



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



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COMITÉ EJECUTIVO DEL FONDO MULTILATERAL
PARA LA APLICACIÓN DEL
PROTOCOLO DE MONTREAL
Quincuagésima séptima Reunión
Montreal, 30 de marzo al 3 de abril de 2009

**PROGRAMA DE TRABAJO DEL PNUMA
PARA EL AÑO 2009**

COMENTARIOS Y RECOMENDACIÓN DE LA SECRETARÍA DEL FONDO

1. El PNUMA solicita del Comité Ejecutivo la aprobación de una suma de 4 768 034 \$EUA para su programa de trabajo correspondiente a 2009, más los costos de apoyo del organismo de 421 216 \$EUA.

2. En la Tabla 1 siguiente figuran las actividades propuestas en el programa de trabajo del PNUMA para 2009:

Tabla 1: Programa de trabajo del PNUMA

País	Actividad/proyecto	Monto solicitado (\$EUA)	Monto recomendado (\$EUA)
SECCIÓN A: ACTIVIDADES RECOMENDADAS PARA APROBACIÓN GENERAL			
A1. Renovación de proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional:			
Argelia	Renovación de proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (Fase V)	257 400	257 400
Burundi	Renovación de proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (Fase V)	60 000	60 000
Cabo Verde	Renovación de proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (Fase III)	60 000	60 000
República Centrafricana	Renovación de proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (Fase V)	60 000	60 000
Comoros	Renovación de proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (Fase VI)	60 000	60 000
Congo	Renovación de proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (Fase VI)	60 000	60 000
Djibouti	Renovación de proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (Fase III)	60 000	60 000
Honduras	Renovación de proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (Fase IV)	60 000	60 000
Liberia	Renovación de proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (Fase III)	85,213	85,213
Mauritania	Renovación de proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (Fase V)	60 000	60 000
Mozambique	Renovación de proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (Fase IV)	80,800	80,800
Rwanda	Renovación de proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (Fase III)	60 000	60 000
Tanzania	Renovación de proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (Fase IV)	60 000	60 000
Vietnam	Renovación de proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (Fase VII)	118 976	118 976
Zambia	Renovación de proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (Fase IV)	65 520	65 520
Subtotal for A1:		1 207 909	1 207 909
A2. Proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (nuevo):			
Guinea Ecuatorial	Proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (Fase I)	80 000	80 000
Iraq	Proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (Fase I)	240 000	240 000
Subtotal para A2:		320 000	320 000
A3. Preparación de proyecto de planes de gestión para eliminación de HCFC (nuevo):			
Benin	Preparación de plan de gestión para eliminación de HCFC	85 000	85 000
Cote d'Ivoire	Preparación de plan de gestión para eliminación de HCFC	85 000	85 000
Dominica	Preparación de plan de gestión para eliminación de HCFC	85 000	85 000
Guatemala	Preparación de plan de gestión para eliminación de HCFC	75 000	75 000
Guinea Bissau	Preparación de plan de gestión para eliminación de HCFC	85 000	85 000
Haití	Preparación de plan de gestión para eliminación de HCFC	85 000	85 000
Myanmar	Preparación de plan de gestión para eliminación de HCFC	42,500	42,500
Tanzania	Preparación de plan de gestión para eliminación de HCFC	85 000	85 000
Subtotal para A3:		627 500	627 500
A4. Preparación de proyecto adicional de planes de gestión para eliminación de HCFC:			
RDP de Corea	Preparación de plan de gestión para eliminación de HCFC	35 000	35 000
Subtotal para A4:		35 000	35 000

A.5 Verificación del plan de gestión para eliminación definitiva			
Burkina Faso	Verificación del plan de gestión para eliminación definitiva	20 000	20 000
Cote d'Ivoire	Verificación del plan de gestión para eliminación definitiva	20 000	20 000
Kuwait	Verificación del plan de gestión para eliminación definitiva	20 000	20 000
Santo Tomé y Príncipe	Verificación del plan de gestión para eliminación definitiva	20 000	20 000
Zambia	Verificación del plan de gestión para eliminación definitiva	20 000	20 000
:	Subtotal para A5:	100 000	100 000
A6. plan de gestión para eliminación definitivas:			
Belize	Plan de gestión para eliminación definitiva (2º tramo)	48 000	[1]
Camboya	Plan de gestión para eliminación definitiva (2º tramo)	50 000	[2]
Chad	Plan de gestión para eliminación definitiva (2º tramo)	77 000	[3]
El Salvador	Plan de gestión para eliminación definitiva (2º tramo)	30 000	[4]
Gabón	Plan de gestión para eliminación definitiva (2º tramo)	50 000	[5]
Gambia	Plan de gestión para eliminación definitiva (2º tramo)	72 000	[6]
Liberia	Plan de gestión para eliminación definitiva (2º tramo)	81,500	[7]
Malawi	Plan de gestión para eliminación definitiva (2º tramo)	77 000	[8]
Mali	Plan de gestión para eliminación definitiva (2º tramo)	78 000	[9]
Mauritania	Plan de gestión para eliminación definitiva (2º tramo)	59 000	[10]
Nepal	Plan de gestión para eliminación definitiva (2º tramo)	35 000	[11]
Rwanda	Plan de gestión para eliminación definitiva (2º tramo)	67 000	[12]
Samoa	Plan de gestión para eliminación definitiva (2º tramo)	20 000	[13]
Santo Tomé y Príncipe	Plan de gestión para eliminación definitiva (2º tramo)	21 000	[14]
Senegal	Plan de gestión para eliminación definitiva (2º tramo)	100,500	[15]
Togo	Plan de gestión para eliminación definitiva (2º tramo)	70 000	[16]
Zambia	Plan de gestión para eliminación definitiva (2º tramo)	42 000	[17]
:	Subtotal para A6:	978 000	
A.7. Nuevo plan de gestión para eliminación definitiva			
Guinea Ecuatorial	Plan de gestión para eliminación definitiva (1º tramo)	105 000	[18]
Sierra Leona	Plan de gestión para eliminación definitiva (1º tramo)	95 000	[19]
:	Subtotal para A7:	200 000	
A8. Planes nacionales de eliminación:			
Congo, DR	Plan nacional de eliminación (2º y último tramo)	71,875	[20]
RDP de Corea	Plan nacional de eliminación (5º y último tramo)	10 000	[21]
:	Subtotal para A8:	81,875	
Total para A		3,550,284	
SECTION B: ACTIVIDADES RECOMENDADAS PARA CONSIDERACIÓN PARTICUOLAR			
B1. Preparación de proyecto de planes de gestión para eliminación de HCFC (países insulares del Pacífico):			
Islas Cook	Preparación de plan de gestión para eliminación de HCFC	85 000	*
Kiribati	Preparación de plan de gestión para eliminación de HCFC	85 000	*
Islas Marshall	Preparación de plan de gestión para eliminación de HCFC	85 000	*
Micronesia	Preparación de plan de gestión para eliminación de HCFC	85 000	*
Nauru	Preparación de plan de gestión para eliminación de HCFC	85 000	*
Niue	Preparación de plan de gestión para eliminación de HCFC	85 000	*
Palau	Preparación de plan de gestión para eliminación de HCFC	85 000	*
Samoa	Preparación de plan de gestión para eliminación de HCFC	85 000	*
Islas Salomón	Preparación de plan de gestión para eliminación de HCFC	85 000	*
Tonga	Preparación de plan de gestión para eliminación de HCFC	85 000	*
Tuvalu	Preparación de plan de gestión para eliminación de HCFC	85 000	*
Vanuatu	Preparación de plan de gestión para eliminación de HCFC	30 000	*
:	Subtotal para B1:	965 000	

B2. Solicitudes de preparación de proyectos			
Guatemala	Preparación de proyecto de metilbromuro	15 000	*
	Subtotal para B2:	15 000	
B3. Proyectos regionales de asistencia técnica:			
Regional	Inicio de la cooperación regional para la observancia la de los controles de comercio de SAO en países de la red de Europa y Asia central (1 ^{er} tramo)	51 250	*
	Subtotal para B3:	51 250	
B4. Planes nacionales de eliminación			
Bangladesh	Plan nacional de eliminación (2 ^o y último tramo)	186 500	[22]
	Subtotal para B4:	186 500	
	Total para B	1 217 750	
Total para A y B:		4 768 034	2 290 409
Costos de apoyo de los organismos (nil para fortalecimiento institucional y 13 por ciento para otras actividades):		421 216	99 125
Total:		5 189 250	2 389 534
* Proyecto sometido a consideración particular o pendiente		[12] Considerado en el documento UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/48	
[1] Considerado en el documento UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/24		[13] Considerado en el documento UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/49	
[2] Considerado en el documento UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/27		[14] Considerado en el documento UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/50	
[3] Considerado en el documento UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/28		[15] Considerado en el documento UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/51	
[4] Considerado en el documento UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/33		[16] Considerado en el documento UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/54	
[5] Considerado en el documento UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/35		[17] Considerado en el documento UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/56	
[6] Considerado en el documento UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/36		[18] Considerado en el documento UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/34	
[7] Considerado en el documento UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/41		[19] Considerado en el documento UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/52	
[8] Considerado en el documento UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/42		[20] Considerado en el documento UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/31	
[9] Considerado en el documento UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/43		[21] Considerado en el documento UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/40	
[10] Considerado en el documento UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/44		[22] Considerado en el documento UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/23	
[11] Considerado en el documento UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/45			

SECCIÓN A: ACTIVIDADES RECOMENDADAS PARA APROBACIÓN GENERAL

A1. Renovación de proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional

- a) Argelia (Fase V): 257 400 \$EUA
- b) Burundi (Fase V): 60 000 \$EUA
- c) Cabo Verde (Fase III): 60 000 \$EUA
- d) República Centroafricana (Fase V): 60 000 \$EUA
- e) Comoros (Fase VI): 60 000 \$EUA
- f) Congo (Fase VI): 60 000 \$EUA
- g) Djibouti (Fase III): 60 000 \$EUA
- h) Honduras (Fase IV): 60 000 \$EUA
- i) Liberia (Fase III): 85 213 \$EUA
- j) Mauritania (Fase V): 60 000 \$EUA
- k) Mozambique (Fase IV): 80 800 \$EUA
- l) Rwanda (Fase III): 60 000 \$EUA
- m) Tanzania (Fase IV): 60 000 \$EUA
- n) Vietnam (Fase VII): 118 976 \$EUA
- o) Zambia (Fase IV): 65 520 \$EUA

Descripción de los proyectos

3. El PNUMA presentó solicitudes para proyectos de renovación de fortalecimiento institucional en los quince países de la lista anterior. Las descripciones de las solicitudes para esos países se presentan en el Anexo I a este documento.

Recomendación de la Secretaría

4. La Secretaría del Fondo recomienda la aprobación general de las solicitudes de renovación de fortalecimiento institucional para esos países al nivel de financiación indicado en la Tabla 1 de este documento. El Comité Ejecutivo pudiera manifestar a los gobiernos de esos países los comentarios que figuran en el Anexo II a este documento.

A2. Proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (nuevo):

Guinea Ecuatorial: fortalecimiento institucional (fase I) : 80 000 \$EUA

Descripción del proyecto

5. El PNUMA presentó, en nombre del gobierno de Guinea Ecuatorial, una solicitud para la primera fase del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional. El programa de país/plan de gestión para eliminación definitiva para Guinea Ecuatorial ha sido presentado a esta reunión.

Comentarios de la Secretaría

6. En su programa de país/plan de gestión para eliminación definitiva, Guinea Ecuatorial ha establecido su línea de referencia de CFC en una cantidad de 31,5 toneladas PAO. La solicitud para un proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional prestará apoyo a la ejecución de las actividades propuestas en el plan de gestión para eliminación definitiva conducentes a satisfacer los blancos de cumplimiento del Protocolo de Montreal.

7. Los fondos para la puesta en marcha del fortalecimiento institucional fueron proporcionados a Guinea Ecuatorial en la 49ª reunión a un nivel de 40 000 \$EUA para prestar asistencia al país en el establecimiento de su dependencia nacional del ozono y para iniciar la recolección de datos correspondientes a la preparación del programa de país/plan de gestión para eliminación definitiva. El costo del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional en su forma presentada está en consonancia con el de otros países con líneas de referencia similares. La primera fase de fortalecimiento institucional será sólo para dos años.

Recomendación de la Secretaría

8. La Secretaría del Fondo recomienda la aprobación general de la solicitud para fortalecimiento institucional de Guinea Ecuatorial al nivel de financiación indicado en la Tabla 1 de este documento.

Iraq: Proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (fase I): 240 000 \$EUA

Descripción del proyecto

9. El PNUMA presentó, en nombre de Iraq, una solicitud para la primera fase del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional del país. Esta solicitud está siendo presentada por adelantado del programa de país de Iraq y de su plan nacional de eliminación que serán considerados en una futura reunión. La ONUDI ha presentado además a esta reunión dos proyectos de inversión autónomos en los sectores de espumas y de refrigeración (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/38).

