REF/45/TAS/07) US\$80,000 <p>The remaining components were deferred as the Executive Committee would like Myanmar to set-up a legislative and enforcement system prior to the implementation of RMP to ensure sustainability. Myanmar has recently signed the MOU to start the process of establishing the licensing system within 2008 (prior target before Cyclone Nargis hit Myanmar).</p>
Objectives:	To develop a terminal phase-out management plan for Myanmar
Activities:	<p>The activities would include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Establishment of SSA/ MOU ➤ Mission(s) ➤ Drafting proposals ➤ Monitoring ➤ Submission of TPMPs
Time Frame:	Activities to be completed – July 2008 – December 2008
Cost:	No additional funding will be requested from the Multilateral Fund. Left over funds from the project preparation funds for RMP would be used here.

15 Title:	<i>Development of HCFC Phase-out Management Plans for 52 countries**</i>
Background:	<p>These proposed HCFC Phase-out Management Plans development follow the recent decision (XIX/6) taken at the 19th Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol in September 2007 on the accelerated phase-out of HCFCs, and the decisions taken by the Multilateral Fund's Executive Committee at its 53rd and 54th meetings.</p> <p>The development of these plans are to assist 52 Article 5 Parties in preparing their phase-out management plans for an accelerated HCFC phase-out, including the priority of conducting surveys to improve reliability in establishing their baseline data on HCFCs.</p> <p>In 27 LVC countries UNEP will be only Implementing Agency, while in other 25 cases, UNEP will be collaborating with either UNIDO or UNDP as the lead or cooperating agency.</p> <p>These projects have been included in UNEP's and in the respective cooperating agencies'</p>

	<p>2008-2010 Business Plans.</p> <p>UNEP continues to believe that at HPMP preparation level the categories of LVCs and non LVCs is the most appropriate for calculating the costs. However, after consultation with other Implementing Agencies, we have applied the categories used by TEAP in their report. Though we have applied the same cost for every countries with less than 6 tonnes consumption.</p> <p>We have applied the following funding levels:</p> <table data-bbox="511 514 1445 724"> <tr> <td>Countries with up to 6 t. consumption (UNEP only):</td> <td>US\$ 200,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Countries with up to 6 t. consumption (UNEP as lead agency):</td> <td>US\$ 120,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Countries with up to 6 t. consumption (UNEP as cooperating agency):</td> <td>US\$ 80,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Countries with 6 to 100 t. consumption (UNEP lead agency)</td> <td>US\$ 180,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Countries with 6 to 100 t. consumption (UNEP as cooperating agency):</td> <td>US\$90,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>India (UNEP as cooperating agency):</td> <td>US\$ 200,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>China (UNEP as cooperating agency)</td> <td>US\$700,000</td> </tr> </table> <p>For the countries in the West Asia region individual cost distribution have been agreed upon with the second Agency. For China and India similarly specific cost distribution has been agreed with the other Agencies.</p> <p>This funding would cover activities described in the corresponding section here below.</p>	Countries with up to 6 t. consumption (UNEP only):	US\$ 200,000	Countries with up to 6 t. consumption (UNEP as lead agency):	US\$ 120,000	Countries with up to 6 t. consumption (UNEP as cooperating agency):	US\$ 80,000	Countries with 6 to 100 t. consumption (UNEP lead agency)	US\$ 180,000	Countries with 6 to 100 t. consumption (UNEP as cooperating agency):	US\$90,000	India (UNEP as cooperating agency):	US\$ 200,000	China (UNEP as cooperating agency)	US\$700,000
Countries with up to 6 t. consumption (UNEP only):	US\$ 200,000														
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India (UNEP as cooperating agency):	US\$ 200,000														
China (UNEP as cooperating agency)	US\$700,000														
<p><i>Objectives:</i></p>	<p>The management plans will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide practical guidance to countries • Maximize local ownership of the process and outcome • Reflect inputs of the NOUs and other national HCFC stakeholders • Reflect prior experience with CFC methodology • Identify HCFC consumption in the different sectors to prepare for the technical and financial assistance required • Provide technical and economic information to facilitate environmentally sound and cost effective HCFC phase out to ensure that the best available and environmentally-safe substitutes and related technologies are adopted 														
<p><i>Activities:</i></p>	<p>The following activities will be considered within the development of HCFC Management Plans:</p> <p>Kick-off stakeholder workshop</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Venue ➤ Travel and DSA <p>Policy/legislative/regulatory and institutional framework</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ National legal adviser ➤ Public awareness ➤ Design and follow up activities <p>Data collection and surveys (consumption sector)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ National expert ➤ Local travel and DSA ➤ International expert ➤ Mission <p>Strategy and plan for the implementation of HPMPs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ International expert ➤ Mission <p>Economic simulation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ International expert <p>Project coordination and management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Analysis of information and establishing database 														

