



联合国



环境规划署

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执行蒙特利尔议定书
多边基金执行委员会
第五十五次会议
2008年7月14日至18日，曼谷

环境规划署 2008 年工作方案的修正

基金秘书处的评论和建议

1. 环境规划署请求执行委员会核准其 2008 年工作方案的修正所需经费 11,039,763 美元，外加机构支助费用 1,386,853 美元。
2. 环境规划署在其工作方案的修正中所拟议的活动列于下文表 1：

表 1：环境规划署的工作方案修正案

| 国家 | 活动/项目 | 所需金额 (美元) | 建议金额 (美元) |
|------------------------|---------------------|--------------|--------------|
| A 部分：建议一揽子核准的活动 | | | |
| A1. 延长体制建设项目： | | | |
| 牙买加 | 延长体制建设项目（第六阶段） | 60,000 | 60,000 |
| 肯尼亚 | 延长体制建设项目（第六阶段第 2 年） | 75,833 | 75,833 |
| 吉尔吉斯斯坦 | 延长体制建设项目（第三阶段） | 115,830 | 115,830 |
| 蒙古 | 延长体制建设项目（第五阶段） | 60,000 | 60,000 |
| 圣卢西亚 | 延长体制建设项目（第六阶段） | 60,000 | 60,000 |
| 体制建设项目小计： | | 371,663 | 371,663 |
| A2. 最终淘汰管理计划审计： | | | |
| 吉尔吉斯斯坦 | 最终淘汰管理计划核查报告 | 20,000 | 20,000 |
| 核查报告小计： | | 20,000 | 20,000 |
| B 部分：建议供个别审议的活动 | | | |
| B1. 氟氯烃淘汰计划： | | | |
| 阿富汗 | 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制 | 120,000 | |
| 安提瓜和巴布达 | 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制 | 200,000 | |
| 巴哈马 | 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制 | 200,000 | |
| 巴林 | 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制 | 103,000 | |
| 巴巴多斯 | 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制 | 200,000 | |
| 伯利兹 | 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制 | 200,000 | |
| 不丹 | 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制 | 120,000 | |
| 文莱达鲁萨兰国 | 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制 | 80,000 | |
| 布基纳法索 | 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制 | 200,000 | |
| 布隆迪 | 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制 | 200,000 | |
| 柬埔寨 | 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制 | 180,000 | |
| 中非共和国 | 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制 | 200,000 | |
| 乍得 | 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制 | 200,000 | |
| 中国 | 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制 | 700,000 | |

| | | | |
|------------|-------------|---------|--|
| 科摩罗 | 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制 | 200,000 | |
| 刚果共和国 | 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制 | 200,000 | |
| 刚果民主共和国 | 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制 | 270,000 | |
| 吉布提 | 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制 | 200,000 | |
| 厄立特里亚 | 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制 | 120,000 | |
| 加蓬 | 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制 | 200,000 | |
| 格林纳达 | 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制 | 200,000 | |
| 圭亚那 | 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制 | 200,000 | |
| 洪都拉斯 | 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制 | 120,000 | |
| 印度 | 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制 | 200,000 | |
| 伊朗伊斯兰共和国 | 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制 | 80,000 | |
| 伊拉克 | 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制 | 453,500 | |
| 大韩民国 | 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制 | 80,000 | |
| 科威特 | 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制 | 210,000 | |
| 老挝人民民主共和国 | 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制 | 200,000 | |
| 马达加斯加 | 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制 | 200,000 | |
| 马拉维 | 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制 | 200,000 | |
| 马尔代夫 | 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制 | 120,000 | |
| 马里 | 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制 | 200,000 | |
| 毛里塔尼亚 | 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制 | 200,000 | |
| 蒙古 | 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制 | 120,000 | |
| 莫桑比克 | 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制 | 120,000 | |
| 尼泊尔 | 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制 | 120,000 | |
| 尼日尔 | 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制 | 200,000 | |
| 阿曼 | 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制 | 38,500 | |
| 巴基斯坦 | 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制 | 120,000 | |
| 巴拉圭 | 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制 | 120,000 | |
| 卡塔尔 | 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制 | 43,500 | |
| 卢旺达 | 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制 | 200,000 | |
| 圣卢西亚 | 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制 | 200,000 | |
| 圣文森特和格林纳丁斯 | 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制 | 200,000 | |
| 圣多美和普林西比 | 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制 | 200,000 | |
| 沙特阿拉伯 | 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制 | 190,000 | |
| 斯里兰卡 | 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制 | 120,000 | |
| 苏里南 | 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制 | 200,000 | |
| 也门 | 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制 | 210,000 | |

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|------------|---------|
| 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制计划： | | 9,158,500 | * |
| B2. 项目编制： | | | |
| 伊拉克 | 国家方案和国家淘汰计划编制 | 100,000 | |
| 缅甸 | 最终淘汰管理计划 | - | |
| 项目编制小计： | | 100,000 | * |
| B3. 计量吸入器战略： | | | |
| 巴基斯坦 | 计量吸入器过渡战略 | 20,000 | |
| 斯里兰卡 | 计量吸入器过渡战略 | 30,000 | |
| 计量吸入器战略小计： | | 50,000 | * |
| C 部分： 国家淘汰计划 | | | |
| 贝宁 | 国家淘汰管理计划（第一次付款） | 85,000 | [1] |
| 布隆迪 | 国家淘汰管理计划（第一次付款） | 74,000 | [2] |
| 中非共和国 | 国家淘汰管理计划（第一次付款） | 60,000 | [3] |
| 格林纳达 | 国家淘汰管理计划（第二次付款） | 48,000 | [4] |
| 几内亚 | 国家淘汰管理计划（第一次付款） | 74,000 | [5] |
| 洪都拉斯 | 国家淘汰管理计划（第一次付款） | 146,000 | [6] |
| 吉尔吉斯斯坦 | 国家淘汰管理计划（第二次付款） | 65,100 | [7] |
| 尼泊尔 | 国家淘汰管理计划（第二次付款） | 35,000 | [8] |
| 秘鲁 | 国家淘汰管理计划（第一次付款） | 77,500 | [9] |
| 也门 | 国家淘汰管理计划（第一次付款） | 675,000 | [10] |
| 国家淘汰计划小计： | | 1,339,600 | |
| A 至 C 部分小计： | | 11,039,763 | 391,663 |
| 机构支助费用（体制建设经费为零，其他活动经费占 13%）： | | 1,386,853 | 2,600 |
| 共计： | | 12,426,616 | 394,263 |

* = 供个别审议或未完成的項目。

- [1] 在 UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/23 号文件下审议
 [2] 在 UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/24 号文件下审议
 [3] 在 UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/25 号文件下审议
 [4] 在 UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/30 号文件下审议
 [5] 在 UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/31 号文件下审议
 [6] 在 UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/32 号文件下审议
 [7] 在 UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/34 号文件下审议
 [8] 在 UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/37 号文件下审议
 [9] 在 UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/38 号文件下审议
 [10] 在 UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/43 号文件下审议

A 部分：建议一揽子核准的活动

A1. 延长体制建设项目

- (a) 牙买加（第六阶段）：60,000 美元
- (b) 肯尼亚（第六阶段，第 2 年）：75,833 美元
- (c) 吉尔吉斯斯坦（第三阶段）：115,830 美元
- (d) 蒙古（第五阶段）：60,000 美元
- (e) 圣卢西亚（第六阶段）：60,000 美元