10. Iraq ha notificado recientemente a la Secretaría del ozono sus datos correspondientes al Artículo 7, y en ese informe ha establecido que su consumo en 2007 de CFC fue de 1686,14 toneladas PAO, 29 toneladas PAO de halones, 6,03 toneladas PAO de tetracloruro de carbono, y 0,02 toneladas PAO de metil cloroforno, y que su consumo de HCFC fue de 109,42 toneladas PAO. Con la solicitud

para un proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional se prestará apoyo a la ejecución de las actividades propuestas en el programa de país/plan nacional de eliminación de Iraq por presentar en una futura reunión.

11. El PNUMA mencionó que estaba presentando por adelantado la solicitud de Iraq en consonancia con lo indicado en la decisión XX/15 de la vigésima reunión de las Partes por la que las Partes pedían, entre otras cosas, que el Comité Ejecutivo cuando examine propuestas de proyectos para el Iraq dirigidos a eliminar gradualmente las sustancias que agotan el ozono, tenga en cuenta la situación especial de esta nueva Parte, que podría encarar dificultades para eliminar gradualmente las sustancias que agotan el ozono incluidas en los anexos A y B después de 2010, y sea flexible al examinar las propuestas de proyectos, sin perjuicio del posible examen por las Partes de la situación de incumplimiento del Iraq.

Comentarios de la Secretaría

12. En las deliberaciones con el PNUMA, se informó a la Secretaría que la línea de referencia de Iraq todavía no había sido oficialmente establecida para todas las SAO pero que la información sobre el consumo de CFC en 2007 muestra que la línea de referencia posible sería de alrededor de 1 600 toneladas PAO. La solicitud para un proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional prestará apoyo a la ejecución del programa de país/plan nacional de eliminación y asegurará que el país tenga asistencia financiera como suplemento de fondos del gobierno para habilitar la creación de capacidad de la dependencia nacional del ozono con miras a satisfacer los blancos de cumplimiento del Protocolo de Montreal.

13. Para la puesta en marcha del fortalecimiento institucional de Iraq fueron proporcionados a ese país en la 54ª reunión fondos por una suma de 60 000 \$EUA con los que se prestaba asistencia al país para establecer su dependencia nacional del ozono y para iniciar la recolección de datos conducentes a la preparación de su programa de país/plan nacional de eliminación. El costo del fortalecimiento institucional está en consonancia con el de otros países con líneas de referencia similares. Esta primera fase del fortalecimiento institucional será solamente para dos años.

Recomendación de la Secretaría

14. La Secretaría del Fondo recomienda la aprobación general de la solicitud de fortalecimiento institucional para Iraq al nivel de financiación indicado en la Tabla 1 de este documento.

A3. Preparación de proyecto de planes de gestión para eliminación de HCFC (nuevo)

	País	Proyecto	Monto solicitado (\$EUA)
a)	Benin	Preparación de plan de gestión para eliminación de HCFC	85 000
b)	Cote d'Ivoire	Preparación de plan de gestión para eliminación de HCFC	85 000
c)	Dominica	Preparación de plan de gestión para eliminación de HCFC	85 000
d)	Guatemala	Preparación de plan de gestión para eliminación de HCFC	75 000
e)	Guinea Bissau	Preparación de plan de gestión para eliminación de HCFC	85 000
f)	Haití	Preparación de plan de gestión para eliminación de HCFC	85 000
g)	Myanmar	Preparación de plan de gestión para eliminación de HCFC	42 500
h)	Tanzania	Preparación de plan de gestión para eliminación de HCFC	85 000

Descripción de los proyectos

15. El PNUMA presentó ocho nuevas solicitudes para la preparación de planes de gestión para eliminación de HCFC. El consumo de HCFC de estos países en 2007 se presenta en la tabla siguiente.

País	Consumo de HCFC en 2007 (toneladas PAO)		Total de consumo, Artículo 7
	HCFC141-b	HCFC-22	
Benin	0	0,29	0,3
Cote d'Ivoire	0	6,3	6,3
Dominica	0	0,03	0
Guinea Bissau	0	0,17	0,2
Guatemala	1,2	4,6	6,1
Haití	0	0,4	0,4
Myanmar	0	2,4	2,4
Tanzania	0	2,0	2,0

Comentarios de la Secretaría

16. La Secretaría señala que las solicitudes precedentes están en consonancia con lo indicado en las decisiones 55/13 y 56/16. En el caso de Guatemala, el país tiene un consumo tanto de HCFC-141b como de HCFC-22; por consiguiente, será admisible un nivel de financiación no superior a 150 000 \$EUA para la preparación del plan de gestión para eliminación de HCFC. El PNUMA solicita una suma de 75 000 \$EUA por concepto de organismo cooperante, solicitándose los fondos restantes de 75 000 \$EUA en el marco del programa de trabajo de la ONUDI (documento UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/20).

17. Además, Myanmar tiene solamente un consumo de HCFC-22; por consiguiente, será admisible un nivel de financiación no superior a 85 000 \$EUA. El PNUMA solicita solamente una suma de 42 500 \$EUA y el saldo de 42 500 \$EUA se solicita en el marco del programa de trabajo de la ONUDI.

Recomendación de la Secretaría

18. La Secretaría del Fondo recomienda la aprobación general de las solicitudes para financiación de la preparación de planes de gestión para eliminación de HCFC de los países precedentes al nivel de financiación indicado en la Tabla 1 de este documento.

A4. Preparación de proyecto adicional de plan de gestión para eliminación de HCFC:

República Democrática Popular de Corea (RDP de Corea): Preparación de proyecto adicional de plan de gestión para eliminación de HCFC: 35 000 \$EUA

Descripción del proyecto

19. El PNUMA presentó una solicitud de fondos adicionales para preparación de proyecto en materia de HCFC que se elevan a una suma de 35 000 \$EUA para la RDP de Corea. En la 55th reunión, la ONUDI recibió fondos para la RDP de Corea respecto a la preparación del plan de gestión para eliminación de HCFC por un valor de 50 000 \$EUA puesto que había notificado un consumo nulo en la fecha de su presentación. La solicitud está siendo presentada por razón de que los datos de la RDP de Corea notificados en virtud del Artículo 7 para 2007 muestran un consumo de HCFC-22 de 85,3 toneladas PAO.

Comentarios de la Secretaría

20. La Secretaría señala que esta solicitud está en consonancia con la decisión 55/13 según la cual los países con consumo nulo pueden presentar solicitudes de financiación adicional para la preparación del plan de gestión para eliminación de HCFC si nuevos datos muestran que hay un consumo de HCFC en el país. Los datos en virtud del Artículo 7 notificados para 2007 por la RDP de Corea respaldan esta solicitud, y la financiación solicitada está en consonancia con la decisión 56/16(c).

Recomendación de la Secretaría

21. La Secretaría del Fondo recomienda la aprobación general de fondos adicionales para la preparación del plan de gestión para eliminación de HCFC de la República Democrática Popular de Corea al nivel de financiación indicado en la Tabla 1 de este documento.

A5: Verificación del plan de gestión para eliminación definitiva

Burkina Faso: Verificación del plan de gestión para eliminación definitiva: 20 000 \$EUA

Cote d'Ivoire: Verificación del plan de gestión para eliminación definitiva: 20 000 \$EUA

Kuwait: Verificación del plan de gestión para eliminación definitiva: 20 000 \$EUA

Santo Tomé y Príncipe: Verificación del plan de gestión para eliminación definitiva: 20 000 \$EUA

Zambia: Verificación del plan de gestión para eliminación definitiva: 20 000 \$EUA

Descripción de los proyectos

22. El Comité Ejecutivo mediante la decisión 45/54 instó, entre otras cosas, a exigir la verificación anual de una muestra elegida de manera aleatoria del 10 por ciento de los planes de gestión para la eliminación definitiva aprobados para países de bajo consumo. La Secretaría seleccionó para este ejercicio un número aleatorio de planes de gestión para eliminación definitiva aprobados y los cinco países de la lista anterior formaban parte de esta selección. Se invitó al PNUMA, como organismo de ejecución principal para el plan de gestión para eliminación definitiva en esos países, a presentar solicitudes de financiación para la verificación para ser consideradas en esta reunión. El PNUMA está solicitando una suma de 20 000 \$EUA por país para este ejercicio de verificación.

Comentarios de la Secretaría

23. La suma propuesta que está siendo solicitada está en consonancia con los costos vigentes y con los fondos aprobados por el Comité Ejecutivo para verificaciones similares en reuniones anteriores.

Recomendación de la Secretaría

24. La Secretaría del Fondo recomienda la aprobación general de las solicitudes para la preparación de informes de verificación al nivel de financiación indicado en la Tabla 1 de este documento.

SECCIÓN B: ACTIVIDADES RECOMENDADAS PARA CONSIDERACIÓN PARTICULAR**B1. Preparación de proyectos de planes de gestión para eliminación de HCFC en países insulares del Pacífico**

	País	Proyecto	Monto solicitado (SEUA)
a)	Islas Cook	Preparación de plan de gestión para eliminación de HCFC	85 000
b)	Kiribati	Preparación de plan de gestión para eliminación de HCFC	85 000
c)	Islas Marshall	Preparación de plan de gestión para eliminación de HCFC	85 000
d)	Micronesia	Preparación de plan de gestión para eliminación de HCFC	85 000
e)	Nauru	Preparación de plan de gestión para eliminación de HCFC	85 000
f)	Niue	Preparación de plan de gestión para eliminación de HCFC	85 000
g)	Palau	Preparación de plan de gestión para eliminación de HCFC	85 000
h)	Samoa	Preparación de plan de gestión para eliminación de HCFC	85 000
i)	Islas Salomón	Preparación de plan de gestión para eliminación de HCFC	85 000
j)	Tonga	Preparación de plan de gestión para eliminación de HCFC	85 000
k)	Tuvalu	Preparación de plan de gestión para eliminación de HCFC	85 000
l)	Vanuatu	Preparación de plan de gestión para eliminación de HCFC	30 000

Descripción de los proyectos

25. El PNUMA presentó solicitudes particulares para la preparación de planes de gestión para eliminación de HCFC de once países insulares del Pacífico. El consumo de HCFC en esos países se indica en la tabla siguiente:

País	Consumo de HCFC-22 en 2007	
	Toneladas PAO	Toneladas métricas
Islas Cook	0	0,31
Kiribati	0,1	1,33
Islas Marshall	0,2	3,07
Micronesia	0	0,78
Nauru	0	0
Niue	0	0,35
Palau	0	0,31
Samoa	0,2	3,16
Islas Salomón	1	16,94
Tonga	0	0,82
Tuvalu	0	0,63
Vanuatu	0	0
TOTAL	1,5	27,7

26. En la presentación del PNUMA se incluye información con la que se justifica para esos países el enfoque como países particulares y se menciona que se pondrá en práctica por conducto de una ejecución regional. El PNUMA indica que en este enfoque se seguirá la estrategia regional para eliminación de CFC en los países insulares del Pacífico. Se adjunta la propuesta para esos países como Anexo 1 de la enmienda del programa de trabajo del PNUMA sometida a la consideración de esta reunión.

Comentarios de la Secretaría

27. Al examinar estas solicitudes, la Secretaría pidió una explicación al PNUMA acerca del por qué se presenta a este conjunto de países uno por uno y por qué no se consideró el enfoque regional para prestar asistencia a esos países. El PNUMA informó a la Secretaría que había considerado un enfoque regional, y que la preparación de los planes de gestión para eliminación de HCFC dependerá de modo significativo de experiencias anteriores y que los mismos procedimientos se aplicarán a esos países. Sin embargo, el PNUMA indicó además que la financiación para la preparación de planes de gestión para eliminación de HCFC debería basarse en las solicitudes de cada país particular del mismo modo que se aplica a otros países. El PNUMA informó además que había algunos países insulares del Pacífico cuyas solicitudes para plan de gestión para eliminación de HCFC estaban siendo ejecutadas por otros organismos (es decir, Papúa Nueva Guinea y Fiji) y que esto planteaba dificultades en cuanto a continuar con un enfoque completamente regional. En relación con esta cuestión, la Secretaría señala que el consumo total de HCFC de los países insulares del Pacífico presentado en lo que precede es de 1,5 toneladas PAO, con una solicitud equivalente para preparación de proyectos que se eleva a un total de 965 000 \$EUA.

28. Aunque el PNUMA señala en su presentación que los países prepararon particularmente planes de acción nacionales en materia de cumplimiento de CFC, la Secretaría señala que la financiación para la preparación de sus planes formaba parte del proyecto regional que fue aprobado en la 36ª reunión. La Secretaría señala además que los países insulares del Pacífico no habían recibido fondos para preparación de proyectos particulares distintos a los de ejecución de actividades específicas del plan de gestión de refrigerantes (es decir, capacitación) y a los de sus proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional, con excepción de tres países que habían recibido fondos para la preparación de sus programas de país antes de que se considerara la estrategia regional presentada a la 36ª reunión. Toda la preparación de planes formaba parte de la estrategia regional para países insulares del Pacífico.