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ National team leader ➤ Local travel and DSA ➤ Communication, printing, translation, etc <p>HPMP finalization workshop</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Venue ➤ Travel and DSA <p>The difference of costs between lead and cooperating IA is justified by the specific activities as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draw up the modality, organizational structure and time schedule of the preparation of HPMP. • Assist the Country in developing a consistent long-term strategy that provides an overall direction and includes a list of critical actions and performance indicators to achieve the HCFC phase-out targets. • Provide assistance in formulation of policy, capacity building and management issues. • Support and advise the country in collection, compilation and analysis of data related to national level HCFC consumption; • Assist in the selection of alternative substances, technologies and modalities of technology transfer as required. • Coordinate and facilitate the enterprise and sectoral level data collection, • Assist the country in designing a comprehensive monitoring system controlling the functioning of the licensing system. • Organize stakeholder consultation meetings and ensure the participation of all stakeholders • Carry out required supervision missions • Based on the inputs from the cooperating agencies and the national stakeholders prepare and discuss and agree upon with the stakeholders on the draft and the final versions of the HPMP to be submitted to the Executive Committee • Submit the HPMP to the ExCom, lead the discussions with the Secretariat and ExCom, provide clarification, undertake modifications etc.
<i>Time Frame:</i>	12 months
<i>Cost:</i>	Total requested amount: (Excluding project support costs) US\$ 9,318,500

****The requested amounts have been coordinated with other Implementing Agencies and represent only UNEP's share in the HPMP development costs.***

***** All corresponding request letters have been transmitted to the Fund Secretariat.***

Summary sheet for Pakistan CFC MDI phaseout – non-investment component

<i>Title:</i>	<i>Request for funding for preparation of non-investment component of CFC MDI transition strategy for Pakistan</i>
<i>Background:</i>	<p>In the 54th Meeting of the Executive Committee, funding was approved for UNDP for preparation of CFC MDI phaseout project for Pakistan.</p> <p><i>For this, UNDP and UNEP had submitted data required as per decision 51/34 (c) for countries manufacturing CFC MDIs. Justification of the need for CFC MDI phaseout project have been provided during the consultations held prior to and during the 54th Executive Committee Meeting.</i></p>
<i>Objectives:</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Develop non-investment component project activities for implementing CFC MDI phaseout. This would include awareness activities and regulations implementaiton for CFC MDI phaseout. ✓ Hold stakeholder consultations in Pakistan for discussing the proposed activities for CFC MDI phaseout and updating the transition strategy for CFC MDI phaseout based on inputs received during consultation. ✓ Finalise and submit the non-investment component of transition strategy together with the investment component for the consideration of the Executive Committee meeting.
<i>Expected outputs</i>	CFC MDI phaseout – non-investment component activities are identified and submitted for the consideration of the 56 th Executive Committee along with the investment component submitted by UNDP.
<i>Planned activities</i>	<p>The activities that would be undertaken for this would include the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Define information needs in close consultation with NOU, Pakistan and UNDP on awareness/capacity building and regulations components for non-investment activities for CFC MDI phaseout in Pakistan. <i>Significant portion of this has been developed by UNEP based on our experiences with other countries in the region (e.g., Bangladesh, Iran, and India) and inputs from consultations during the thematic meetings on CFC MDI phaseout. This would be augmented at this stage.</i> 2. Undertake a limited field survey with key target audience on collection of information identified above. This would include (but not limited to) contacting limited number of health centres dealing with asthma and COPD, CFC MDI manufacturing industry and medical practitioners. Inputs from UNDP and industry manufacturing & selling MDIs would also be taken during this survey.