项目说明

3. 环境规划署提交了 5 项延长体制建设项目的申请，其均载于本文件附件一。

基金秘书处的评论和建议

4. 基金秘书处建议按照表 1 所示的供资水平一揽子核准上述五个国家延长体制建设项目的申请。谨建议执行委员会向有关政府表达本文件附件二中所列的额外评论。

A2. 最终淘汰管理计划审计

吉尔吉斯斯坦：最终淘汰管理计划核查报告（20,000 美元）

项目说明

5. 第 45/54 号决定特别呼吁每年在低消费量国家随机选择 10% 的现有最终淘汰管理计划进行核查。秘书处在随机选择的基础上选择吉尔吉斯斯坦作为开展此种核查的国家之一，作为负责最终淘汰管理计划的牵头执行机构，环境规划署应邀提交关于执行核查任务的供资申请，以供本次会议在 2008 年工作方案修正案框架下审议。环境规划署为本次核查活动申请的供资额为 20,000 美元。

基金秘书处的评论和建议

6. 秘书处在类似活动供资额度范围内审议了本次供资申请，并建议一揽子批准表 1 所示供资额度。

B 部分：建议供个别审议的活动**B1. 氟氯烃淘汰计划**

| | 国家 | 项目 | 所需金额 (美元) |
|------|-----------|-------------|--------------|
| (a) | 阿富汗 | 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制 | 120,000 |
| (b) | 安提瓜和巴布达 | 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制 | 200,000 |
| (c) | 巴哈马 | 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制 | 200,000 |
| (d) | 巴林 | 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制 | 103,000 |
| (e) | 巴巴多斯 | 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制 | 200,000 |
| (f) | 伯利兹 | 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制 | 200,000 |
| (g) | 不丹 | 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制 | 120,000 |
| (h) | 文莱达鲁萨兰国 | 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制 | 80,000 |
| (i) | 布基纳法索 | 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制 | 200,000 |
| (j) | 布隆迪 | 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制 | 200,000 |
| (k) | 柬埔寨 | 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制 | 180,000 |
| (l) | 中非共和国 | 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制 | 200,000 |
| (m) | 乍得 | 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制 | 200,000 |
| (n) | 中国 | 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制 | 700,000 |
| (o) | 科摩罗 | 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制 | 200,000 |
| (p) | 刚果共和国 | 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制 | 200,000 |
| (q) | 刚果民主共和国 | 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制 | 270,000 |
| (r) | 吉布提 | 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制 | 200,000 |
| (s) | 厄立特里亚 | 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制 | 120,000 |
| (t) | 加蓬 | 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制 | 200,000 |
| (u) | 格林纳达 | 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制 | 200,000 |
| (v) | 圭亚那 | 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制 | 200,000 |
| (w) | 洪都拉斯 | 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制 | 120,000 |
| (x) | 印度 | 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制 | 200,000 |
| (y) | 伊朗伊斯兰共和国 | 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制 | 80,000 |
| (z) | 伊拉克 | 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制 | 453,500 |
| (aa) | 大韩民国 | 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制 | 80,000 |
| (bb) | 科威特 | 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制 | 210,000 |
| (cc) | 老挝人民民主共和国 | 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制 | 200,000 |
| (dd) | 马达加斯加 | 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制 | 200,000 |
| (ee) | 马拉维 | 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制 | 200,000 |
| (ff) | 马尔代夫 | 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制 | 120,000 |

| | | | |
|------|------------|-------------|---------|
| (gg) | 马里 | 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制 | 200,000 |
| (hh) | 毛里塔尼亚 | 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制 | 200,000 |
| (ii) | 蒙古 | 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制 | 120,000 |
| (jj) | 莫桑比克 | 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制 | 120,000 |
| (kk) | 尼泊尔 | 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制 | 120,000 |
| (ll) | 尼日尔 | 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制 | 200,000 |
| (mm) | 阿曼 | 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制 | 38,500 |
| (nn) | 巴基斯坦 | 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制 | 120,000 |
| (oo) | 巴拉圭 | 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制 | 120,000 |
| (pp) | 卡塔尔 | 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制 | 43,500 |
| (qq) | 卢旺达 | 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制 | 200,000 |
| (rr) | 圣卢西亚 | 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制 | 200,000 |
| (ss) | 圣文森特和格林纳丁斯 | 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制 | 200,000 |
| (tt) | 圣多美和普林西比 | 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制 | 200,000 |
| (uu) | 沙特阿拉伯 | 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制 | 190,000 |
| (vv) | 斯里兰卡 | 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制 | 120,000 |
| (ww) | 苏里南 | 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制 | 200,000 |
| (xx) | 也门 | 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制 | 210,000 |

项目说明

7. 环境规划署提交氟氯烃淘汰管理计划供资申请共计 50 份。这些申请的分类如下：

| | 申请数量 |
|--------------------------|------|
| 环境规划署 | 30 |
| 环境规划署/开发计划署 | 4 |
| 环境规划署/工发组织 | 13 |
| 环境规划署/开发计划署/工发组织/德国 | 2 |
| 环境规划署/开发计划署/工发组织/世界银行/德国 | 1 |
| 共计 | 50 |

8. 环境规划署在申请材料中指出，它是按照关于氟氯化碳消费的低消费量国家的定义进行分类，为低消费量国家和非低消费量国家提出供资申请的。环境规划署的申请材料中没有考虑其名单中各国的氟氯烃消费水平。

9. 环境规划署还为其提交的申请材料建议了标准费用。不过，环境规划署并没有解释为什么被指定为牵头机构的国家与只有一个合作机构的国家之间的费用存在差异。每个国家的费用摘要如下：

| | 费用（美元） |
|-----------------------|---------|
| 低消费量国家（仅环境规划署）： | 200,000 |
| 低消费量国家（环境规划署作为牵头机构）： | 120,000 |
| 低消费量国家（环境规划署作为合作机构）： | 80,000 |
| 非低消费量国家（环境规划署作为牵头机构）： | 180,000 |
| 非低消费量国家（环境规划署作为合作机构）： | 90,000 |
| 印度（环境规划署作为合作机构）： | 200,000 |

10. 环境规划署指出，将作为编制氟氯烃淘汰管理计划一部分的活动清单包括如下：

- (a) 开始有关利益方讲习班；
- (b) 政策/立法/管理和体制框架；
- (c) 数据收据和调查（消费行业）；
- (d) 执行氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的战略和计划；
- (e) 经济模拟；
- (f) 项目协调和管理；以及
- (g) 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划结束讲习班；

11. 环境规划署还提供新的证书，用以支持项目编制申请。如果没有新的证书提供，则在业务规划过程中提供的证书将被视为充分符合条件。

基金秘书处的建议

12. 如果没有与氟氯烃明确有关的商定供次政策，秘书处将利用本基金现有经验解决消耗臭氧层物质淘汰问题。在审议这些供资申请时，秘书处将考虑以下方面：

- (a) 表中所列第 7 条国家的最新氟氯烃消费情况；
- (b) 从提交的申请材料中看到的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划项目编制的共同要素；
- (c) 第 54/39 号决定中核准的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划指南，以及其中所指明的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的各项要素；
- (d) 各国国家方案编制、制冷剂管理计划/最终淘汰管理计划/国家淘汰计划编制的早期费用以及编制氟氯化碳淘汰行业计划的费用以及拥有氟氯烃加工业的国家编制个别计划的费用；以及