29. La Secretaría señaló además que para la preparación de los planes de gestión para eliminación de HCFC, el enfoque regional parece ser uno de buena relación de costo a eficacia y un enfoque más eficiente. Tomándose en consideración el carácter geográfico exclusivo de los pequeños países insulares y el problema de las comunicaciones consiguientes a su aislamiento, el uso de expertos comunes que presten asistencia en la encuesta y en la preparación final del plan de gestión para eliminación de HCFC es la metodología ideal para asegurarse de que se comparte la información entre los países con economías muy parecidas, y para que puedan encontrarse soluciones comunes. Dentro de este enfoque regional, los países podrán todavía emprender particularmente encuestas de modo similar al utilizado para la eliminación de los CFC. El PNUMA puede por lo tanto considerar la idea de solicitar financiación, país por país, para la plena ejecución en el futuro de los planes de gestión para eliminación de HCFC.

Recomendación de la Secretaría

30. El Comité ejecutivo pudiera considerar las solicitudes para la preparación de proyectos de planes de gestión para eliminación de HCFC en los países insulares del Pacífico tomando en consideración los comentarios precedentes de la Secretaría.

B2. Preparación de proyectos:

Guatemala: Preparación de proyecto para eliminación de metilbromuro: 15 000 \$EUA

Descripción del proyecto

31. El PNUMA solicita fondos para la preparación del componente relativo a políticas de eliminación de metilbromuro en Guatemala. El PNUMA colaborará muy estrechamente con la ONUDI, organismo responsable de ejecutar este proyecto para la eliminación de metilbromuro en el país. El costo de contratar a un consultor nacional quien diseña la política general y asistencia a la sensibilización requeridas por el país para satisfacer al año 2015 la eliminación de metilbromuro estará cubierto por esta solicitud de preparación de proyecto.

Comentarios de la Secretaría

32. El consumo de metilbromuro de Guatemala en 2007 fue notificado en virtud del Artículo 7 como de 290,8 toneladas PAO, a partir de un consumo de línea de referencia de 400 toneladas SAO. En la 38ª reunión, la ONUDI recibió fondos para la ejecución de planes de eliminación de metilbromuro por una suma de 3,2 millones de \$EUA destinada a eliminar 500 toneladas PAO de metilbromuro. Una segunda fase del proyecto para lograr la eliminación completa de metilbromuro solamente puede ser presentada después de completado el proyecto ya aprobado.

33. La Secretaría informó al PNUMA que estaba al tanto de la cooperación con la ONUDI para la ejecución de actividades en Guatemala. Se comunicó además al PNUMA que si hubiera alguna necesidad de nueva asistencia respecto a políticas, esto pudiera realizarse mediante los fondos ya aprobados para la ONUDI, que pudiera ejecutarse por el PNUMA. La Secretaría informó además al PNUMA que la financiación recibida por Guatemala era para eliminar 500 toneladas PAO de metilbromuro, por lo que no podría solicitarse ninguna financiación adicional para preparación de proyectos en este sector puesto que los fondos recibidos ya cubren la eliminación de todo el consumo de línea de base del país. Se exhortó además al PNUMA a retirar esta propuesta para preparación de proyecto y a presentar en su lugar un proyecto completo para asistencia en materia de políticas, aunque la Secretaría fue informada de que el país solicita los fondos de preparación para que el PNUMA pueda trabajar en el país en proyectos de metilbromuro.

Recomendación de la Secretaría

34. El Comité Ejecutivo pudiera considerar esta solicitud teniendo en cuenta los comentarios precedentes.

B3. Proyectos regionales de asistencia técnica:

Regional: Inicio de la cooperación regional para la observancia de los controles de comercio de SAO en países de la red de Europa y Asia central: 51 250 \$EUA

Descripción del proyecto

35. Este proyecto está siendo presentado por la República Checa a título de asistencia bilateral, y por consiguiente está siendo considerado en relación con el documento UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/17 sobre cooperación bilateral. Se incluyen parte de los fondos para el proyecto en relación con este programa de trabajo para el componente del PNUMA.

Recomendación de la Secretaría:

36. La Secretaría del Fondo recomienda la aprobación de este proyecto solamente por un año al nivel de financiación de 51 250 \$EUA más los costos de apoyo indicados en la Tabla 1 del documento, en la inteligencia de que:

Annex I

INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECT PROPOSALS

Algeria: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing Agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
	Phase I: nov-93	297,000
	Phase II: mar-99	90,010
	Phase III: jul-02	256,999
	Phase IV: apr-06	257,400
	Total	901,409
Amount requested for renewal (Phase V) (US \$):		257,400
Amount recommended for approval for Phase V (US \$):		257,400
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase V to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		257,400
Equivalent amount of CFC phase-out due to institutional strengthening Phase V at US \$12.1/kg (ODP tonnes):		n/a
Date of approval of country programme:		1991
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1991) (ODP tonnes):		1,702.3
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):		
	(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	2,119.5
	(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)	237.3
	(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	20.9
	(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	5.8
	(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	4.7
Latest reported ODS consumption (2007) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
	(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	200.0
	(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	67.0
	(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	2.0
	(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	4.0
	(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	2.0
	(f) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	6.6
	Total	281.6
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2007
Amount approved for projects (US \$):		17,428,469
Amount disbursed (February 2009) (US \$):		15,842,741
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes):		2,485.8
ODS phased out (as at February 2009) (ODP tonnes):		2,444.6

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

Summary of activities		Funds approved (US \$)
(a)	Investment projects:	14,121,225
(b)	Institutional strengthening:	901,409
(c)	Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	2,405,835
	Total:	17,428,469

Progress report

2. The activities carried out in the context of the institutional strengthening project for Algeria in the Phase IV were satisfactory. The main objectives were to prepare and follow up implementation of approved projects, prepare regulations, conduct awareness raising campaign about the protection of the Ozone layer, continue inventory of ODS users, submit reports to the Ozone Secretariat and to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat, assist implementing agencies in their investment projects, complete the implementation of the refrigerant management plan and to prepare and start implementation of the national phase-out plan CFCs, halons and CTC.

Plan of action

3. For the next period (April 2009 to March 2011) the NOU will continue to implement the following objectives: expedite the implementation of the national phase-out plan for CFCs, halons and CTC; complete the training for refrigerant technicians and coordinate operation of the recovery and recycling centres; coordinate the enforcement of the licensing system and submit reports to the Ozone Secretariat and to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat. During this period, Algeria will also initiate the preparation of the HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP).

Burundi: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile	
Implementing Agency:	UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):	
Phase I: nov-98	66,000
Phase II: jul-02	57,200
Phase III: dec-04	60,000
Phase IV: nov-06	60,000
Total	243,200
Amount requested for renewal (Phase V) (US \$):	60,000
Amount recommended for approval for Phase V (US \$):	60,000
Agency support costs (US \$):	0.00
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase V to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):	60,000
Equivalent amount of CFC phase-out due to institutional strengthening Phase V at US \$12.1/kg (ODP tonnes):	n/a
Date of approval of country programme:	1997
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1997) (ODP tonnes):	53.9
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	59.0
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)	0.0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	0.0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	0.1
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	0.0
Latest reported ODS consumption (2007) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	3.10
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	0.00
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	0.00
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	0.00
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	0.00
(f) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	1.2
Total	4.3
Year of reported country programme implementation data:	2007
Amount approved for projects (US \$):	1,132,419

Amount disbursed (February 2009) (US \$):	799,708
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes):	55.6
ODS phased out (as at February 2009) (ODP tonnes):	7.555.6

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

Summary of activities		Funds approved (US \$)
(a)	Investment projects:	274,827
(b)	Institutional strengthening:	243,200
(c)	Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	614,392
	Total:	1,132,419

Progress report

5. The institutional support that Burundi received made it possible for the country to successfully meet its obligations under the Montreal Protocol. During the last IS phase, the country focused on raising awareness of political decision makers, the business community, the youth, various users of ODS as well as whole public with regards to the protection of the ozone layer through dissemination of information on the protection of ozone layer across the country. The NOU also continued to collect data for submission to the Ozone and Fund Secretariats. On 16 September, the country celebrated the International Ozone Day. Burundi has also met the reduction of more than 85 percent of CFC consumption.

Plan of action

6. The main objective of the institutional strengthening project in Burundi for the period of 2009-2010 is to sustain compliance with the control measures established by the Montreal Protocol for CFCs, and to achieve the future reductions for HCFCs. The activities for the period will include more dissemination and awareness raising across the country with a focus on reducing dependency on imported ODS; increase the exchange of information with neighbouring countries (Tanzania and Rwanda and DR Congo) on movement of ODS and ODS containing equipments; facilitate reinforcement of regulatory measures to prevent imports and use of ODS as per the approved ODS regulations; coordinate the implementation of remaining TPMP activities; facilitate the preparation and start the implementation of the HPMP; collect and report data to Ozone Secretariat and report CP progress to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat.

Cape Verde: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing Agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
	Phase I: mar-02	15,000
	Phase II: dec-04	60,000
	Phase III: nov-06	60,000
	Total	135,000
Amount requested for renewal (Phase IV) (US \$):		60,000
Amount recommended for approval for Phase IV (US \$):		60,000
Agency support costs (US \$):		
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase IV to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		60,000
Equivalent amount of CFC phase-out due to institutional strengthening Phase IV at US \$12.1/kg (ODP tonnes):		n/a
Date of approval of country programme:		2003

ODS consumption reported in country programme (2003) (ODP tonnes):	0
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	2.3
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)	0.0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	0.0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	0.0
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	0.0
Latest reported ODS consumption (2007) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	0.0
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	0.0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	0.0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	0.0
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	0.0
(f) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	0.1
Total	0.1
Year of reported country programme implementation data:	2007
Amount approved for projects (US \$):	554,417
Amount disbursed (as at February 2009) (US \$):	148,075
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes):	2.0
ODS phased out (as at February 2009) (ODP tonnes):	0

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

Summary of activities		Funds approved (US \$)
(a)	Investment projects:	n/a
(b)	Institutional strengthening:	135,000
(c)	Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	419,417
	Total:	554,417

Progress report

8. During its first phase of IS project, Cape Verde established the NOU and drafted their ODS legislation. It achieved, among others, the implementation of the country programme preparation and implementation of RMP and various public awareness activities. Public awareness is still ongoing and the public in general is getting more aware of the uses of ODS and what they can do to reduce its use. The Ministry of Agriculture, Food and the Environment fully supports the NOU and often gives input with regard to the activities implemented. The NOU also continues data collection and reporting to the Ozone and the Fund Secretariats.

Plan of action

9. During the next IS period, the Cape Verde NOU will coordinate the TPMP implementation and encourage the use of ozone-friendly technologies and recovery and recycling equipments. The NOU will continue carrying on its public awareness activities in schools especially. The NOU Cape Verde hopes to have a successful second phase implementation towards ODS phase-out. The NOU will also coordinate the preparation of the HPMP.

Central African Republic: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile	
Implementing Agency:	UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):	
Phase I: nov-95	45,600
Phase II: nov-98	30,400
Phase III: nov-02	39,520
Phase IV: avr-05	60,000
Total	175,520
Amount requested for renewal (Phase V) (US \$):	60,000
Amount recommended for approval for Phase V (US \$):	60,000
Agency support costs (US \$):	0
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase V to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):	60,000
Equivalent amount of CFC phase-out due to institutional strengthening Phase V at US \$12.1/kg (ODP tonnes):	n/a
Date of approval of country programme:	1993
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1993) (ODP tonnes):	9.8
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	11.2
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)	0.0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	0.0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	0.0
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	0.0
Latest reported ODS consumption (2007) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	1.3
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	0.0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	0.0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	0.0
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	0.0
(f) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	0.3
Total	1.60
Year of reported country programme implementation data:	2007
Amount approved for projects (US \$):	767,591
Amount disbursed (February 2009) (US \$):	444,411
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes):	10.3
ODS phased out (as at February 2009) (ODP tonnes):	0

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

Summary of activities		Funds approved (US \$)
(a)	Investment projects:	86,463
(b)	Institutional strengthening:	175,520
(c)	Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	505,608
	Total:	767,591

Progress report

11. The activities carried out in the context of the institutional strengthening project for Central African Republic in the past two year were satisfactory. The main objective of the institutional strengthening project for this period was to achieve compliance with the control measures established by the Montreal Protocol on ODS mostly through NOU activities such as: public awareness raising activities including TV, radio, production of awareness materials including activities during Ozone Day celebration

each year. The NOU also continues the enforcement of licensing system under the CEMAC harmonized ODS regulations as well as implementing the activities under the TPMP

Plan of action

12. The main objective of the institutional strengthening project for this new phase is to sustain compliance with the control measures established by the Montreal Protocol on ODS and achieve the future reductions. The main activities will be to ensure the implementation of TPMP activities; coordinate the preparation and implementation of HPMP. It will also facilitate enforcement of regulatory measures to prevent imports and use of ODS as per the harmonized CEMAC ODS regulations; and continue to collect and report data to the Ozone Secretariat and report CP progress to the Fund Secretariat.