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Identify possible national institutions which could work in cooperation with the Government of Pakistan on implementation of CFC MDI phaseout project – non-investment components. They would work in close consultation with the project management set-up of UNDP implementing CFC MDI phaseout investment project. 4. Develop a national action plan with projects relating to non-investment component for CFC MDI phaseout. This would be developed in consultation with UNDP and NOU to ensure effective integration with the overall national CFC MDI transition strategy. 5. Incorporate this component into the overall CFC MDI transition plan for Pakistan for which the investment component is under preparation by UNDP. Through consultations at various stages as explained in points 1 to 4, the non-investment project activities will be effectively integrated with the investment activities for CFC MDI phaseout. 6. Hold national stakeholders’ consultation for discussing the CFC MDI phaseout plan (both investment and non-investment) and obtaining inputs on the components of projects proposed in the plan. While investment component related inputs would be addressed by UNDP, non-investment component related inputs would be addressed by UNEP. 7. Finalise and submit the document after due consultation with NOU for consideration of the Executive Committee.
<p><i>Elements of transition strategy</i></p>	<p>(a) Awareness and capacity building activities relating to CFC MDI phaseout</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Awareness workshops at sub-regional level with medical practitioners, nurses and other key stake holders on CFC MDI phaseout and adoption of alternatives. This would be undertaken in cooperation with pharma industry. ➤ Awareness materials development and distribution including pamphlets, education videos on use of CFC free alternatives, posters that can be used in point of sales etc. The focus would be on availability of CFC free technologies and safe use of these alternative technologies. ➤ Education programs and materials that could be integrated into the regular training curriculum for medical practitioners and nurses for use of CFC free alternatives to CFC MDIs. ➤ Periodic information sharing during the next 16-18 months on CFC

	<p>MDI phaseout with assistance from industry manufacturing CFC MDIs.</p> <p>(b) Implementation of regulations for phasingout CFC based MDIs and adoption of CFC free alternatives.</p> <p><i>Production and imports of CFC MDIs</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Regulatory controls on CFCs imported, stored and used for CFC MDIs ➤ Regulations on cessation of manufacturing CFC based MDIs ➤ Regulations relating to ban on imports of CFC based MDIs <p><i>Registration of MDIs</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Deregistration of CFC based MDIs by formulation ➤ Registration (fast-track) of CFC free alternatives to CFC based MDIs by formulation <p><i>Sales of MDIs</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ban on storage and sale of CFC based MDIs – Public Health, Pharmacies etc. ➤ Fiscal incentives, wherever feasible, on adoption of CFC free alternatives. <p>These regulations need to be developed in close consultations with health regulatory authorities, pharma industry and other institutions associated with asthma and COPD.</p>
<p><i>Other non-investment elements</i></p>	<p>Periodic updates on status of implementation of CFC MDI phaseout project activities should be provided to the health regulatory authorities and implementation partner for awareness activities by the National Ozone Unit so that necessary actions can be taken by them for ensuring smooth transition. Coordination between NOU, health / drug regulatory authorities and awareness implementation agencies is key to achieve smooth transition to CFC MDI phaseout in Pakistan.</p>

Budget break-down

Activities	Costs in USD
National consultant for non-investment component preparation and submission	13,000
Travel and organisation support	2,000
National consultation workshop	5,000
Total	20,000