- (e) 先前核准的 13 个国家进行氟氯烃调查的费用。
13. 根据第 54/39 号决定，秘书处还将各国分为以下两个主要类别：
- (a) 只在维修行业消费氟氯烃的国家（HCFC-22）；和
 - (b) 在维修和加工两个行业都消费氟氯烃的国家（HCFC-22、HCFC-141b 和其他氟氯烃）。
14. 为根据执行委员会先前的各项决定和指南确定标准费用，秘书处决定，氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制供资可以根据第 54/39 号决定分为以下几个组成部分：
- (a) 协助制定政策和立法；
 - (b) 调查氟氯烃使用情况和分析数据；
 - (c) 拟订和确定详尽的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划，包括咨询在内；和
 - (d) 个别投资项目提案。
15. 秘书处还认为，不管消费量多少，上文第 14 段所述前三个组成部分对所有国家都是共有的。最后一个组成部分将只适用于在加工行业使用氟氯烃的国家。在审议前三个组成部分时，秘书处还注意到，对于有些国家来说，这些组成部分可能已经包括那些可能准备简单改造和已经知道有替代品的小额投资项目的一些要素。
16. 在它们提交的申请材料中，环境规划署指出，在所有提交申请的国家（50 个）当中，有 4 个国家已被指定为负责项目编制工作的牵头机构。
17. 为回答秘书处关于环境规划署在一些国家是否与其他合作机构进行协调的询问，环境规划署指出，已进行讨论，并在分摊氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制的费用方面有过协议。
18. 拿中国来说，所有机构提出的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制申请总额为 4,532,995 美元，其中，环境规划署组成部分的费用为 700,000 美元。提交的文件提到，环境规划署将负责维修行业。由于对这种活动没有具体说明，故秘书处无法确定申请供资是否只用于计划编制工作。考虑到项目的复杂性和规模，秘书处认为不能将中国的供资请求与其他氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制供资请求一起考虑。
19. 对于为印度提出的供资申请，环境规划署在总申请额超过 100 万美元的供资当中所占的份额为 200,000 美元。有证据表明，这笔费用是要用于编制有关提高认识活动、非投资和能力建设方面的计划。没有详细信息，秘书处也无法确定这种活动的供资额度。
20. 但秘书处指出，环境规划署为专门针对这两个作为合作机构的国家中非投资活动的项目编制工作申请的供资额度相当可观。在没有详细信息支持这两项大额供资申请的情况

下，秘书处还在两国类似活动的历史数字基础上注意到这些金额可能已经包括项目执行方面的费用。如果情况是这样，这些应该被视为与第 35/57 号决定一致，执行委员会在第 35/57 号决定中特别决定，“所有未来非投资活动的估价不得超过投资项目的成本效益，而投资项目的成本效益是每公斤 12.10 美元，是基金核准的平均投资项目成本效益的三分之一”。

21. 环境规划署按照本文件所附国家分类提供一个详细的标准费用预算分类数字。经与环境规划署讨论之后，秘书处请环境规划署进一步审议其申请的费用，并根据秘书处建议的费用标准将其申请转交执行委员会。经过多次讨论之后，秘书处未能就名单上所列任何国家的拟议费用与环境规划署达成协议。

22. 鉴于各机构为氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制供资所申请的费用涉及范围很广，故秘书处在经过上述详细分析之后，就以下费用一览表提出了建议：

编制氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的建议费用简表

| 国家分类 | 零消费量 | 仅维修业有消费的国家（仅消费 HCFC-22） | 维修业和制造业均有消费的国家*（中等消费量国家） | 维修业和制造业均有消费的国家*（消费量较大的国家） |
|---------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 活动 | 预算（美元） | | | |
| 1. 针对氟氯烃许可证制度的政策援助 | | | | |
| 法律顾问 | 4,000 | 10,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 |
| 最后确定准则和规则的协商会议 | 4,000 | 5,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| 传播信息以便执行 | 2,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| 小计： | 10,000 | 20,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 |
| 2. 调查、数据收集和分析** | | | | |
| 咨询费用 | 5,000 | 10,000 | 20,000 | 40,000 |
| 有关利益方协商会议和报告的最后定稿 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| 数据收集费用（包括差旅，如有需要） | 5,000 | 10,000 | 25,000 | 35,000 |
| 小计： | 15,000 | 25,000 | 55,000 | 85,000 |
| 3. 战略的编制和最后定稿 | | | | |
| 3 次国家会议（进程的开始、初步协商和最后协商） | 10,000 | 15,000 | 20,000 | 30,000 |
| 文件和新闻资料（分包合同） | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| 与会者本地旅行开支 | 10,000 | 20,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 |
| 审查技术（包括气候惠益）的顾问 | 不适用 | 不适用 | 25,000 | 30,000 |
| 小计： | 25,000 | 40,000 | 65,000 | 80,000 |
| 费用共计 | 50,000 | 85,000 | 150,000 | 195,000 |

* 这些费用是编制氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的标准费用，用于示范的个别项目编制和其它投资项目将单独计费

** 各国已收到的用于调查的资金将相应地调整至低于拟议费用的水平。

23. 秘书处与环境规划署讨论了为编制其工作方案修正案中所列各国氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的项目计划而提出的申请供资额。虽然似乎已在编写本文件之时就拟议采取的做法达成一致，但尚未就费用问题达成一致意见。

基金秘书处的评论

24. 待定。

B2. 项目编制

伊拉克：国家方案和国家淘汰计划（100,000 美元）

项目说明

25. 环境规划署代表伊拉克为根据第 22/24 号决定编写一项国家方案/国家淘汰计划提出供资申请。申请供资额为 100,000 美元。伊拉克已在第五十四次会议上以加强其体制建设项目启动资金的形式收到多边基金的援助，供资额度为 60,000 美元。环境规划署通知秘书处说，伊拉克正在交存其在 2006 年 5 月中旬批准《蒙特利尔议定书》的批准书。

26. 这次申请的供资能够使伊拉克在 2010 年之前采取控制措施淘汰氟氯化碳方面迎头赶上。

基金秘书处的评论

27. 环境规划署为项目编制工作申请的资金总额远远高于同伊拉克具有同等规模和潜在消费需求的国家通常所能得到的金额。不过，秘书处注意到环境规划署的申请理由，即伊拉克的情况特殊，需要有更多的资金来尽快收集必要的信息，只有这样才能在 2010 年之前实现淘汰目标。环境规划署指出，由于伊拉克国内政治和安全因素将会阻碍任何机构或国际专家直接在伊拉克国内开展工作，故该国的国家方案/国家淘汰计划的编制工作将在完全不同的情况下进行。这就需要在海外对若干伊拉克国内专家进行培训，通过这种方式迅速建设国家能力，并且由这些专家对氟氯化碳消费行业进行评估，然后再对必要的数据进行汇编。

28. 虽然秘书处理解环境规划署所说的形式，但它对这种做法可能引起的严重问题表示关切，并且提出了可能出现的延误问题。环境规划署向秘书处保证一定会得到伊拉克政府的支持，并且它将会尽其最大努力，以便尽快提出详尽的提案供执行委员会第五十七次会议审议。

29. 已与环境规划署商定每项活动的经费，拟提交审议的最后供资额已在原申请额度的基础上有所减少。不过，秘书处还要指出的是，截至编写本文件之时，联合国保管人尚未收到伊拉克的批准书。

基金秘书处的建议

30. 鉴于以上所提供的信息，如果伊拉克政府在第五十五次会议之前交存批准书，谨建议执行委员会考虑按照表 1 所述金额核准伊拉克国家方案/国家淘汰计划的项目编制供资申请。

缅甸：最终淘汰管理计划项目编制（一美元）

项目说明

31. 环境规划署已经为缅甸的最终淘汰管理计划项目编制申请供资。这次提交的申请中没有要求增加供资。秘书处认为环境规划署将会利用执行制冷剂管理计划的剩余资金进行项目编制工作。

基金秘书处的评论

32. 缅甸在第四十五次会议上收到执行制冷剂管理计划供资 115,000 美元。该国的氟氯化碳基准消费量为 54.3 ODP 吨。制冷剂管理计划各组成部分的执行情况面临各种各样的延误，直到现在也没有完成。缅甸尚未批准《蒙特利尔议定书》的多项修正案，也没有建立 ODS 许可制度。在其最近一次提交的进度报告中，环境规划署指出，缅甸和环境规划署之间的多项协议只到 2008 年 2 月才签署。