Comoros: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile	
Implementing Agency:	UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):	
Phase I: nov-97	27,800
Phase II: dec-00	18,533
Phase III: avr-03	24,093
Phase IV: avr-05	60,000
Phase V: mar-07	60,000
Total	190,426
Amount requested for renewal (Phase VI) (US \$):	60,000
Amount recommended for approval for Phase VI (US \$):	60,000
Agency support costs (US \$):	0
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase VI to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):	60,000
Equivalent amount of CFC phase-out due to institutional strengthening Phase VI at US \$12.1/kg (ODP tonnes):	n/a
Date of approval of country programme:	1996
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1996) (ODP tonnes):	2.4
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	2.5
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)	0.0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	0.0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	0.0
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	0.0
Latest reported ODS consumption (2007) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	0.3
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	0.0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	0.0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	0.0
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	0.0
(f) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	0.1
Total	0.40
Year of reported country programme implementation data:	2007
Amount approved for projects (US \$):	688,729
Amount disbursed (February 2009) (US \$):	295,762
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes):	2.5
ODS phased out (as at February 2009) (ODP tonnes):	0

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

Summary of activities		Funds approved (US \$)
(a)	Investment projects:	75,000
(b)	Institutional strengthening:	190,426
(c)	Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	423,303
	Total:	688,729

Progress report

14. During the period of the phase V of the IS project in Comoros, the main focus of the implementation was on completing the training activities refrigeration technicians and customs officer under the TPMP and enforcement of ODS regulations which were in place since 2001. The NOU also has been coordinating the implementation of the recovery and recycling programme, and increased its awareness programmes for policy makers. It also continues data collection for reporting to the Ozone and Fund Secretariats.

Plan of action

15. During the next phase of the IS project, the NOU of Comoros will continue the implementation of activities under the TPMP and coordinating the preparation of the HPMP. The Government of Comoros will reinforce ODS regulations by putting in place a quotas system to gradually limit the quantities of ODS imported in the country. The Government of Comoros also intends to provide more training to the refrigeration technicians and undertake more awareness activities towards the public.

Congo: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing Agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
	Phase I: jul-95	62,920
	Phase II: dec-00	41,950
	Phase III: apr-03	54,531
	Phase IV: apr-05	60,000
	Phase V: mar-07	60,000
	Total	279,401
Amount requested for renewal (Phase VI) (US \$):		60,000
Amount recommended for approval for Phase VI (US \$):		60,000
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase VI to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		60,000
Equivalent amount of CFC phase-out due to institutional strengthening Phase VI at US \$12.1/kg (ODP tonnes):		n/a
Date of approval of country programme:		1993
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1993) (ODP tonnes):		23.8
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):		
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)		11.9
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)		5.0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)		0.6
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)		0.0
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)		0.9

Latest reported ODS consumption (2007) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	1.5
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	0.0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	0.0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	0.0
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	0.0
(f) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	0.4
Total	1.90
Year of reported country programme implementation data:	2007
Amount approved for projects (US \$):	944,854
Amount disbursed (February 2009) (US \$):	585,415
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes):	29.3
ODS phased out (as at February 2009) (ODP tonnes):	24.4

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

Summary of activities		Funds approved (US \$)
(a)	Investment projects:	50,000
(b)	Institutional strengthening:	279,401
(c)	Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	615,453
	Total:	944,854

Progress report

17. The activities carried out in the context of the Phase IV of the institutional strengthening project for Congo were satisfactory. All main objectives set for the period were met to ensure the NOU is in position to coordinate the preparation and implementation of approved projects; conduct awareness raising campaign about the protection of the ozone layer especially during the celebration of the International Ozone Day; coordinate the implementation of approved of ODS regulations including CEMAC regulations; assist implementing agencies in the coordination of their activities at national level projects and coordinate implementation of training activities under the updated refrigerant management plan. The NOU continues to collect data to submit reports to the Ozone Secretariat and to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat.

Plan of action

18. For the next two years the Government of the Congo will fully implement TPMP activities in view of achieving 100 percent reduction of CFC by 1 January 2010. It will also put in place some national legislative and regulatory measures to prevent imports and use of ODS mainly through the harmonized CEMAC ODS regulations and strengthen the capacity of Government structures in charge of control measures such as customs border points. During this period, the country will also initiate activities for HCFC phase-out.

Djibouti: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing Agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
	Phase I: jul-02	90,000
	Phase II: apr-06	78,000
	Total	168,000

Amount requested for renewal (Phase III) (US \$):	60,000
Amount recommended for approval for Phase III (US \$):	60,000
Agency support costs (US \$):	0
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase III to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):	60,000
Equivalent amount of CFC phase-out due to institutional strengthening Phase III at US \$12.1/kg (ODP tonnes):	n/a
Date of approval of country programme:	2000
ODS consumption reported in country programme (2000) (ODP tonnes):	0
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	21.0
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)	0.0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	0.0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	0.0
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	0.0
Latest reported ODS consumption (2007) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	2.2
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	0.0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	0.0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	0.0
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	0.0
(f) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	0.4
Total	2.60
Year of reported country programme implementation data:	2007
Amount approved for projects (US \$):	773,563
Amount disbursed (February 2009) (US \$):	350,204
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes):	17.9
ODS phased out (as at February 2009) (ODP tonnes):	17.9

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

Summary of activities		Funds approved (US \$)
(a)	Investment projects:	147,000
(b)	Institutional strengthening:	168,000
(c)	Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	458,563
	Total:	773,563

Progress report

20. One of the main achievements of the IS project in Djibouti was the adoption of ODS regulations which are already being enforced. TPMP activities are being successfully implemented and training of customs officers and the enforcement of ODS regulations are ongoing. Awareness activities are also being carried on and importers are encouraged to import equipments using alternative refrigerant and the use of these alternatives are on the increase. The NOU has also been coordinating the implementation of investment project under the TPMP with UNDP as implementing agency.

Plan of action

21. The National Ozone Unit of Djibouti is playing a key role in assisting the Government in meeting its obligations under the Montreal Protocol and in protecting the ozone layer. The NOU will continue to be responsible of all monitoring and follow-up actions as well as communication of data and reports to the different Secretariats and will regularly attend all ozone related meetings. It will also expedite the implementation of the TPMP, coordinate the preparation of the HPMP, and continue raising awareness through mass media.

Equatorial Guinea: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing Agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		40,000
Amount requested for renewal (Phase I) (US \$):		80,000
Amount recommended for approval for Phase I (US \$):		80,000
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase I to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		80,000
Equivalent amount of CFC phase-out due to institutional strengthening Phase I at US \$12.1/kg (ODP tonnes):		n/a
Date of approval of country programme:		n/a
ODS consumption reported in country programme (2007) (ODP tonnes):		
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):		
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)		31.5
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)		28.3
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)		1.5
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)		0
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)		0
Latest reported ODS consumption (2007) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)		4.6
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)		1.0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)		0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)		0
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide)		0
(f) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)		0.4
	Total	6
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		
Amount approved for projects (US \$):		185,000
Amount disbursed (February 2009) (US \$):		25,000
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes):		n/a
ODS phased out (February 2009) (ODP tonnes):		n/a

Summary of activities and funds approved by the Executive Committee:

Summary of activities		Funds approved (US \$)
(a)	Investment projects:	0.0
(b)	Institutional strengthening:	40,000
(c)	Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	145,000
	Total:	185,000

Honduras: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing Agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
	Phase I: oct-96	66,000
	Phase II: dec-00	44,000
	Phase III: jul-03	57,199
	Phase IV: apr-05	60,000
	Phase V: nov-06	60,000
	Total	287,199
Amount requested for renewal (Phase VI) (US \$):		60,000

Amount recommended for approval for Phase VI (US \$):	60,000
Agency support costs (US \$):	0
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase V to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):	60,000
Equivalent amount of CFC phase-out due to institutional strengthening Phase VI at US \$12.1/kg (ODP tonnes):	n/a
Date of approval of country programme:	1994
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1994) (ODP tonnes):	435.2
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	331.6
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)	0.0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	0.0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	0.0
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	259.4
Latest reported ODS consumption (2007) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	39.7
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	0.0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	0.0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	0.0
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	248.2
(f) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	17.2
Total	305.1
Year of reported country programme implementation data:	2007
Amount approved for projects (US \$):	5,390,615
Amount disbursed (February 2009) (US \$):	2,962,133
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes):	612.3
ODS phased out (as at February 2009) (ODP tonnes):	324.8

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

Summary of activities		Funds approved (US \$)
(a)	Investment projects:	3,978,448
(b)	Institutional strengthening:	287,199
(c)	Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,124,968
	Total:	5,390,615

Progress report

23. Since April 2007, Honduras has been advancing on the institutional strengthening project and ratified Beijing Amendment. They have established strategic alliances with institutions such as the Special Environment Prosecution Agency and the border police for complying with the policies regulating ozone depleting substances (ODS), import controls and implementation of a ban for imports of ODS-based equipment. They have also increased public awareness in the country by including the international ozone day celebration as part of national celebrations.

Plan of action

24. The planned activities for the next phase, from April 2009 to March 2011, include several activities including the continuation of operations of the Technical Ozone Unit to ensure compliance with the Montreal Protocol. The country will also facilitate the implementation of the MB phase-out plan, complete the implementation of the current TPMP updates and initiate the preparation of the HPMP. It will also continue raising awareness among the general public through education centers at different education levels. During this new period, the NOU will also strictly enforce the ODS licensing system as well as the quota system for ODS imports.

Iraq: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing Agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		60,000
Amount requested for renewal (Phase I) (US \$):		240,000
Amount recommended for approval for Phase I (US \$):		240,000
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase I to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		240,000
Equivalent amount of CFC phase-out due to institutional strengthening Phase I at US \$12.1/kg (ODP tonnes):		n/a
Date of approval of country programme:		n/a
ODS consumption reported in country programme (ODP tonnes):		n/a
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):		n/a
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)		
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)		
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)		
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)		
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)		
Latest reported ODS consumption (2007) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		n/a
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)		
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)		
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)		
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)		
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide)		
(f) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)		
Total		
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		n/a
Amount approved for projects (US \$):		190,000
Amount disbursed (February 2009) (US \$):		0
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes):		n/a
ODS phased out (February 2009) (ODP tonnes):		n/a

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

Summary of activities		Funds approved (US \$)
(a)	Investment projects:	0
(b)	Institutional strengthening:	60,000
(c)	Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	130,000
	Total:	190,000

Liberia: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing Agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
Phase I: dec-03		127,820
Phase II: month year		85,213
Total		213,033
Amount requested for renewal (Phase III) (US \$):		85,213
Amount recommended for approval for Phase III (US \$):		85,213
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase III to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		85,213

Equivalent amount of CFC phase-out due to institutional strengthening Phase III at US \$12.1/kg (ODP tonnes):	n/a
Date of approval of country programme:	2002
ODS consumption reported in country programme (2002) (ODP tonnes):	0
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	56.1
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)	19.5
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	0.2
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	0.0
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	0.0
Latest reported ODS consumption (2007) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	1.8
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	0.0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	0.0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	0.0
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	0.0
(f) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	1.9
Total	3.70
Year of reported country programme implementation data:	2007
Amount approved for projects (US \$):	965,096
Amount disbursed (February 2009) (US \$):	575,527
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes):	47.7
ODS phased out (February 2009) (ODP tonnes):	4.4

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

Summary of activities		Funds approved (US \$)
(a)	Investment projects:	104,000
(b)	Institutional strengthening:	213,033
(c)	Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	648,063
	Total:	965,096

Progress report

27. The activities carried out in the context of the institutional strengthening project for the implementation of the Montreal Protocol in Liberia from 2007 until now has been satisfactory. During the period under review, the National Ozone Unit of Liberia succeeded in increasing awareness on ozone issues resulting in the reduction in importation of ODS. The introduction and successful implementation of the commercial and industrial end-user incentive programs leading to the conversion of the refrigeration systems of major refrigeration entities in this sector tremendously added to the level of achievement so far attained. The ODS regulations and the import licensing system was revised for better enforcement. Activities under the TPMP continue to be implemented, and collaboration with stakeholders has created the necessary awareness regarding ozone issues.

Plan of action

28. For the next period (March 2009 to March 2011), the NOU aims to attain and maintain zero consumption of ODS as mandated by the control measures established by the Montreal Protocol on ODS. In addition, it will continue to implement public awareness activities and will continue with its vigorous monitoring activities to ensure a non-reversal in the use of ODS. Additionally, the NOU intends to commence the preparation of the HCFC management plan (HPMP).