Justification note – need for CFC MDI phaseout non-investment activities

1. Pakistan is one of the five countries with CFC MDI manufacturing industries in South Asia region. Their CFC consumption in MDI manufacturing is about 85 tons. In Pakistan, there are two manufacturing enterprises producing CFC MDIs namely Glaxo Smithkline and Mector. Besides domestic production, CFC MDIs are also imported into Pakistan from China and other countries.
2. Funding for project preparation for phasing out manufacturing CFC MDIs in Pakistan was approved in the 54th Excom with UNDP as the implementing agency. The Executive Committee decided that UNEP should maintain the activities relating to MDIs in light of decision 54/5(d).
3. Survey reports indicate that about 6.5% (about 10 million people) of the population is affected by asthma in Pakistan. The country is also experiencing significant increase in consumption of MDIs. The primary reason for this is high incidence of respiratory diseases and greater effectiveness of MDIs in providing relief to patients. With the need for fast-track adoption of this technology change to CFC free alternatives, there is a need for the Government to prepare a plan for regulations related and awareness related interventions to facilitate CFC MDI phaseout and adoption of CFC free alternatives.
4. Regulations need to be designed to control and phase out CFC MDI use and adopt CFC free alternatives in a fast track manner. As Pakistan is a producer of CFC MDIs, regulations should also cover procurement, storage and disposal (if required) of CFCs for MDI manufacturing also. During consultations held with Drug Controller office in Pakistan, this point was emphasised. These regulations need to be finalised in consultation with stakeholders and timed so that the phaseout of domestic industry is implemented in a cost effective manner and the industry is compliant with the relevant regulatory aspects prescribed for CFC MDI phaseout.
5. Awareness activities are essential for ensuring smooth transition to CFC free alternatives from CFC MDIs (which are in very high use in the country) and ensuring that CFC free alternatives are used in an effective manner. Government participation is imperative to ensure that the credibility of messages sent to the general public and target respondents (e.g., medical practitioners, respiratory disease treatment centres etc.) on phaseout is high. This will also enable better outreach of the message from the Government to different parts of the geographically distributed country. This was also highlighted during our consultations held during the thematic meeting on CFC MDI phaseout, in Langkawi, Malaysia in May 2008, with the Pakistan delegation. Preparation of awareness activities related plan would need field consultations with key stakeholders and data collection on prevalent situation in Pakistan – both from primary and secondary research. Some of the actions to be implemented include sub-regional/zonal level awareness activities¹, education

¹ There are six provinces / territories in Pakistan. Programs need to be designed for outreach to all these locations.

- programs targeted at doctors (who prescribed medicines), nurses in hospitals etc., and electronic media based awareness tools on effective use of non-CFC based alternatives.²
6. These two elements have to be strongly linked with the investment project activities so that the timing and activities are supportive in nature with CFC MDI manufacturing phaseout. Design of this non-investment activities will also identify industry role in the non-investment activities and facilitate their participation in the awareness and regulations implementation related activities.
 7. Currently, the national phaseout activities and the funds approved in the 54th Excom for CFC MDI phaseout project implementation are not adequately addressing these non-investment components highlighted above. The latter focuses on project preparation for CFC MDI manufacturing industries and related project management issues. Therefore, assistance is necessary for Government of Pakistan to prepare non-investment strategy for CFC MDI phaseout. Similar assistance provided for Government of Bangladesh (funds were approved in the 50th Excom) helped in preparation of non-investment activities strongly linked CFC MDI phaseout investment activities.

² *Similar activities have been designed and are being implemented in Bangladesh and Iran.*

**ANNEX ...
MDI TRANSITION STRATEGY SRI LANKA
PROJECT COVER SHEET**

COUNTRY: SRI LANKA	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY: UNEP
PROJECT NAME	MDI Transition Strategy
PROJECT IN CURRENT BUSINESS PLAN	YES – IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITIES
SECTOR COVERED	MDI
PROJECT IMPACT	0.0 ODP tons
PROJECT DURATION	16 months
TOTAL PROJECT COST	US\$ 30,000
LOCAL OWNERSHIP	100 %
EXPORT COMPONENT	N/A
REQUESTED GRANT	US\$ 30,000
COST-EFFECTIVENESS	Not Applicable – TAS
AGENCY SUPPORT COSTS	3,900
STATUS OF COUNTERPART FUNDING	N/A
NAT. COORDINATING AGENCY	National Ozone Unit, Sri Lanka
PROJECT MONITORING MILESTONES INCLUDED	Included in Document
BENEFICIARY ENTERPRISE	Not Applicable

PROJECT SUMMARY

Through this Technical Assistance approved by the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol, UNEP aims to assist the Government of Sri Lanka to implement this project in MDI sector in order to develop a sound MDI transition strategy.