33. 虽然编制最终淘汰管理计划可能使该国能够合理化地开展其剩余活动，采取新的执行方式，但在先前已经核准的制冷剂管理计划中一再出现的延误引起人们对该国是否具有完成 2010 年淘汰目标的能力的关切。缅甸已经根据第 7 条报告称其 2006 年的氟氯化碳消费量为零，2005 年的消费量为 14.8 ODP 吨。秘书处没有收到缅甸政府的任何正式来文称其承诺通过最终淘汰管理计划完成氟氯化碳淘汰目标。

基金秘书处的建议

34. 谨建议执行委员会注意并核准本次申请，并要求环境规划署向秘书处提供缅甸政府的正式来函，说明其同意此种最终淘汰管理计划编制方法。

B3. 氟氯化碳计量吸入器过渡战略的编制

背景

35. 执行委员会在其第五十一次会议第 51/34 (d) 号决定中特别商定，“依照第 45/54 号决定逐案审议没有计量吸入器生产设施的第 5 条缔约方要求编制过渡到无氟氯化碳计量吸入器的战略的请求，但缔约方必须提出最近三年的下列资料，充分显示和说明需要这一战略：

- (a) 氟氯化碳和无氟氯化碳计量吸入器及干粉吸入器：在缔约方销售的数量，按其活性成分、商标/厂家和来源分列；
- (b) 无氟氯化碳计量吸入器及干粉吸入器：缔约方国内核准、批准销售和/或推出的日期
- (c) 氟氯化碳和无氟氯化碳计量吸入器及干粉吸入器：估计成本，按活性成分和来源分列。

巴基斯坦：计量吸入器技术转换项目非投资部分的项目编制和使用氟氯化碳的计量吸入器过渡战略的制订（20,000 美元）

项目说明

36. 环境规划署代表巴基斯坦政府提交了制订巴基斯坦计量吸入器技术转换项目非投资部分以及使用氟氯化碳的计量吸入器过渡战略的项目编制申请。这些资金将与第五十四次会议上为开发计划署核准的计量吸入器技术转换项目的项目编制商定的资金一起考虑。

37. 环境规划署指出，已经向第五十四次会议提交了支持本次申请材料的数据和信息，并且第五十四次会议已对此项目提案进行了审议。它解释说，所申请的资金将用于以下目标：

- (a) 开展有关执行淘汰使用氟氯化碳的计量吸入器的非投资部分项目活动。这将包括提高认识活动和关于淘汰使用氟氯化碳的计量吸入器的条例实施。
- (b) 与巴基斯坦境内有关利益方进行协商，讨论拟议的淘汰使用氟氯化碳的计量吸入器活动，并且根据有关利益方在协商期间提出的意见，更新淘汰使用氟氯化碳的计量吸入器的过渡战略。
- (c) 敲定并与投资部分一起提交过渡战略的非投资部分以供执行委员会会议审议。

38. 另外，环境规划署还列出了如下将要为替换巴基斯坦境内使用氟氯化碳的计量吸入器的国家计划考虑的主要要素：

- (a) 与淘汰使用氟氯化碳的计量吸入器有关的认识和能力建设活动：
 - (i) 在次区域一级为医师、护士和其他主要利益攸关者举行关于淘汰使用氟氯化碳的计量吸入器和采用替代技术的提高认识讲习班。此种活动将与制药行业进行；
 - (ii) 编写和散发认识材料，包括关于如何使用无氟氯化碳替代品的教育录像、可以用于销售点的招贴画等。重点将是无氟氯化碳技术的可利用情况以

及这些替代技术的安全使用；

- (iii) 可以纳入医师和护士常规教训课程的、与安全使用无氟氯化碳替代品来代替使用氟氯化碳的计量吸入器有关的教育方案和材料；
- (iv) 在使用氟氯化碳的计量吸入器的加工行业提供援助的情况下，在随后16-18个月内就淘汰使用氟氯化碳的计量吸入器问题进行定期信息共享；
和

(b) 执行关于淘汰使用氟氯化碳的计量吸入器和采用无氟氯化碳替代技术的条例。

基金秘书处的评论

39. 提出项目编制供资申请的目的是补充开发计划署已经为巴基斯坦淘汰使用氟氯化碳的计量吸入器技术转换项目获得的核准供资。环境规划署指出，它正在与开发计划署和巴基斯坦政府密切合作，以便最终确定详尽的提案以供提交第五十六次会议。

40. 秘书处注意到，环境规划署建议的活动与其他国家已经核准的使用氟氯化碳的计量吸入器类似项目一致。秘书处以前曾对环境规划署原先的费用申请额（30,000美元）提出过关切，但这次申请额度经过审查，申请额被调整为20,000美元。

基金秘书处的建议

41. 考虑到上述评论意见，谨建议执行委员会考虑按照上述表1所述20,000美元的供资额度，核准巴基斯坦计量吸入器技术转换项目非投资部分以及制定过渡战略的项目编制申请。

斯里兰卡：计量吸入器过渡战略（30,000美元）

项目说明

42. 环境规划署代表斯里兰卡政府提出了关于编制计量吸入器过渡战略以便在计量吸入器消费行业淘汰氟氯化碳消费的供资申请。斯里兰卡国内使用的大部分使用氟氯化碳的计量吸入器都是从国外进口的，因此，国内没有这种产品的生产。其主要的氟氯化碳和无氟氯化碳计量吸入器来源是印度、中国和孟加拉国。从英国、意大利、法国和澳大利亚也有一些进口，但从这些国家进口的数量较小。就过去三年（2005-2007年）而言，每年进口使用氟氯化碳的计量吸入器和使用氢氟烷烃的计量吸入器的平均数量超过200,000套，而同期进口的干粉吸入器的平均数量为320,000套。现有数据表明，这些产品的进口数量一直在增加，而不使用氟氯化碳的计量吸入器（包括氢氟烷烃和干粉吸入器）所占的比例最高。在斯里兰卡，约有5%-6%的人口患有哮喘。在很多情况下，这些患者只是根据医生曾

经开过的药方到农村小诊所里自己买一起药吃。

43. 环境规划署在其根据第 51/34 号决定提交的申请材料中指出，关于计量吸入器及其无氟氯化碳同等物在斯里兰卡的供应情况可以简要地归结如下：

- (a) 市场上出售的有使用氟氯化碳的计量吸入器、使氢氟烷烃的计量吸入器和干粉吸入器；
- (b) 使用氟氯化碳的计量吸入器和干粉吸入器的无氟氯化碳替代品目前在市场上所占的份额分别为 17%和 58%；
- (c) 使用氟氯化碳的计量吸入器目前仍然在以每年 20%以上的速度在增长，因此，他们的相应市场也在增长；
- (d) 市场上也出售无氟氯化碳的计量吸入器和干粉吸入器，并且正在经历高增长（20%以上）。

44. 另外，环境规划署还提供了一个全面的表格，其中列明了斯里兰卡国内使用氟氯化碳和无氟氯化碳的计量吸入器以及干粉吸入器的进口、出售或经销情况，并且按照活性成分、品牌/厂商和来源进行了逐一说明。包括的信息还有每种产品的价格及国家主管当局批准每种药品的日期。这些信息概括如下：

| | 2005 年 | 2006 年 | 2007 年 | 共计 |
|--------------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|
| 使用氟氯化碳的计量吸入器 | 145,484 | 231,862 | 274,220 | 651,566 |
| 使用氢氟烷烃的计量吸入器 | 202,915 | 232,223 | 256,318 | 691,456 |
| 干粉吸入器 | 227,417 | 313,877 | 419,719 | 961,013 |
| 共计 | 575,816 | 777,962 | 950,257 | 2,304,035 |