Mauritania: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing Agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
	Phase I: sep-94	25,983
	Phase II: mar-01	25,900
	Phase III: jul-04	33,670
	Phase IV: jul-06	60,000
	Total	145,553
Amount requested for renewal (Phase V) (US \$):		60,000
Amount recommended for approval for Phase V (US \$):		60,000
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase V to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		60,000
Equivalent amount of CFC phase-out due to institutional strengthening Phase V at US \$12.1/kg (ODP tonnes):		n/a
Date of approval of country programme:		1993
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1993) (ODP tonnes):		13.5
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):		
	(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	15.7
	(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)	0.0
	(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	0.0
	(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	0.0
	(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	0.0
Latest reported ODS consumption (2007) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
	(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	1.3
	(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	0.0
	(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	0.0
	(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	0.0
	(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	0.0
	(f) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	1.4
	Total	2.7
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2007
Amount approved for projects (US \$):		1,027,746
Amount disbursed (February 2009) (US \$):		611,611
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes):		15.3
ODS phased out (as at February 2009) (ODP tonnes):		13.4

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

Summary of activities		Funds approved (US \$)
(a)	Investment projects:	85,000
(b)	Institutional strengthening:	145,553
(c)	Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	797,193
	Total:	1,027,746

Progress report

30. During the previous phases of the IS project in Mauritania, the National Ozone Unit successfully implemented the activities under the TPMP which included the training of technicians and customs officers. Awareness activities are also being carried out and traders are encouraged to import equipments using alternative refrigerants. The NOU has also been coordinating the implementation of investment project under the TPMP with UNDP as implementing agency.

Plan of action

31. During the next phase of the IS project, the NOU of Mauritania will be coordinating the implementation of all phase-out activities of the TPMP and the preparation of the HPMP. The Government of Mauritania intends to provide more training to the refrigeration technicians and customs officers and undertake more awareness activities towards the public and stakeholders. The NOU will also commence on the survey of HCFC use in the country to support the HPMP preparation.

Mozambique: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile	
Implementing Agency:	UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):	
Phase I: dec-94	92,400
Phase II: dec-03	80,080
Phase III: nov-06	80,800
Total	253,280
Amount requested for renewal (Phase IV) (US \$):	80,800
Amount recommended for approval for Phase IV (US \$):	80,800
Agency support costs (US \$):	0
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase IV to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):	80,800
Equivalent amount of CFC phase-out due to institutional strengthening Phase IV at US \$12.1/kg (ODP tonnes):	n/a
Date of approval of country programme:	1993
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1993) (ODP tonnes):	0
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	18.2
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)	0.9
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	0.0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	0.0
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	3.4
Latest reported ODS consumption (2007) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	2.3
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	0.0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	0.0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	0.0
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	0.4
(f) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	1.3
Total	4.0
Year of reported country programme implementation data:	2007
Amount approved for projects (US \$):	1,125,267
Amount disbursed (February 2009) (US \$):	791,136
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes):	24.7
ODS phased out (as at February 2009) (ODP tonnes):	7.0

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

Summary of activities		Funds approved (US \$)
(a)	Investment projects:	435,144
(b)	Institutional strengthening:	253,280
(c)	Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	436,843
Total:		1,125,267

Progress report

33. The implementation of the Montreal Protocol activities in Mozambique is going on successfully. During the period reported, the National Ozone Unit of Mozambique has implemented the required activities under the RMP activities. The TPMP preparation was completed and was approved by the Executive Committee at the 56th Meeting. The ODS regulations were also recently approved by the Government and its implementation and enforcement is underway. The NOU embarked on an awareness programme, training for customs officers, refrigeration technicians and other stakeholders.

Plan of action

34. For this new phase, the NOU of Mozambique will continue with the training programme for technicians in the refrigeration sector and customs officers for implementation and enforcement of the ODS regulations, as well as implement all the activities in the TPMP. They will also continue awareness raising programme through mass media, NGOs, workshops, and distribution of awareness materials such as newspapers, brochures, pamphlets etc. to the industry and other stakeholders.

Rwanda: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing Agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
	Phase I: mar-02	22,000
	Phase II: dec-03	64,600
	Phase III: nov-06	60,000
	Total	146,600
Amount requested for renewal (Phase IV) (US \$):		60,000
Amount recommended for approval for Phase IV (US \$):		60,000
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase IV to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		60,000
Equivalent amount of CFC phase-out due to institutional strengthening Phase IV at US \$12.1/kg (ODP tonnes):		n/a
Date of approval of country programme:		2002
ODS consumption reported in country programme (2002) (ODP tonnes):		0
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):		
	(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	30.4
	(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)	0.0
	(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	0.0
	(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	0.0
	(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	0.0
Latest reported ODS consumption (2007) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
	(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	4.1
	(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	0.0
	(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	0.0

(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	0.0
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	0.0
(f) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	1.4
Total	5.5
Year of reported country programme implementation data:	2007
Amount approved for projects (US \$):	769,858
Amount disbursed (February 2009) (US \$):	191,782
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes):	25.8
ODS phased out (as at February 2009) (ODP tonnes):	21.8

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

Summary of activities		Funds approved (US \$)
(a)	Investment projects:	124,500
(b)	Institutional strengthening:	146,600
(c)	Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	498,758
	Total:	769,858

Progress report

36. The implementation of the Montreal Protocol activities in Rwanda during this period includes the implementation of the TPMP activities. The NOU also enforced the ODS regulations through use of the licensing and quota system. The NOU also completed awareness programmes, trained customs officers, police officers and refrigeration technicians.

Plan of action

37. The NOU is a responsible authority for coordination of the implementation of the IS programme and for monitoring the implementation of the activities proposed terminal in the terminal phase-out plan. For this new phase, it will continue with the training programme for the technicians in the refrigeration sector and customs officers for implementation of the draft ODS regulations. The NOU will continue awareness raising programme through mass media, NGOs, workshops, and distribution of awareness materials such as newspapers, brochures, pamphlets etc. to the industry and other stakeholders. It will also initiate activities leading to the preparation of the HPMP.

Tanzania: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile	
Implementing Agency:	UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):	
Phase I: oct-96	66,000
Phase II: dec-04	57,200
Phase III: nov-06	60,000
Total	183,200
Amount requested for renewal (Phase IV) (US \$):	60,000
Amount recommended for approval for Phase IV (US \$):	60,000
Agency support costs (US \$):	0
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase IV to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):	60,000
Equivalent amount of CFC phase-out due to institutional strengthening Phase IV at US \$12.1/kg (ODP tonnes):	n/a
Date of approval of country programme:	1994

ODS consumption reported in country programme (2007) (ODP tonnes):	102.6
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	253.9
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)	0.3
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	0.1
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	0.0
Latest reported ODS consumption (2007) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	26.5
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	0.0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	0.0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	0.0
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	0.0
(f) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	2.0
Total	28.5
Year of reported country programme implementation data:	2007
Amount approved for projects (US \$):	2,335,631
Amount disbursed (as at February 2009) (US \$):	1,831,225
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes):	382.1
ODS phased out (as at February 2009) (ODP tonnes):	192

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

Summary of activities		Funds approved (US \$)
(a)	Investment projects:	1,507,704
(b)	Institutional strengthening:	183,200
(c)	Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	644,727
	Total:	2,335,631

Progress report

39. The implementation of the Montreal Protocol in Tanzania is going on well. In December 2007 the ODS regulations came into effect and have been realigned with the provisions of the Environmental Management Act. The regulations have introduced a licensing system for ODS and import quotas which are strongly enforced in the country. Tanzania also continued its awareness raising activities, as well as completed the preparation of the TPMP.

Plan of action

40. The NOU is responsible for coordination and monitoring implementation of TPMP approved in July 2008. In this new phase, the NOU will: continue to promote awareness on ozone issues in order to sustain interventions made since 1997; implement the TPMP activities, such as training of customs officers and technicians; conduct stakeholders workshops, develop awareness materials related to ozone issues, review of curriculum of Tax Institute to incorporate ozone related issues, establish five recovery and recycling centres, undertake incentive programmes to industrial/commercial sector, undertake consultations with importers and relevant stakeholders and surveys of ODS and related equipment; and carry out activities to strengthen control of ODS importation and consumption. It will also initiate activities leading to the preparation of the HPMP.

Vietnam: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing Agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
	Phase I: jul-95	137,280
	Phase II: jul-99	91,520
	Phase III: mar-01	91,520
	Phase IV: jul-03	118,956
	Phase V: jul-05	118,976
	Phase VI: jul-07	118,976
	Total	677,228
Amount requested for renewal (Phase VII) (US \$):		118,976
Amount recommended for approval for Phase VII (US \$):		118,976
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase VII to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		118,976
Equivalent amount of CFC phase-out due to institutional strengthening Phase VII at US \$12.1/kg (ODP tonnes):		n/a
Date of approval of country programme:		1993
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1993) (ODP tonnes):		391.3
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):		
	(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	500.0
	(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)	37.1
	(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	1.6
	(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	0.2
	(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	136.5
Latest reported ODS consumption (2007) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
	(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	37.8
	(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	0.0
	(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	0.0
	(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	0.0
	(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	92.4
	(f) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	168.0
	Total	298.20
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2007
Amount approved for projects (US \$):		5,894,472
Amount disbursed (February 2009) (US \$):		4,619,613
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes):		637.0
ODS phased out (as at February 2009) (ODP tonnes):		577.9

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

	Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a)	Investment projects:	2,985,330
(b)	Institutional strengthening:	677,228
(c)	Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	2,231,914
	Total:	5,894,472

Progress report

42. In the sixth phase (July 2007 – June 2009) Vietnam continued to effectively operate the quota system for ODS import; sustain compliance with the phase-out schedule under the national CFC phase-out plan and MB phase-out plan of Vietnam. It also continued to strengthen public awareness on ODS phase-out, especially for the servicing sector and generate the strong support from the Government and relevant agencies on ODS phase-out activities.

Plan of action

43. The National Ozone Unit of Vietnam is located at the Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment. During the next phase (phase VII), (July 2009 to June 2011), the objectives are to implement projects and programmes agreed by the Government such as TPMP, MB and HPMP (including the preparation of HPMP); enforce and monitor ODS licensing and regulations; increase in awareness programme on Montreal Protocol; and timely submit reports to the implementing agencies.

Zambia: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile	
Implementing Agency:	UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):	
Phase I: mar-93	75,600
Phase II: mar-00	50,400
Phase III: dec-04	65,520
Total	191,520
Amount requested for renewal (Phase IV) (US \$):	65,520
Amount recommended for approval for Phase IV (US \$):	65,520
Agency support costs (US \$):	0
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase IV to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):	65,520
Equivalent amount of CFC phase-out due to institutional strengthening Phase IV at US \$12.1/kg (ODP tonnes):	n/a
Date of approval of country programme:	1991
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1991) (ODP tonnes):	
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	27.4
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)	0.0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	0.7
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	0.1
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	29.4
Latest reported ODS consumption (2007) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	4.1
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	0.0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	0.0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	0.0
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	6.0
(f) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	0.7
Total	10.80
Year of reported country programme implementation data:	2007
Amount approved for projects (US \$):	1,326,619
Amount disbursed (February 2009) (US \$):	596,764
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes):	37.9
ODS phased out (as at February 2009) (ODP tonnes):	24.7

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

Summary of activities		Funds approved (US \$)
(a)	Investment projects:	398,548
(b)	Institutional strengthening:	191,520
(c)	Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	736,551
	Total:	1,326,619

Progress report

45. The implementation of the Montreal Protocol activities in Zambia is going on successfully. During the period reported, the National Ozone Unit of Zambia has implemented the required activities under the IS and TPMP. The NOU implemented ODS regulations through the enforcement of licensing and quota system. The NOU embarked on an awareness programme, trained customs officers, police officers and refrigeration technicians.

Plan of action

46. The NOU is a responsible authority for coordination of the implementation of the IS programme and for monitoring the implementation of the activities proposed terminal phase-out plan. The NOU of Zambia will continue with the training programme for technicians in the refrigeration sector and customs officers for implementation of the draft ODS regulations. The NOU will also continue awareness raising programme through mass media, NGOs, workshops, and distribution of awareness materials such as news papers, brochures, pamphlets etc. to the industry and other stakeholders.

Anexo II

OPINIONES MANIFESTADAS POR EL COMITÉ EJECUTIVO ACERCA DE RENOVACIONES DE PROYECTOS DE FORTALECIMIENTO INSTITUCIONAL PRESENTADOS A LA 57ª REUNIÓN

Argelia

1. El Comité Ejecutivo ha examinado el informe presentado con la renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para Argelia y toma nota con beneplácito de que Argelia ha notificado datos a la Secretaría del ozono indicando que el nivel de consumo de SAO en el país para el año 2007 estaba por debajo de los límites establecidos en virtud del Protocolo de Montreal. El Comité Ejecutivo confía, por consiguiente, en que en los próximos dos años, Argelia continuará la ejecución de su programa de país y actividades de su plan nacional de eliminación con éxito extraordinario en la disminución del consumo de SAO.