Submission background

Sri Lanka has been implementing ODS phaseout activities under Montreal Protocol for the last 15 years. To achieve complete CFC consumption phaseout, a National Compliance Action Plan (NCAP) of Sri Lanka was approved in the 42nd Meeting of the Executive Committee. NCAP does not cover CFC MDI phaseout as there is no CFC consumption in Sri Lanka for MDI manufacturing.

Government of Sri Lanka has identified provision of cost-effective health services to its citizens as one of its national priorities. Availability of affordable MDIs, thus, forms one of the key aspects that need to be addressed by the Government for providing cost-effective health services.

The MDI transition strategy for Sri Lanka is also prepared taking into account the MTOC Assessment Report 2006 (published in March 2007) which emphasizes the following:

“There is an urgent need for all Article 5(1) countries that have not already done so to develop effective national transition strategies in accordance with Decision XII/2. MTOC strongly recommends that these activities be made a priority to ensure a smooth transition to CFC-free alternatives by about 2010. Countries will need to set an end-date for transition that accounts for the Montreal Protocol phase-out schedule.”

The following are the main reasons to have the MDI transition strategy for Sri Lanka:

- Ensure systematic transition to CFC free alternatives from CFC MDIs keeping in mind affordability and availability of such products. Sustainable availability and use of these alternatives to CFC MDIs is critical for undisturbed treatment for respiratory disease patients in the country.
- Facilitate the transition to new products by providing adequate support for awareness and capacity building of local stakeholders (e.g., medical practitioners, nurses etc.). This would ensure acceptance of the alternative products (in some cases they will be HFA MDI and in others DPI) by the patients and by the doctors.
- Strengthen regulations in Sri Lanka for achieving CFC MDI phaseout and adoption of CFC free alternatives.

Part I. Situation analysis

1. Asthma statistics and economic situation

In general, the trends of both CFC MDIs and CFC free alternatives to CFC MDIs are increasing over time. Currently available data indicates that the consumption of these products has increased from about 1 million units in 2005 to about 1.5 million units in 2007.

Respiratory health care in Sri Lanka is addressed by both Government and private sector hospitals which have separate units to cater to patients suffering from respiratory diseases. According to research studies on health sector conducted in Sri Lanka and Asthma Council of Sri Lanka:

- ✓ 5-6% of the total population of Sri Lanka is affected by Asthma and Respiratory diseases. This translates to about 1.2 million patients.
- ✓ 60% of the patients who visit clinics are suffering from asthma. In addition to these clinics, chest physicians visit rural hospitals regularly to treat asthma patients. The patients are issued drugs prescribed by physicians from the hospital itself.

Conclusions:

- Number of asthma and other respiratory disease cases is steadily growing.
- Geographic distribution of asthma and COPD needs to be ascertained along with the distribution of treatment support available.

2. National legislation

Sri Lanka does not produce ODS and ODS-containing products in MDI sector. All these products are imported.

Imports of all pharmaceutical products to the country are controlled by the Act passed in parliament and the relevant regulations were gazetted in 1986. Cosmetic Devices and Drug Authority (CDDA) has been established to implement those regulations and they control registration and importation of pharmaceutical products. Under these regulations it is essential the importer to register with CDDA and obtain import license for importation.

The CDDA has taken a decision as a principle to prohibit new registration of CFC based MDIs but so far no such a regulation put in place on this matter.

These regulations do not have provisions to remove CFC MDI supply and use in the market. Further, incentives for adopting CFC free alternatives to CFC MDIs are also not available in the country.

Conclusions:

- Specific regulations which would control the use of CFC MDI coupled with incentives for adopting CFC free alternatives to CFC MDIs need to be incorporated in the regulations.