45. 文件还指出，虽然负责管理计量吸入器进口的国家主管当局已经做出一项原则上限制其进口的决定，但到目前为止还没有迫使进口商遵守这一决定的政府条例。

基金秘书处的评论

46. 提交本项目编制供资申请的目的是要在斯里兰卡完成向无氟氯化碳计量吸入器的平稳过渡，从而淘汰计量吸入器行业对氟氯化碳的消费。秘书处注意到，虽然与使用氟氯化碳的计量吸入器相比进口的无氟氯化碳计量吸入器的进口数量较大，但该国仍然需要找到一条在今后向使用无氟氯化碳计量吸入器顺利过渡的办法。秘书处还指出，不管使用不使用推进剂，计量吸入器的平均单价都没有很大的区别。环境规划署告知秘书处，虽然市场上无氟氯化碳计量吸入器很普遍，但人们对使用氟氯化碳的计量吸入器和使用替代品的计量吸入器之间的差别还不太了解，要想更快速地实现过渡，需要让医生们了解这一信息以便得到他们的支持。

47. 在讨论该国制定过渡战略的计划时，秘书处被告知，拟议制定的关于替换使用氟氯化碳的计量吸入器的国家战略准备考虑以下方面：

- (a) 对目前计量吸入器市场消费、供应来源和未来趋势进行分析，包括地理分布情况；
- (b) 就淘汰使用氟氯化碳的计量吸入器和迅速采用替代品的关键问题与进口商、医生和其他有关利益方进行协商；
- (c) 为迅速采用使用氟氯化碳的计量吸入器替代品制定提高认识和教育方案；
- (d) 制定和执行管理干预措施，禁止进口和出售使用氟氯化碳的计量吸入器，并快速采用无氟氯化碳的替代品；和
- (e) 制定向氟氯化碳计量吸入器的替代品顺利过渡的执行计划。

基金秘书处的建议

48. 考虑到上述评论意见，谨建议执行委员会考虑按照上述表 1 所述 30,000 美元的供资额度，核准计量吸入器过渡战略的项目编制供资申请。谨建议委员会证实所提供的信息是否符合第 51/34 号决定的要求。

49. 请环境规划署在核准本项目时注意，没有其他资金可以用于淘汰计量吸入器行业的氟氯化碳消费。

附件一

体制建设项目提案

牙买加：延长体制建设

| 项目摘要和国家概况 | | |
|--|-------------------|-------------|
| 执行机构： | | 环境规划署 |
| 以前核准的体制建设供资数额（美元）： | | |
| | 第一阶段： 1996 年 10 月 | 66,000 |
| | 第二阶段： 1999 年 11 月 | 44,000 |
| | 第三阶段： 2001 年 12 月 | 44,000 |
| | 第四阶段： 2003 年 7 月 | 57,200 |
| | 第五阶段： 2005 年 11 月 | 60,000 |
| | 共计 | 271,200 |
| 延长所需数额（第五阶段）（美元）： | | 60,000 |
| 建议核准数额（第六阶段）（美元）： | | 60,000 |
| 机构支助费用（美元）： | | 0 |
| 多边基金体制建设第六阶段总成本（美元）： | | 60,000 |
| 由于体制建设第六阶段同等数量氟氯化碳淘汰成本为 12.1 美元/公斤(ODP 吨)： | | 暂缺 |
| 国家方案核准日期： | | 1996 年 10 月 |
| 国家方案报告的消耗臭氧层物质消费量（1994 年）（ODP 吨）： | | 64.1 |
| 受控物质基准消费量（ODP 吨）： | | |
| (a) 附件 A 第一类物质 (各类氟氯化碳) (1995-1997 年平均数) | | 93.2 |
| (b) 附件 A 第二类物质 (哈龙) (1995-1997 年平均数) | | 1.0 |
| (c) 附件 B 第二类物质 (四氯化碳) (1998-2000 年平均数) | | 2.8 |
| (d) 附件 B 第三类物质 (甲基氯仿) (1998-2000 年平均数) | | 1.4 |
| (e) 附件 E (甲基溴) (1995-1998 年平均数) | | 4.9 |
| 第 7 条受控物质的最近消费量 (2007 年) (ODP 吨)： | | |
| (a) 附件 A 第一类物质 (各类氟氯化碳) | | 0 |
| (b) 附件 A 第二类物质 (哈龙) | | 0 |
| (c) 附件 B 第二类物质(四氯化碳) | | 0 |
| (d) 附件 B 第三类物质(甲基氯仿) | | 0 |
| (e) 附件 E (甲基溴) | | 1.5 |
| (f) 附件 C 第一类物质(氟氯烃) | | 1.4 |
| | 共计 | 2.9 |
| 报告国家方案执行数据的年度： | | 2007 年 |
| 核准的项目供资数额（美元）： | | 1,900,785 |
| 支付的数额（截至 2008 年 5 月）（美元）： | | 1,870,461 |
| 将淘汰的消耗臭氧层物质消费量（ODP 吨）： | | 169.7 |
| 已淘汰的消耗臭氧层物质（截至 2008 年 5 月）（ODP 吨）： | | 102.0 |

1. 活动摘要及执行委员会核准的供资数额:

| 活动摘要 | | 核准的供资数额 (美元) |
|------|-----------------------|--------------|
| (a) | 投资项目: | 592,992 |
| (b) | 体制建设: | 271,200 |
| (c) | 项目编制、技术援助、培训和其他非投资项目: | 1,036,593 |
| | 共计 | 1,900,785 |

进度报告

2. 2006年10月至2008年4月期间,牙买加在执行体制建设项目方面取得了进展。尤其是,在国际臭氧层日,为了解决臭氧层消耗问题,国家臭氧机构与私营部门开展了合作,有关利益方、私营部门和公众都参加了这一活动。牙买加还批准了余下的其他四项修正。国家臭氧机构还对加拿大环境署实施的甲基溴淘汰项目以及开发署实施的结束性淘汰管理计划进行了管理。该项目将于2007年12月结束。国家臭氧机构将继续通过执行消耗臭氧层物质许可证制度对附件A第一类物质各类氟氯化碳实行零进口管理。依据国家法律,不得允许进口这一类物质。国家臭氧机构将继续监测这一立法管制措施是否得到维持。

行动计划

3. 2008年11月至2010年10月,为下一阶段规划的活动包括:用于满足牙买加依据《蒙特利尔议定书》所提要求的活动。以及这些活动包括:制定措施解决消耗臭氧层物质的非法贸易问题,继续收集关于消耗臭氧层物质的数据,并对相应的消费趋势进行分析。在公共认识方面,牙买加计划开展活动提高大众和决策者的认识,以便让保护臭氧层的问题始终成为优先事项。

肯尼亚: 延长体制建设

| 项目摘要和国家概况 | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|---------|
| 执行机构: | | 环境规划署 |
| 以前核准的体制建设供资数额 (美元) | | |
| | 第一阶段: 1993年3月 | 174,966 |
| | 第二阶段: 1998年7月 | 116,667 |
| | 第三阶段: 2000年12月 | 116,433 |
| | 第四阶段: 2002年11月 | 151,463 |
| | 第五阶段: 2004年12月 | 151,667 |
| | 第六阶段第1年 2007年7月 | 75,833 |
| | 共计 | 787,029 |
| 延长所需数额 (第六阶段, 第2年) (美元): | | 75,833 |