Burundi

2. El Comité Ejecutivo ha examinado el informe presentado con la renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para Burundi y toma nota con beneplácito de que el país ha notificado datos a la Secretaría del ozono indicando que su consumo de CFC en 2007 está por debajo de la reducción del 85 por ciento requerida. El Comité Ejecutivo confía, por consiguiente, en que en los próximos dos años, Burundi continuará sus esfuerzos en la ejecución de su programa de país y actividades correspondientes con éxito extraordinario.

Cabo Verde

3. El Comité Ejecutivo ha examinado el informe presentado con la solicitud de renovación de fortalecimiento institucional para Cabo Verde y toma nota con beneplácito de que Cabo Verde continúa notificando un consumo cero de CFC a la Secretaría del ozono. El Comité Ejecutivo toma además nota de que Cabo Verde ha emprendido importantes actividades para mantener este consumo cero mediante la observancia estricta del sistema de otorgamiento de licencias en materia de SAO. El Comité Ejecutivo manifiesta su esperanza de que, en los dos próximos años, Cabo Verde continuará ejecutando con gran éxito sus actividades en materia de SAO.

República Centroafricana

4. El Comité Ejecutivo ha examinado el informe presentado con la renovación del fortalecimiento institucional para la República Centroafricana y toma nota con beneplácito de que el país ha notificado datos a la Secretaría del ozono indicando que su consumo de CFC en 2007 está por debajo de la reducción del 85 por ciento requerida. El Comité Ejecutivo confía por consiguiente en que la República Centroafricana continuará la ejecución de su programa de país y actividades correspondientes con éxito extraordinario para la total eliminación de su consumo de SAO de conformidad con el calendario de eliminación del Protocolo de Montreal.

Comoros

5. El Comité Ejecutivo ha examinado el informe presentado con la renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para Comoros y toma nota con beneplácito de que el país ha notificado datos a la Secretaría del ozono indicando que su consumo de CFC en 2007 está por debajo de la reducción del 85 por ciento requerida. El Comité Ejecutivo confía, por consiguiente, en que en los próximos dos años, Comoros continuará sus esfuerzos en la ejecución de su programa de país y actividades correspondientes

con éxito extraordinario para la eliminación total de su consumo de SAO antes de la fecha indicada en el calendario de eliminación del Protocolo de Montreal.

Congo

6. El Comité Ejecutivo ha examinado el informe presentado con la renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para Congo y toma nota con beneplácito de que el país ha notificado datos a la Secretaría del ozono indicando que disminuyó su consumo de CFC en 2007 en más del 85 por ciento requerido. El Comité Ejecutivo confía, por consiguiente, en que en los próximos dos años, Congo continuará la ejecución de su programa de país y actividades correspondientes con éxito extraordinario para la eliminación total de su consumo de SAO antes de la fecha indicada en el calendario de eliminación del Protocolo de Montreal.

Djibouti

7. El Comité Ejecutivo ha examinado el informe presentado con la renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para Djibouti y toma nota con beneplácito de que Djibouti ha notificado datos a la Secretaría del ozono indicando que satisfizo la reducción del 85 por ciento requerida en el consumo de SAO. Djibouti ha dado importantes pasos para eliminar su consumo de SAO. El Comité Ejecutivo confía, por consiguiente, en que en los próximos dos años, Djibouti continuará la ejecución del sistema de otorgamiento de licencias y el plan de gestión para eliminación definitiva así como el plan de gestión para eliminación de HCFC con éxito extraordinario en cuanto a la reducción del actual consumo de CFC.

Honduras

8. El Comité Ejecutivo ha examinado el informe presentado con la solicitud de renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para Honduras y toma nota con beneplácito de que el país está en situación de cumplimiento de las etapas de reducción de todas las sustancias controladas, en particular de mentilbromuro lo cual estaba en consonancia con su plan de acción convenido en la décimo séptima reunión de las Partes. El Comité Ejecutivo reconoce con beneplácito que Honduras ha establecido un Comité directivo nacional para atender a la eliminación de las SAO a nivel nacional, controlando el comercio de SAO y adoptando alternativas a mentilbromuro. Mediante las actividades previstas para la próxima fase, el Comité Ejecutivo confía en que Honduras continuará eliminando las SAO con éxito extraordinario.

Liberia

9. El Comité Ejecutivo ha examinado el informe presentado con la renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para Liberia y toma nota con beneplácito de que el país ha notificado datos a la Secretaría del ozono indicando que redujo su consumo de CFC en 2007 hasta un valor de mucho más del 85 por ciento requerido en virtud del Protocolo de Montreal. El Comité Ejecutivo confía, por consiguiente, en que en los próximos dos años, Liberia continuará la ejecución de actividades de eliminación de SAO con éxito extraordinario para la eliminación total de su consumo de SAO antes de la fecha indicada en el calendario de eliminación del Protocolo de Montreal.

Mauritania

10. El Comité Ejecutivo ha examinado el informe presentado con la renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para Mauritania y toma nota con beneplácito de que el país ha notificado datos a la Secretaría del ozono indicando que redujo su consumo de CFC en 2007. El Comité Ejecutivo confía, por consiguiente, en que en los próximos dos años, Mauritania continuará la ejecución de su

programa de país y actividades correspondientes con éxito extraordinario para la eliminación total de su consumo de SAO según lo establecido en el calendario de eliminación del Protocolo de Montreal

Mozambique

11. El Comité Ejecutivo ha examinado el informe presentado con la solicitud de renovación de fortalecimiento institucional para Mozambique y toma nota con beneplácito del hecho de que Mozambique notificó en 2007 a la Secretaría del ozono datos declarando que redujo su consumo de CFC en más del blanco del 85 por ciento. El Comité Ejecutivo toma además nota de que Mozambique ha dado pasos importantes para aprobar la reglamentación en materia de SAO por la que se prevé controlar las importaciones de SAO mediante un sistema de otorgamiento de licencias y de cuotas, y mediante la capacitación de oficiales de aduanas y técnicos de refrigeración. El Comité Ejecutivo agradece en gran manera los esfuerzos de Mozambique para reducir el consumo de SAO. El Comité Ejecutivo manifiesta la esperanza de que, en los dos próximos años, Mozambique completará la ejecución de su plan de gestión para eliminación definitiva y continuará avanzando a partir de sus actuales niveles de reducciones de SAO.

Rwanda

12. El Comité Ejecutivo ha examinado el informe presentado con la solicitud de renovación de fortalecimiento institucional para Rwanda y toma nota con beneplácito del hecho de que Rwanda notificó en 2007 a la Secretaría del ozono datos declarando que redujo su consumo de CFC en más del blanco del 85 por ciento para 2007. El Comité Ejecutivo tomó además nota de que Rwanda había dado algunos pasos importantes para eliminar su consumo de SAO en este periodo mediante la introducción de un sistema de otorgamiento de licencias en materia de SAO. El Comité Ejecutivo confía en que, en los dos próximos años, Rwanda continuara con la ejecución del sistema de otorgamiento de licencias, el plan de gestión para eliminación definitiva, asistencia técnica y programas ajenos a la inversión con progresos extraordinarios y manteniendo e incluso superando sus actuales niveles de reducciones de SAO.

Tanzania

13. El Comité Ejecutivo ha examinado el informe presentado con la solicitud de renovación de fortalecimiento institucional para Tanzania y toma nota con beneplácito del hecho de que Tanzania ha dado algunos pasos importantes para eliminar su consumo de SAO en el periodo cubierto por el proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional. El Comité elogia también la actuación de Tanzania para la etapa avanzada en la ejecución del sistema de otorgamiento de licencias en materia de SAO, capacitación de oficiales de aduanas y técnicos de refrigeración y el establecimiento de un centro de recuperación y reciclaje. El Comité Ejecutivo manifestó la esperanza de que, en los dos próximos años, Tanzania continuará ejecutando esas actividades con gran éxito y manteniendo e incluso superando sus actuales niveles de reducciones de SAO.

Vietnam

14. El Comité Ejecutivo ha examinado el informe de prolongación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para Vietnam y toma nota con beneplácito de que Vietnam ha notificado datos a la Secretaría del ozono indicando que Vietnam ha mantenido su eliminación del consumo de CFC desde 1996. El Comité Ejecutivo confía, por consiguiente, en que en los próximos dos años, Vietnam continuará la ejecución de su programa de país, el plan nacional de eliminación de CFC, el plan de eliminación de mentilbromuro y otras actividades con éxito extraordinario.

Zambia

15. El Comité Ejecutivo ha examinado el informe presentado con la solicitud de renovación de fortalecimiento institucional para Zambia y toma nota con beneplácito del hecho de que Zambia notificó en 2007 datos a la Secretaría del ozono declarando que el país redujo su consumo de CFC conforme al blanco del 85 por ciento para 2007. El Comité Ejecutivo tomó además nota de que Zambia había dado algunos pasos importantes para eliminar su consumo de SAO en el periodo cubierto por su proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional mediante la observancia del sistema de otorgamiento de licencias en materia de SAO, y la capacitación de oficiales de aduanas y técnicos de refrigeración. El Comité Ejecutivo confía en que, en los dos próximos años, Zambia continuará ejecutando actividades con progreso extraordinario y manteniendo e incluso superando sus actuales niveles de reducciones de SAO.



**AMENDMENT TO
UNEP'S WORK PROGRAMME
2009**

**Presented to the
57th Meeting of the Executive Committee
of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation
of the Montreal Protocol**

3 March 2009

United Nations Environment Programme

A. INTRODUCTION

1. UNEP's Work Programme 2009 was approved at the 56th 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 57th meeting of the Executive Committee represents an Amendment to that Work Programme.

B. SUMMARY OF THE WORK PROGRAMME AMENDMENT FOR 2009

3. Consistent with the Business Plan 2009-2011, this Amendment comprises funding requests for

- Implementation of Terminal Phase-out Management Plans (TPMPs) in **2** countries;
- Annual tranches of approved NPPs and TPMPs in **20** countries;
- Support for the implementation of Institutional Strengthening projects in **17** countries;
- **1** Regional project;
- **5** MYA verification reports;
- **1** Project preparation request, and
- Preparation of national HCFC Phase-out Management Plans in **21** 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.

5. Summary of the Work Programme Amendment is presented in Table 3.

6. The Work Programme Amendment includes also **4** items for which no funding is being requested. These are enlisted in Table 4.

Table 1. Funding requests for new TPMPs, annual tranches for approved NPPs and TPMPs, ISP renewals and individual projects to be considered at the 57th meeting of the Executive Committee

Country	Project title	Amount, US\$	PSC, US\$	Total requested amount, US\$
NEW TERMINAL PHASE-OUT MANAGEMENT PLANS (TPMPs)				
Equatorial Guinea	Terminal phase-out management plan (1 st tranche)	105,000	13,650	118,650
Sierra Leone	Terminal phase-out management plan (1 st tranche)	95,000	12,350	107,350
<i>Sub-total for new TPMPs</i>		<i>200,000</i>	<i>26,000</i>	<i>262,160</i>
APPROVED NATIONAL PHASE-OUT MANAGEMENT PLANS (NPPs)				
Congo, DR	National Phase-out Plan (2 nd and final tranche)	71,875	9,344	81,219
Korea, DPR	National Phase-out Plan (5 th and final tranche)	10,000	1,300	11,300
Bangladesh	National Phase-out Plan (2 nd and final tranche)	186,500	24,245	210,745
<i>Sub-total for approved NPPs</i>		<i>268,375</i>	<i>34,889</i>	<i>303,264</i>
APPROVED TERMINAL PHASE-OUT MANAGEMENT PLANS (TPMPs)				
Belize	Terminal phase-out management plan (2 nd tranche)	48,000	6,240	54,240
Cambodia	Terminal phase-out management plan (2 nd tranche)	50,000	6,500	56,500
Chad	Terminal phase-out management plan (2 nd tranche)	77,000	10,010	87,010
El Salvador	Terminal phase-out management plan (2 nd tranche)	30,000	3,900	33,900
Gabon	Terminal phase-out management plan (2 nd tranche)	50,000	6,500	56,500
Gambia	Terminal phase-out management plan (2 nd tranche)	72,000	9,360	81,360
Liberia	Terminal phase-out management plan (2 nd tranche)	81,500	10,595	92,095
Mali	Terminal phase-out management plan (2 nd tranche)	78,000	10,140	88,140
Malawi	Terminal phase-out management plan (2 nd tranche)	77,000	10,010	87,010
Mauritania	Terminal phase-out management plan (2 nd tranche)	59,000	7,670	66,670
Nepal	Terminal phase-out management plan (2 nd tranche)	35,000	4,550	39,550
Rwanda	Terminal phase-out management plan (2 nd tranche)	67,000	8,710	75,710