3. Supply of anti-asthma/COPD inhalers and other medical products

CFC based MDIs as well as CFC free alternatives are being imported into Sri Lanka. They are being imported from countries like India, China, Bangladesh, UK, France and Australia. The importers work through local agents for distribution of their products.

The situation on the supply of MDIs and their CFC free equivalents are given below:

- CFC MDIs, HFA MDIs and DPIs are present on the market;
- Market share for CFC free alternatives to CFC MDIs and DPIs is about 17% and 58%, respectively.
- CFC MDIs are still seeing high growth of more than 20% per annum and hence, their relative market share is increasing;
- CFC free MDIs and DPIs are also sold in the market and are experiencing high growth (more than 20%).

Imports from India constitute more than 80% of the total CFC MDI imports. Imports of alternatives are mainly from Europe – mainly France and Netherlands.

Conclusions:

- Imports of CFC MDIs are still high in the market. No import controls exist for CFC MDIs.
- Significant quantities of CFC free alternatives are imported from European market. High prices of these MDIs
- No steps have been taken for reducing supply and use of CFC MDIs.

3. Price dynamics for anti-asthma medical products

Price of CFC free MDIs is about 33% higher than CFC MDIs. In general the prices of the CFC free alternatives are relatively high compared to CFC based products. For instance, salbutamol (CFC based) price is about 1.5 times the price of non-CFC based formulation. The average price of non-CFC based MDIs and DPIs is also higher than their respective CFC based formulations.

Further, in Sri Lanka, the consumers look for low price products most of the time, except when doctors prescribe and instruct to take a particular medicine. Patients also use to take drugs where they familiar and reluctant to buy new products.

Conclusions:

- Prescriptive practices would be a key driver to encourage customers in adopting CFC free alternatives and improving their confidence in effectiveness of usage of CFC free alternatives.
- If possible, opportunities of favorable price structure for CFC free alternatives will be examined.

4. Institutional capacity to control the transition

National Ozone Unit of Sri Lanka is responsible for implementing Montreal Protocol activities in the country. They play a facilitative role in project implementation including CFC MDI phaseout.

Drug regulatory authorities control registration and use of drugs including MDIs. They are the nodal agency for approving drugs that are used for treating various diseases in the country. Deregistration of CFC MDIs and registration of CFC free alternatives to CFC MDIs are undertaken and monitored by these authorities.

Local medical centres and community hospitals provide treatment to patients. They need to be aware of the technology transition from CFC MDIs and effective use of CFC free alternatives to CFC MDIs.

Conclusions:

- Health authorities and National Ozone Unit need to work together to ensure timely implementation of regulations banning use of CFC MDIs (through deregistration of CFC MDIs etc.) and promoting CFC free alternatives.
- Outreach and capacity building programs to local medical centres and community hospitals are necessary to promote and expeditiously adopt CFC free alternatives.

Part II. MDI transition strategy

The national strategy on replacement of CFC-based MDI with alternatives should include the following:

- Analysis of current MDI market consumption, supply sources and future trends including geographic distribution;
- Consultations with the importers, medical practitioners and other stakeholders on key issues to be addressed for CFC MDI phaseout and fast track adoption of alternatives;
- Development of awareness and education program for fast track adoption of alternatives to CFC MDIs;
- Development and implementation of regulatory interventions for ban on imports and sale of CFC MDIs and fast track adoption of CFC free alternatives;
- Development of an implementation plan for smooth shift towards alternatives to CFC MDIs;

These actions would be firmed up through a national consultation process and would be implemented in close coordination with pharma industry involved in MDI sales.

Budget for actions

Table: Planned expenditures

Description	US\$
National Consultant in MDIs (regulations development and project implementation support)	5,000
Awareness and capacity building activities including printing, distribution etc.	15,000
Workshop and consultations with importers of MDIs / alternatives	10,000
Total	30,000

Monitoring Milestones

TASK	MONTH
(a) Project agreements signed	1
(b) Strategy implementation consultations	2
(c) Consultant contracts and national implementation partner contracts awarded	4
(d) Awareness and capacity building activities implemented	10
(e) Regulatory interventions implemented	14
(f) Project implementation report completed	16