| | |
|--|------------|
| 建议核准数额 (第六阶段, 第2年) (美元): | 75,833 |
| 机构支助费用 (美元) | 0 |
| 多边基金体制建设第六阶段第2年总成本 (美元): | 75,833 |
| 由于体制建设第六阶段第2年同等数量氟氯化碳淘汰成本为 12.1 美元/公斤 (ODP 吨): | 暂缺 |
| 国家方案核准日期: | 1994 年 7 月 |
| 国家方案报告的消耗臭氧层物质消费量 (1993 年) (ODP 吨): | 550.8 |
| 受控物质基准消费量 (ODP 吨): | |
| (a) 附件 A 第一类物质 (各类氟氯化碳) (1995-1997 年平均数) | 239.5 |
| (b) 附件 A 第二类物质 (哈龙) (1995-1997 年平均数) | 5.3 |
| (c) 附件 B 第二类物质 (四氯化碳) (1998-2000 年平均数) | 65.9 |
| (d) 附件 B 第三类物质(甲基氯仿) (1998-2000 年平均数) | 1.1 |
| (e) 附件 E (甲基溴) (1995-1998 年平均数) | 217.5 |
| 第7条受控物质的最近消费量 (2006 年) (ODP 吨): | |
| (a) 附件 A 第一类物质 (各类氟氯化碳) | 57.7 |
| (b) 附件 A 第二类物质 (哈龙) | 0 |
| (c) 附件 B 第二类物质(四氯化碳) | 0.3 |
| (d) 附件 B 第三类物质(甲基氯仿) | 0.1 |
| (e) 附件 E (甲基溴) | 34.2 |
| (f) 附件 C 第一类物质 (氟氯烃) | 42.5 |
| | 共计 134.8 |
| 报告国家方案执行数据的年度: | 2007 年 |
| 核准的项目供资数额 (美元) | 4,815,948 |
| 支付的数额 (截至 2008 年 5 月) (美元): | 4,243,419 |
| 将淘汰的消耗臭氧层物质消费量 (ODP 吨): | 543.8 |
| 已淘汰的消耗臭氧层物质 (截至 2008 年 5 月) (ODP 吨): | 16.0 |

4. 执行委员会批准的各项活动和资金摘要:

| | 活动摘要 | 核准的供资数额 (美元) |
|-----|-----------------------|--------------|
| (a) | 投资项目: | 3,005,943 |
| (b) | 体制建设: | 787,029 |
| (c) | 项目编制、技术援助、培训和其他非投资项目: | 1,022,976 |
| | 共计 | 4,815,948 |

进度报告

5. 肯尼亚正在顺利执行有关《蒙特利尔议定书》的各项活动。在所报告的期间内，肯尼亚国家臭氧机构通过实施许可证和配额制度执行了关于消耗臭氧层物质的条例。该国建立了一个机构负责执行新采纳的消耗臭氧层物质进口许可证和配额制度。国家臭氧机构还启动了一个提高认识方案，对海关官员和制冷业技术人员进行培训，并执行了甲基溴淘汰项目和各类氟氯化碳的结束性淘汰管理计划。依据肯尼亚提交给多边基金秘书处的 2007 年国家方案报告，肯尼亚已经完成了 85% 以上的氟氯化碳削减目标，预计通过继续开展活动，该国将在 2010 年之前实现完全削减氟氯化碳。

行动计划

6. 国家臭氧机构是肯尼亚环境和自然资源部中负责协调执行 IS 方案并监测氟氯化碳结束性淘汰管理计划执行情况的机构。在第六阶段的第二个年头（2008 年 8 月—2009 年 7 月），肯尼亚将致力于执行其行动计划，以确保可持续地遵守《蒙特利尔议定书》。国家臭氧机构将继续执行关于制冷业技术人员的培训方案。预计将继续对新聘用的海关官员和其他海关官员进行培训，以支持消耗臭氧层条例的实施与执行。国家臭氧机构将继续通过大众媒体、非政府组织和研讨会来实施提高认识方案，并继续向该产业和其他有关利益方分发提高认识的资料，例如报纸、小册子、手册和其他材料。

吉尔吉斯斯坦：延长体制建设

| 项目摘要和国家概况 | | |
|--|-------------------|------------|
| 执行机构: | | 环境规划署 |
| 以前核准的体制建设供资数额（美元）: | | |
| | 第一阶段: 2002 年 7 月 | 133,650 |
| | 第二阶段: 2004 年 12 月 | 115,830 |
| | 第三阶段: 2006 年 11 月 | 115,830 |
| | 共计 | 365,310 |
| 延长所需数额（第四阶段）（美元）: | | 115,830 |
| 建议核准数额（第四阶段）（美元）: | | 115,830 |
| 机构支助费用（美元）: | | 0 |
| 多边基金体制建设第四阶段总成本（美元）: | | 115,830 |
| 由于体制建设第四阶段同等数量氟氯化碳淘汰成本为 12.1 美元/公斤(ODP 吨): | | 暂缺 |
| 国家方案核准日期: | | 2002 年 7 月 |
| 国家方案报告的消耗臭氧层物质消费量 (2000 年) (ODP 吨): | | 67.3 |

| | |
|--|-----------|
| 受控物质基准消费量 (ODP 吨): | |
| (a) 附件 A 第一类物质 (各类氟氯化碳) (1995-1997 年平均数) | 72.8 |
| (b) 附件 A 第二类物质 I (哈龙) (1995-1997 年平均数) | 0 |
| (c) 附件 B 第二类物质 (四氯化碳) (1998-2000 年平均数) | 0 |
| (d) 附件 B 第三类物质(甲基氯仿) (1998-2000 年平均数) | 0 |
| (e) 附件 E (甲基溴) (1995-1998 年平均数) | 14.2 |
| 第 7 条受控物质的最近消费量 (2006 年) (ODP 吨) : | |
| (a) 附件 A 第一类物质 (各类氟氯化碳) | 5.3 |
| (b) 附件 A 第二类物质 (哈龙) | 0 |
| (c) 附件 B 第二类物质(四氯化碳) | 0 |
| (d) 附件 B 第三类物质(甲基氯仿) | 0 |
| (e) 附件 E (甲基溴) | 2.7 |
| (f) 附件 C 第一类物质 (氟氯烃) | 0.8 |
| 共计 | 8.8 |
| 报告国家方案执行数据的年度: | 2007 年 |
| 核准的项目供资数额 (美元) : | 1,642,631 |
| 支付的数额 (截至 2008 年 5 月) (美元) : | 1,243,950 |
| 将淘汰的消耗臭氧层物质消费量 (ODP 吨) : | 79.8 |
| 已淘汰的消耗臭氧层物质 (截至 2008 年 5 月) (ODP 吨): | 76.1 |

7. 活动摘要及执行委员会核准的供资数额:

| 活动摘要 | | 核准的供资数额 (美元) |
|------|-----------------------|--------------|
| (a) | 投资项目: | 194,000 |
| (b) | 体制建设: | 365,310 |
| (c) | 项目编制、技术援助、培训和其他非投资项目: | 1,083,321 |
| | 共计 | 1,642,631 |

进度报告

8. 在第三阶段, 吉尔吉斯斯坦执行了以下活动: 支持和协调最终淘汰消耗臭氧层物质的行动; 为包括甲基溴、哈龙、溶剂在内的消耗臭氧层物质的许可证制度与立法提供支助; 组织并开展培训; 收集、处理并报告关于消耗臭氧层物质消费情况的信息; 审查使用消耗臭氧层物质的设备和产品; 执行制冷剂管理计划, 实行经济奖励; 传播关于新技术和消耗臭氧层物质替代品的信息; 编制献给国际臭氧日的年度信息特别汇编; 报告国家方案的执行情况; 在政府和国际组织之间交换信息。此外, 在 2007 年期间, 吉尔吉斯斯坦继续开展监测活动并执行激励方案。作为结束性淘汰管理计划的一部分, 该国还开展了其他活动, 例如培训研讨会和讲习班、翻译材料/特殊文献以及提交计量吸入器项目。