Samoa	Terminal phase-out management plan (2 nd tranche)	20,000	2,600	22,600
Sao Tome and Principe	Terminal phase-out management plan (2 nd tranche)	21,000	2,730	23,730
Senegal	Terminal phase-out management plan (2 nd tranche)	100,500	13,065	113,565
Togo	Terminal phase-out management plan (2 nd & 3 rd tranches)	70,000	9,100	79,100
Zambia	Terminal phase-out management plan (2 nd tranche)	42,000	5,460	47,460
<i>Sub-total for tranches of approved TPMPs</i>		<i>978,000</i>	<i>127,140</i>	<i>1,105,140</i>
REGIONAL PROJECTS				
Regional	Initiating regional cooperation to enforce ODS trade controls in ECA network countries	51,250*	6,663	57,913
<i>Sub-total for regional projects</i>		<i>51,250</i>	<i>6,663</i>	<i>57,913</i>

*Note: This is only UNEP's share in a bilaterally (Czech Republic) co-funded project

INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECTS (ISPs) and ISP RENEWALS				
Algeria	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase V)	257,400	0	257,400
Burundi	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase V)	60,000	0	60,000
Cape Verde	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase II)	60,000	0	60,000
Central African Republic	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase V)	60,000	0	60,000
Comoros	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase VI)	60,000	0	60,000
Congo	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase VI)	60,000	0	60,000
Djibouti	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase III)	60,000	0	60,000
Equatorial Guinea	Institutional strengthening project (Phase I)	80,000	0	80,000
Honduras	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase IV)	60,000	0	60,000
Iraq	Institutional strengthening project (Phase I)	240,000	0	240,000
Liberia	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase IV)	85,213	0	85,213
Mauritania	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase V)	60,000	0	60,000
Mozambique	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase IV)	80,800	0	80,800
Rwanda	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase IV)	60,000	0	60,000
Tanzania	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase IV)	60,000	0	60,000
Vietnam	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase VII)	118,976	0	118,976
Zambia	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase IV)	65,520	0	65,520
<i>Sub-total for Institutional Strengthening Projects</i>		<i>1,527,909</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1,527,909</i>

PROJECT PREPARATION REQUESTS				
Guatemala	MB phase-out preparation project	15,000	1,950	16,950
<i>Sub-total for Project preparation requests</i>		<i>15,000</i>	<i>1,950</i>	<i>16,950</i>

MYA VERIFICATION REPORTS				
Burkina Faso	TPMP Verification report	20,000	2,600	22,600
Cote d'Ivoire	TPMP Verification report	20,000	2,600	22,600
Kuwait	TPMP Verification report	20,000	2,600	22,600
Sao Tome and Principe	TPMP Verification report	20,000	2,600	22,600
Zambia	TPMP Verification report	20,000	2,600	22,600
<i>Sub-total for MYA Verification reports</i>		<i>100,000</i>	<i>13,000</i>	<i>113,000</i>

Table 2. Funding requests for HPMPs to be considered at the 57th meeting of the Executive Committee

Country	Project title	Amount, US\$	PSC, US\$	Total requested amount, US\$
HCFC PHASE-OUT MANAGEMENT PLANS (HPMPs)				
Benin	HCFC Phase-out management plan preparation	85,000	11,050	96,050
Cook Islands	HCFC Phase-out management plan preparation	85,000	11,050	96,050

Cote d'Ivoire	HCFC Phase-out management plan preparation	85,000	11,050	96,050
Dominica	HCFC Phase-out management plan preparation	85,000	11,050	96,050
DPR Korea	HCFC Phase-out management plan preparation	35,000*	4,550	49,550
Haiti	HCFC Phase-out management plan preparation	85,000	11,050	96,050
Guatemala	HCFC Phase-out management plan preparation	75,000	9,750	84,750
Guinea Bissau	HCFC Phase-out management plan preparation	85,000	11,050	96,050
Kiribati	HCFC Phase-out management plan preparation	85,000	11,050	96,050
Marshall Islands	HCFC Phase-out management plan preparation	85,000	11,050	96,050
Micronesia	HCFC Phase-out management plan preparation	85,000	11,050	96,050
Myanmar	HCFC Phase-out management plan preparation	42,500	5,525	48,025
Nauru	HCFC Phase-out management plan preparation	85,000	11,050	96,050
Niue	HCFC Phase-out management plan preparation	85,000	11,050	96,050
Palau	HCFC Phase-out management plan preparation	85,000	11,050	96,050
Samoa	HCFC Phase-out management plan preparation	85,000	11,050	96,050
Solomon Islands	HCFC Phase-out management plan preparation	85,000	11,050	96,050
Tanzania	HCFC Phase-out management plan preparation	85,000	11,050	96,050
Tonga	HCFC Phase-out management plan preparation	85,000	11,050	96,050
Tuvalu	HCFC Phase-out management plan preparation	85,000	11,050	96,050
Vanuatu	HCFC Phase-out management plan preparation	30,000	3,900	33,900
<i>Total for HCFC Phase-out management plans</i>		<i>1,627,500</i>	<i>211,575</i>	<i>1,839,075</i>

*Note: These amounts refer to additional preparatory funding requests based on revised consumption data.

Table 3: Summary of items submitted for consideration by the 57th Executive Committee meeting by group

<i>Type of projects</i>	<i>Value in US</i>	<i>Project support costs in US\$</i>	<i>Total in US\$</i>
Sub-total for new TPMPs	200,000	26,000	226,000
Sub-total for approved NPPs	268,375	34,889	303,264
Sub-total for tranches of approved TPMPs	978,000	127,140	1,105,140
Sub-total for Regional projects	51,250	6,663	57,913
Sub-total for Institutional Strengthening Projects	1,527,909	0	1,537,909
Sub-total for Project preparation requests	15,000	1,950	16,950
Sub-total for MYA Verification reports	100,000	13,000	113,000
Sub-total for HCFC Phase-out management plans	1,627,500	211,575	1,839,075
Grand Total	4,768,034	421,216	5,189,251

Table 4: Items with no funding request.

Country	Project title	Total requested amount, US\$
Afghanistan	National Phase-out Plan (2009 Work plan)	0
Brunei	Terminal Phase-out Management Plan (TPMP, Annual report)	0
Equatorial Guinea	Country Programme	0
Fiji	Terminal Phase-out Management Plan (TPMP, Annual report)	0
<i>Total</i>		<i>0</i>

C. PROJECT CONCEPTS for items to be submitted by UNEP

1 Title:	<i>Terminal Phase-out Management Plan for CFCs in Equatorial Guinea</i>	
Background:	<p>The activities 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.</p> <p>UNEP will be sole implementing agency.</p> <p>This project has been included in UNEP’s Business Plan for 2009-2011.</p>	
Objectives:	<p>Phase-out CFCs in use in the country by 1 January 2010 as per the Montreal Protocol phase-out schedule;</p> <p>Sustain the complete phase-out of other ODS, with exception of HCFCs as outlined in the NPP action plan, and</p> <p>Consolidate assets of previous programs</p>	
Activities:	<p>Equatorial Guinea intends to implement a Terminal Phase-out Management Plan in two phases. The activities aim at building capacity of refrigeration servicing technicians and customs and other law enforcement officers on the implementation of ODS regulations in place. The training will focus on good servicing techniques and equipment used in identification of ODS refrigerants and ozone friendly refrigerants. The ODS regulations in Equatorial Guinea are currently being enforced by the Customs and Department of Equatorial Guinea.</p> <p>In total, 200 refrigeration servicing technicians, 200 customs officers, and 100 other law enforcement officers are expected to receive training under this TPMP.</p> <p>Activities also aim at enhancing the effective implementation of the ODS regulations hence resulting in the reduction in CFCs consumption. The customs training curriculum will also be reviewed accordingly and customs training school will be supported. “ centers of excellence and several workshops will be equipped to support ongoing training of technicians.</p> <p>For details of capacity building and monitoring components of the TPMP, see the project document submitted to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat.</p>	
Time Frame:	TPMP: 24 months (2009-2010)	
Cost:	Requested amount for first tranche (excluding project support cost)	US\$ 105,000
	TPMP total value (excluding project support cost)	US\$ 180,000

2 Title:	<i>Terminal Phase-out Management Plan for CFCs in Sierra Leone</i>	
Background:	<p>Sierra Leone ratified the Vienna Convention on Ozone layer protection and the Montreal Protocol on Ozone Depleting Substances and all its amendments on 21 August 2001. Sierra Leone operates under the Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol. The Terminal CFC Phase-out Management Plan (TPMP) has been developed with assistance from UNEP and financial assistance through the Multilateral Fund.</p> <p>UNEP will be the lead implementing agency, while UNDP will be responsible for investment components.</p>	

This project has been included in UNEP's Business Plan for 2009-2011.

Objectives: The overall objective is to enable Sierra Leone achieve zero CFC consumption by phasing out the remaining 15 % by 1 January 2010.

Activities: The following activities are planned under the TPMP component:

- Training complement for customs officers;
- Training and/or complement for refrigeration technicians on alternatives;
- Monitoring and reporting assistance for implementation.

Description: Training for refrigeration technicians on good practices related to alternatives and starter tool kits: to train remaining 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: 24 months (2009-2010)

<i>Cost:</i>	Requested amount for first tranche (excluding project support cost)	US\$ 95,000
	UNEP's share in TPMP total value (excluding project support cost)	US\$ 205,000
	TPMP total value (excluding project support cost)	US\$ 326,000

3 Title: *Implementation of approved National Phase-out Management Plans (NPPs) and Terminal Phase-out Management Plans (TPMPs) in DR Congo, DPR Korea; Belize, Cambodia, Chad, El Salvador, Gabon, Gambia, Liberia, Mali, Malawi, Mauritania, Nepal, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Togo, Zambia (19 annual tranches)*

Background These items have been included in the UNEP's Business Plan 2009-2011

Objectives: The main objective of the UNEP's non-investment components in the above listed annual tranches is to continue capacity building activities as planned in the annual work plans for 2009:

- Support servicing technicians to control and eventually eliminate the use of CFCs in the servicing of refrigeration and air conditioning equipment;
- Train the remaining customs officers and other stakeholders in the enforcement of the Montreal Protocol Regulations and to prevent illegal trade;
- Ensure the effectiveness of all projects within the TPMP through periodic monitoring, assessment and reporting of project results over the life of their implementation.

Activities and description See the individual project progress reports and annual work plans submitted to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat separately.

Time Frame: 2009 tranche: 12 months (April 2009 to March 2010)

<i>Cost:</i>	Belize (Tranche II)	US\$ 48,000
	Cambodia (Tranche II)	US\$ 50,000
	Chad (Tranche II)	US\$ 77,000
	Congo, D.R. (Tranche II)	US\$ 71,875
	El Salvador (Tranche II)	US\$ 30,000
	Gabon (Tranche II)	US\$ 50,000
	Gambia (Tranche II)	US\$ 72,000
	Korea, D.P.R.	US\$ 10,000
	Liberia	US\$ 81,500
	Mali (Tranche II)	US\$ 78,000
	Malawi (Tranche II)	US\$ 77,000
	Mauritania (Tranche II)	US\$ 59,000
	Nepal (Tranche II)	US\$ 35,000
	Rwanda (Tranche II)	US\$ 67,000
	Samoa (Tranche II)	US\$ 20,000
	Sao Tome and Principe (Tranche II)	US\$ 21,000
	Senegal (Tranche II)	US\$ 100,500
	Togo (Tranche II and III)	US\$ 70,000
	Zambia (Tranche II)	US\$ 42,000
	Total requested amount (excluding project support costs)	US\$ 969,875

4 Title: *Initiating regional cooperation to enforce ODS trade controls in ECA network countries*

Background: ExCom 53 decided to defer consideration of the intelligence-led enforcement support for the Regional Ozone Network for Europe and Central Asia (ECA) and to request UNEP to resubmit a more comprehensive proposal to the Executive Committee at a future Meeting (Decision 53/19). Similar networks have been approved in other regions (Latin America & Caribbean, Africa, Asia Pacific & SEAP). Czech Republic agreed to provide bilateral funding as part of their 2009 and 2010 contributions to MLF. Czech Republic also agreed that the bilateral funding (outside MLF) provided to UNEP in 2008 will be used to organize regional Green Customs workshop back-to-back with the regional meeting of customs and ozone officers in 2009. MOP Decision XVIII/18 encourages to disseminate best practices for national licensing systems and regional cooperation to combat illegal trade of ODS. MOP XIX/12 recommends sharing information with other Parties, such as by participating in an informal prior informed consent procedure. European Commission conducted a desk study on reported ODS imports / exports and identified 4000 metric ODS tons of discrepancies. The project will extend the desk study to ECA network countries. Environmental Investigation Agency reported growing evidence that HCFCs are starting to be traded illegally in many parts of the world.