行动计划

9. 吉尔吉斯斯坦国家臭氧机构为第四阶段（2008年12月至2010年11月）设定了如下目标：根据国家方案，在2010年1月1日之前淘汰氟氯化碳的消费，执行打击消耗臭氧层物质非法贸易和走私的措施，鼓励开展回收/再利用工作，继续制冷剂行业的培训，最后确定其他控制消耗臭氧层物质的法律和监管体系，对专家进行培训和认证，通过发展教育方案提高公众认识。在此期间国家臭氧机构还将继续执行提高认识方案，并确保向臭氧秘书处和多边基金秘书处及时提交报告。

蒙古：延长体制建设

| 项目摘要和国家概况 | |
|---|----------------------|
| 执行机构： | 环境规划署 |
| 以前核准的体制建设供资数额（美元）： | |
| | 第一阶段：1999年7月 66,000 |
| | 第二阶段：2002年3月 57,200 |
| | 第三阶段：2004年7月 57,200 |
| | 第四阶段：2006年11月 60,000 |
| | 共计 240,400 |
| 延长所需数额（第五阶段）（美元）： | 60,000 |
| 第五阶段建议核准数额（美元）： | 60,000 |
| 机构支助费用（美元）： | 0 |
| 多边基金体制建设第五阶段总成本（美元）： | 60,000 |
| 由于体制建设第五阶段同等数量氟氯化碳淘汰成本为12.1美元/公斤(ODP吨)： | 暂缺 |
| 国家方案核准日期： | 1999年7月 |
| 国家方案报告的消耗臭氧层物质消费量（1998年）（ODP吨）： | 21.0 |
| 受控物质基准消费量（ODP吨）： | |
| (a) 附件A 第一类物质（各类氟氯化碳）（1995-1997年平均数） | 10.6 |
| (b) 附件A 第二类物质（哈龙）（1995-1997年平均数） | 0 |
| (c) 附件B 第二类物质（四氯化碳）（1998-2000年平均数） | 0 |
| (d) 附件B 第三类物质（甲基氯仿）（1998-2000年平均数） | 0 |
| (e) 附件E（甲基溴）（1995-1998年平均数） | 0 |
| 按照第7条最近报告的消耗臭氧层物质消费量（2006年）（ODP吨）： | |
| (a) 附件A 第一类物质（各类氟氯化碳） | 2.2 |
| (b) 附件A 第二类物质（哈龙） | 0 |
| (c) 附件B 第二类物质（四氯化碳） | 0 |
| (d) 附件B 第三类物质（甲基氯仿） | 0 |
| (e) 附件E（甲基溴） | 0 |
| (f) 附件C 第一类物质（氟氯烃） | 0.4 |
| | 共计 2.6 |

| | |
|------------------------------------|---------|
| 报告国家方案执行情况数据的年份： | 2007 年 |
| 核准的项目供资数额（美元）： | 775,644 |
| 支付的数额（截至 2008 年 5 月）（美元）： | 747,310 |
| 将淘汰的消耗臭氧层物质（ODP 吨）： | 11.2 |
| 已淘汰的消耗臭氧层物质（截至 2008 年 5 月）（ODP 吨）： | 9.2 |

10. 活动摘要及执行委员会核准的供资数额：

| 活动摘要 | | 核准供资数额（美元） |
|------|-----------------------|------------|
| (a) | 投资项目： | 205,000 |
| (b) | 体制建设： | 240,400 |
| (c) | 项目编制、技术援助、培训和其他非投资项目： | 330,244 |
| | 共计： | 775,644 |

进度报告

11. 蒙古在体制建设第四阶段继续执行最终淘汰计划，执行了防止进行消耗臭氧层物质非法贸易的措施，加强了有关消耗臭氧层物质控制和进口的立法，并实施了提高公众认识的活动。一些主要的成就包括：完成了四个海关培训讲习班和两个技术人员讲习班，并于 2007 年 4 月 11 日核准了关于禁止四氯化碳/三氯乙酸/甲基溴和其他消耗臭氧层物质进口的部长级法令。蒙古还于 2007 年 6 月主办了由环境规划署组织的关于“与私营部门合作，防止破坏环境罪。打击非法贸易，在亚太地区遵守《蒙特利尔议定书》”。蒙古还组织了国家臭氧测验，获胜者参加了首次组织的 2007 年在曼谷举办的区域臭氧测验。

行动计划

12. 在下一个阶段（2008 年 12 月至 2010 年 11 月），国家臭氧机构的目标是执行结束性淘汰管理计划的剩余活动，以继续加强国家条例，在 2009 至 2010 年期间防止进行消耗臭氧层物质的非法贸易；开始旨在支持下一阶段淘汰氟氯烃的立法工作；继续更多地提高公众的认识，以及开展步骤淘汰氟氯化碳计量吸入器。

圣卢西亚：延长体制建设

| 项目摘要和国家概况 | | |
|---|---------------|---------|
| 执行机构： | | 环境规划署 |
| 以前核准的体制建设供资数额（美元）： | | |
| | 第一阶段： 1997年2月 | 36,580 |
| | 第二阶段： 2000年3月 | 24,400 |
| | 第三阶段： 2002年7月 | 31,200 |
| | 第四阶段： 2004年7月 | 31,200 |
| | 第五阶段： 2006年7月 | 60,000 |
| | 共计 | 183,380 |
| 延长所需数额（第六阶段）（美元）： | | 60,000 |
| 第六阶段建议核准数额（美元）： | | 60,000 |
| 机构支助费用（美元）： | | 0 |
| 多边基金体制建设第六阶段总成本（美元）： | | 60,000 |
| 于体制建设第六阶段同等数量氟氯化碳淘汰成本为 12.1 美元/公斤（ODP 吨）： | | 暂缺 |
| 国家方案核准日期： | | 1995年7月 |
| 国家方案报告的消耗臭氧层物质消费量（1993年）（ODP 吨）： | | 6.6 |
| 受控物质基准消费量（ODP 吨）： | | |
| (a) 附件 A 第一类物质（各类氟氯化碳）（1995-1997年平均数） | | 8.3 |
| (b) 附件 A 第二类物质（哈龙）（1995-1997年平均数） | | 0 |
| (c) 附件 B 第二类物质（四氯化碳）（1998-2000年平均数） | | 0 |
| (d) 附件 B 第三类物质（甲基氯仿）（1998-2000年平均数） | | 0 |
| (e) 附件 E（甲基溴）（1995-1998年平均数） | | 0 |
| 按照第 7 条最近报告的消耗臭氧层物质消费量（2007年）（ODP 吨）： | | |
| (a) 附件 A 第一类物质（各类氟氯化碳） | | 0 |
| (b) 附件 A 第二类物质（哈龙） | | 0 |
| (c) 附件 B 第二类物质（四氯化碳） | | 0 |
| (d) 附件 B 第三类物质（甲基氯仿） | | 0 |
| (e) 附件 E（甲基溴） | | 0 |
| (f) 附件 C 第一类物质（氟氯烃） | | 0 |
| | 共计 | 0 |
| 报告国家方案执行情况数据的年份： | | 2007 |
| 核准的项目供资数额（美元）： | | 641,230 |
| 支付的数额（截至 2008 年 5 月）（美元）： | | 483,991 |
| 将淘汰的消耗臭氧层物质（ODP 吨）： | | 10.1 |
| 已淘汰的消耗臭氧层物质（截至 2008 年 5 月）（ODP 吨）： | | - |

13. 活动摘要及执行委员会核准的供资数额:

| 活动摘要 | | 核准的供资数额 (美元) |
|------|-----------------------|--------------|
| (a) | 投资项目: | 156,000 |
| (b) | 体制建设: | 183,380 |
| (c) | 项目编制、技术援助、培训和其他非投资项目: | 301,850 |
| | 共计: | 641,230 |

进度报告

14. 在 2006 年 6 月至 2008 年 7 月期间, 圣卢西亚在执行体制建设项目方面取得了进展。特别是, 国家臭氧干事继续开展行动, 为在圣卢西亚快速淘汰消耗臭氧层物质提供适当的条件。他们还收到、收集、分析并传播关于臭氧层保护问题的资料。在此期间, 许可证制度得到执行与监督; 商务部的执照部公布了进口配额; 还对立法进行了审查, 以适应氟氯烃淘汰的加快。

行动计划

15. 为 2008 年 8 月至 2010 年 7 月下一阶段期间计划了如下活动: 继续对进口/出口许可证制度的执行情况进行监测, 加强解决非法贸易的措施。国家臭氧机构还将建立一个消耗臭氧层物质追踪体系, 以支持消耗臭氧层物质数据收集和分析工作; 继续执行结束性淘汰管理计划。圣卢西亚还将开始氟氯烃淘汰计划的编制工作, 以确定圣卢西亚的氟氯烃消费情况, 并计算其基准, 同时还将继续开展针对制冷技术员的培训方案。关于公众认识, 已经计划在普通公众以及政策和决定制定者当中提高认识的活动, 以将臭氧层保护问题列为优先事项。

附件二

执行委员会对提交给第五十五次会议的延长体制建设项目的看法

牙买加

1. 执行委员会审查了牙买加请求延长体制建设项目的报告，赞赏地注意到牙买加向臭氧秘书处报告的第7条数据显示缔约方已经履行了所有受控物质的削减措施。执行委员会还指出，牙买加致力于按照既定的最后期限全部淘汰消耗臭氧层物质，并且在可能很早就淘汰了甲基溴。关于为下一阶段计划的活动，执行委员会希望牙买加将继续淘汰消耗臭氧层物质，并取得显著进展，力争实现2010年的淘汰目标。

肯尼亚

2. 执行委员会审查了肯尼亚请求延长体制建设的资料，赞赏地注意到该国已提交了2007年国家方案报告，并注意到该国的氟氯化碳消费量已超过85%的氟氯化碳削减量，使肯尼亚符合履行氟氯化碳淘汰量的行动计划。执行委员会进一步指出，肯尼亚已经采取了一些重大步骤，在其体制建设项目所涉期间逐步淘汰消耗臭氧层物质的消费。肯尼亚在其报告中特别指出，它已采取了重要举措，即通过发放许可证和实行配额制度、培训海关官员和制冷技术人员，对消耗臭氧层物质的进口实行管制。执行委员会非常赞赏肯尼亚为削减消耗臭氧层物质的消费所做的努力。执行委员会表示希望，在未来两年，肯尼亚将继续实施许可证发放和配额制度，执行氟氯化碳的最终淘汰计划，在花卉行业淘汰甲基溴，提供技术援助和非投资方案，并取得显著进展，同时维持其目前的消耗臭氧层物质削减量并且在2010年前实现氟氯化碳的零消费。

吉尔吉斯斯坦

3. 执行委员会审查了为吉尔吉斯斯坦体制建设项目第三阶段提交的报告，赞赏地注意到该国向臭氧秘书处提交的第7条数据显示缔约方履行了所有受控物质的削减目标。执行委员会认识到，在促进和协调已确定的淘汰消耗臭氧层物质行动方面开展了全面的工作，并且指出，吉尔吉斯斯坦致力于通过完成其项目到2010年1月前全部淘汰消耗臭氧层物质。关于为下个阶段（四）计划的这些活动，执行委员会希望吉尔吉斯斯坦将继续淘汰消耗臭氧层物质，并取得显著进展，争取在2010年全部淘汰氟氯化碳。

蒙古

4. 执行委员会审查了蒙古请求延长体制建设项目的报告，并赞赏地注意到该国向臭氧秘书处报告的数据显示蒙古正在淘汰其氟氯化碳消费。它也赞赏地注意到，在此期间，蒙古在执行其最终淘汰管理计划方面取得了进展，并且积极参加讨论，以制止与其邻国的非

法贸易。因此，执行委员会希望在今后两年内，蒙古将继续实施其国家方案和活动，并取得显著进展，特别是在执行最终淘汰管理计划，包括氟氯烃和计量吸入器的淘汰方面。

圣卢西亚

5. 执行委员会审查了圣卢西亚请求延长体制建设项目的报告，并赞赏地注意到该国向臭氧秘书处报告的第7条数据显示缔约方履行了所有受控物质的削减措施。关于为下一阶段计划的活动，执行委员会希望圣卢西亚将继续报告所有消耗臭氧层物质的零消费，同时希望圣卢西亚继续实现其对《蒙特利尔议定书》的承诺，并取得显著进展。

- - - - -

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 PREPRATION AND COUNTRY PROGRAMME PREPRATION | | | | |
| 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 |

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| 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> |

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|-------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 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

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| 1 Title: | <i>Implementation of the terminal phase-out management plan in Benin</i> | |
| <i>Background:</i> | <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> | |
| <i>Objectives:</i> | <p>The overall objective is to achieve zero CFC consumption by phasing out the remaining 15 % by 2010.</p> | |
| <i>Activities:</i> | <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. | |
| <i>Description:</i> | <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 | |
| <i>Time Frame:</i> | <p>TPMP: 36 months (2008 - 2010)</p> | |
| <i>Cost:</i> | Requested amount (Excluding project support costs) | <p>First tranche: US\$ 85,000 Second tranche: US\$ 65,000</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Total: US\$: 150,000</p> |

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| 2 Title: | <i>Implementation of the terminal phase-out management plan in Burundi</i> | |
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| <i>Background:</i> | <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> | |
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| <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

6 Title: **Implementation of the terminal phase-out management plan in Peru**

Background: Peru ratified the Vienna Convention in 1989, the Montreal Protocol and the London Amendment in 1993. It subsequently ratified the Copenhagen Amendment in 1999, the Montreal Amendment in 2007 and Beijing Amendment is being approved. The Country Program was approved in 1995.

The Terminal Phase-out Management Plan (TPMP) for CFCs in Peru is based on the the following:

To achieve these objectives Peru needs to apply various projects for helping decrease CFC consumption until its complete phase out in the next years; these projects are:

1. "Technical assistance to the refrigeration sector for conversion to mixtures alternatives available in the market";
2. "Incentive programme and Retrofit Centers Installation for conversion in key cities where larger CFC consumptions have been identified";
3. "Technical assistance to Customs offices for the prevention of CFC illegal trade and importations of CFC-containing equipment";
4. "Proposal to replace high energy consumption equipment working with CFC";
5. Monitoring of Application, Follow Up and Control of TPMP.

It also contains a CFC Metered Dosed Inhalers Transition Strategy.

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

Objectives: The main objective of the TPMP is to arrive at zero consumption of CFCs at the end of 2009.

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

- additional training of refrigeration technicians
- additional training of customs officers
- technical assistance for retrofit programme
- Reporting and monitoring.

Description: Training for refrigeration technicians: the project will strengthen the capacity of refrigeration technicians by improving their skills in retrofitting existing ODS equipment to hydrocarbon technology.

Training for customs officers: the plan is to train about 250 customs and law enforcement officers on ozone issues and regulations for the control of ODS.

Technical assistance programme: The project foresees reduction in the number of domestic refrigeration and MAC units.

Reporting and Monitoring: to ensure effective monitoring of all planned activities under the TPMP.

The TPMP will be implemented in two phases; with funding for the second phase being requested at submission of the Implementation Report on the first phase.

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

Cost: Requested amount (Excluding project support costs) First tranche **US\$ 77,500**
Second tranche: US\$77,500

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

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| 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 |

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| 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> |

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| | <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> |

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| | <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 |

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| <i>10 Title:</i> | 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 |

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| | <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)

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| <i>Project Milestones:</i> | Task | Number of months after project |
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| | approval |
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| 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 |

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| 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. |

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| 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> |

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| | <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="516 520 1442 730"> <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 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <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 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| | <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

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| <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. |

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| | <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 |

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| | <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 |