Objectives: The project aims to enable the participating countries to gain better control over their import and export of ODS including HCFCs, and thereby maintain compliance with their ODS consumption targets. The project will improve communication channels for informal information exchange and develop common tools for data management and collaboration within the regional network. The activity will also promote the participation of ECA network countries in the informal Prior Informed Consent (iPIC) mechanism and raise awareness on the Montreal Protocol and illegal trade in ODS and ODS-based equipment. The regional meetings under this project will be organized back-to-back with regional Green Customs workshops to promote synergies (subject to funding availability outside MLF) in line with

Decision XVII/16 which encourages further work on the Green Customs initiative of UNEP in combating illegal trade in controlled ozone-depleting.

Activities: The proposal includes the following activities: 1) Desk-study comparing and analyzing ODS trade data for 2006 and 2007, 2) Regional cooperation workshops for customs and ozone officers in 2009 and 2010, 3) Virtual conferences with involved countries and stakeholder in 2010 and 2011, 4) Adaptation of ODS enforcement tools and case studies on best practices, Promoting the adoption informal Prior Informed Consent procedure for ODS, 5) Capacity building of customs and ozone officers, 6) Establishment and maintenance of a regional information exchange and knowledge management platform, 7) Establishment of a structured discussion and communication platform, 8) Cooperation with other regions and regional cooperation networks, 9) Back-to-back regional Green Customs workshop (funded outside MLF), 10) Legal action in response to detected cases of illegal trade, mislabeling or other law infractions.

Description: The project will utilize the framework of the Regional Ozone Network for Europe & Central Asia (ECA network) for initiating regional cooperation between customs and ozone officers in ECA network countries and ODS exporting countries (including China, Russia and European Union) in order to prevent illegal trade with ODS. The target audience for the project includes designated ozone officers and customs officers of the ECA network countries and ODS exporting countries (including China, Russia and European Union). Representatives of CEIT countries may participate at their own costs.

Time Frame: 24 months (April 2009 – March 2011)

Cost: Czech Republic and UNEP are jointly submitting the proposal to be partly funded by 20% of Czech Republic's contributions to MLF for 2009 and 2010 (US\$ 161,000). UNEP will be in charge of project submission, implementation, progress & financial reporting and project completion report on behalf of Czech Republic.

Total requested amount (excluding project support costs) **US\$: 51,250**

5 Title: *Requests for institutional strengthening projects and renewals of such for Algeria, Burundi, Cap Verde, Central African Republic, Comoros, Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Honduras, Iraq, Liberia, Mauritania, Mozambique, Rwanda, Tanzania, Vietnam, Zambia (17)*

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

These projects have been included in the UNEP 2009-2011 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

<i>Per country cost:</i>	Algeria (Phase V)	US\$ 257,400
	Burundi (Phase V)	US\$ 60,000
	Cap Verde (Phase II)	US\$ 60,000
	Central African Republic (Phase V)	US\$ 60,000
	Comoros (Phase VI)	US\$ 60,000

Congo (Phase VI)	US\$ 60,000
Djibouti (Phase III)	US\$ 60,000
Equatorial Guinea (Phase I)	US\$ 80,000
Honduras (Phase IV)	US\$ 60,000
Iraq (Phase I)	US\$ 240,000
Liberia (Phase IV)	US\$ 85,213
Mauritania (Phase V)	US\$ 60,000
Mozambique (Phase IV)	US\$ 80,800
Rwanda (Phase IV)	US\$ 60,000
Tanzania (Phase IV)	US\$ 60,000
Vietnam (Phase VII)	US\$ 118,976
Zambia (Phase IV)	US\$ 65,520
Total requested amount	US\$ 1,527,909*

*Note: No project support costs are requested for institutional strengthening projects.

6 Title: Policy Assistance Strategy for MB reduction in Guatemala

Background: In 2006, when the country was declared in non compliance by MOP, because of an initiative of UNEP and the government of Guatemala, a negotiation meeting took place in the eastern region of Zacapa. Meeting was held with the presence of high authorities from the Montreal Protocol, the Multilateral Fund Secretariat and representatives of the five major melon companies in the country. In that meeting, a national contingency plan was agreed. Purpose of that plan was allowing the country to back in compliance with its MB baseline by the year 2008, goal fully achieved nowadays.

As consequence of the negotiation process leaded by UNEP, the University of Chapingo (from Mexico) started a cooperation programme with the melon sector to demonstrate the feasibility of several alternatives to methyl bromide fumigation, which were adopted in a short term and resulted in the current country returning to its consumption MB baseline. The program was financially supported through a project of bilateral cooperation with the Government of Spain. It was co-implemented by UNEP in an integrated manner with the activities established in the MB phase-out project of Guatemala, which were being implemented by UNIDO.

It is remarkable, that before UNEP involvement, the mentioned investment project had suffered many delays due to lack of stakeholders commitments and government misunderstandings on the issue. In fact, the Lead Agency (UNIDO) requested CAP help in the Inter-Agency Meeting of February 2006, mainly because the melon grower sector and the Government of Guatemala had not been supporting the project. The UNEP active presence in Guatemala has helped for creating the necessary consensus to prepare and to implement the Action Plan on MB Compliance and the investment project approved by MF. Both IAs, UNIDO and UNEP have been working jointly and successfully from 2006 to 2008 in Guatemala. Consequently, Government considers it is now important to keep both agencies synergistically facilitating the MB total phase-out in the country.

The actual proposal is fully coordinated and agreed with UNIDO and responds to a country driven decision. UNIDO would continue on the implementation of the phase II of Guatemala methyl bromide phase-out plan, and UNEP, as co-implementing agency would deal with the policy issues such as: support the Government on the revision of the national regulations, support Government on the implementation of the licensing system to prevent potential illegal trade, contribute to the design of a Comprehensive Environment Management Program, disseminate information and results on alternatives, create consensus among stakeholders.

Participation of UNEP would not represent additional costs for the Multilateral Fund since policy issues has proven to be very useful and should be included as part of this national

strategy. In spite of each IA would implement its components in mutual coordination under the leading of the Government, budgets should be assigned individually due to administrative issues.

These preparation cost will prepare and worm-up all the stakeholders for the approval of a Policy methyl bromide project.

Objectives: The main objectives of this preparation project is:

- Define an overall strategy for implementation of Policy Assistance component for MB reduction for the period 2009 to 2010.

These activities will be undertaken in close consultation with UNIDO and Ozone Unit, Government of Guatemala.

Activities: The following activities are planned under this project:

- Support the Government on the revision of the national regulations
- Support Government on the implementation of the licensing system to prevent potential illegal trade
- Contribute to the design of a Comprehensive Environment Management Program, disseminate information and results on alternatives
- Create consensus among stakeholders.

The rich experience gained during the last 3 years in implementing a similar component for MB consumption gradual phase-out project would be used while designing this policy component strategy and implementation plan for 2010 to 2015. Special emphasis would be laid on “continuity” of existing institutional arrangements in managing Policy activity for this project.

Description: Contract of a national consultant to define the overall activities. These activities would be implemented in close consultation with the NOU and UNIDO (lead agency). Also a round of public consultation will be implemented during this preparation of the project in order to create consensus among all stakeholders, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture, importers, suppliers, NOU, and others. These were not included in Phase I, and several delays and misunderstand appeared when the project was ongoing.

Time Frame: April 2009 – March 2010

Cost: Requested amount (excluding project support costs) **US\$: 15,000**

7 Title:	<i>Development of HCFC Phase-out Management Plans (HPMPs) in 21 countries*</i>
<i>Background:</i>	<p>These proposed HCFC Phase-out Management Plans development follow the recent MOP and Executive Committee decisions related to the accelerated phase-out of HCFCs.</p> <p>The development of these plans are to assist 21 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>These projects have been included in UNEP’s and in the respective cooperating/lead agencies’ 2009-2011 Business Plans. For detailed information on Pacific Island Countries’ approach, see Annex 1.</p>
<i>Objectives:</i>	<p>The management plans will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide practical guidance to countries

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	
<i>Activities:</i>	<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>Project coordination and management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Analysis of information and establishing database ➤ 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 	
<i>Time Frame:</i>	12 months (April 2009 – March 2010)	
<i>Cost:</i>	Benin	US\$ 85,000
	Cook Islands	US\$ 85,000
	Cote d'Ivoire	US\$ 85,000
	Dominica	US\$ 85,000
	DPR Korea	US\$ 35,000**
	Haiti	US\$ 85,000
	Guatemala	US\$ 75,000
	Guinea Bissau	US\$ 85,000
	Kiribati	US\$ 85,000
	Marshall Islands	US\$ 85,000
	Micronesia	US\$ 85,000
	Myanmar	US\$ 42,500
	Nauru	US\$ 85,000
	Niue	US\$ 85,000
	Palau	US\$ 85,000
	Samoa	US\$ 85,000

	Solomon Islands	US\$ 85,000
	Tanzania	US\$ 85,000
	Tonga	US\$ 85,000
	Tuvalu	US\$ 85,000
	Vanuatu	US\$ 30,000
	Total requested amount (excluding project support costs)	US\$ 1,627,500

Note: *All official request letters have been transmitted to the Fund Secretariat individually.

Note: ** These are additional requests based in revised consumption data.

Annex 1:

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT HPMP PREPARATION FOR PACIFIC ISLAND COUNTRIES

As Small Island Developing States, the Pacific Island Countries (PICs) have unique social, economic and environmental characteristics, including geographic isolation; small physical size; limited natural resources; small economies with low diversification; poorly-developed infrastructure and limited capacity; and paucity of human and financial resources.

GEOGRAPHY

The PICs include thousands of mainly small coral and volcanic islands scattered across the Pacific Ocean from Palau in the west to Easter Island in the east. As shown in the map below, the Pacific Island Countries are spread over a vast area and the distances amongst islands are quite far. Flights between countries are limited and in some case, it could take 2-3 days to reach the country via many stops.



POPULATION

While six of the twelve concerned PICs are among the smallest in the world, the other six are not, contrary to popular assumptions (see Table 1). Six of the PICs have populations exceeding 100,000 people, and one of those (Solomon Islands) exceeds one half million people, which is larger than the population of 7 non-Article 5 Parties i.e. Luxembourg, Malta, Iceland, Andorra, Greenland, Liechtenstein, and Vatican City.

Table 1: Population and HCFC Consumption of Pacific Island Countries, alphabetical by country

Country	Population ¹	HCFC-22 Consumption (MT) for 2007 ²	Proposed HPMP Preparation Cost (US\$) ³
Cook Islands	12,271	0.31	85,000
Kiribati	110,356	1.33	85,000
Marshall Islands	63,174	3.07	85,000
Micronesia (Federated States of)	107,665	0.78	85,000
Nauru	13,770	0.04	85,000
Niue	1,444	0.35	85,000
Palau	21,093	0.31	85,000
Samoa	217,083	3.16	85,000
Solomon Islands	581,318	16.94	85,000
Tonga	119,009	0.82	85,000
Tuvalu	12,177	0.63	85,000
Vanuatu	215,446	(MT data not available)	30,000

DESCRIPTION OF UNEP'S APPROACH: INDIVIDUAL PROJECTS, BUT WITH REGIONAL IMPLEMENTATION

The approach that UNEP will undertake to prepare HPMP for the Pacific Island Countries will be quite similar to the development of the Regional Strategy to Comply with the Montreal Protocol in the Pacific Island Countries. Under that strategy, UNEP first assisted each PIC to formulate NCAP (National Compliance Action Plan). These NCAPs were then used to formulate the Regional Strategy. The activities for each PIC under the Regional Strategy -- such as technical assistance to establish licensing system and to conduct customs and technicians training -- were carried out at individual country level. These activities were supported by regional institutions such as Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), Institute of Refrigeration, Heating & Air Conditioning Engineers (IRHACE), and the Oceanic Customs Organization.

Similarly, for HPMP preparation, UNEP will assist each PIC to prepare its plan, starting with a survey of HCFC consumption and an analysis of what the country needs to do to achieve the freeze target, and then reduce and phase-out its HCFC consumption. Individual HPMP preparation for PICs will be organised with some regional or sub-regional activities, such as technical workshops. This partly regionalised approach is expected to allow cost-efficient HPMP preparation and rational use of the funding approved.

Most PICs have recently established their licensing system in the past 2-3 years. As part of the funding of HPMP preparation, UNEP will assist each PIC to include HCFC control measures in its legislation, regulations and licensing systems and also to confirm the implementation of the same.⁴

Once the PICs' individual needs have been identified, UNEP will then formulate an approach to implement the HPMPs which could combine both national and regional activities. If some of the identified needs are the same across countries, then UNEP would consider using a regional approach to meet those specific needs. However, based on experience from the implementation of the Regional Strategy, this would need to take into account country resources and readiness to implement activities. In case some country has unique needs, then these activities need to be implemented at the national level.

JUSTIFICATION FOR THIS APPROACH

The following reasons justify the proposed country-specific approach with regional implementation:

¹ CIA Factbook July 2008 estimate

² Ozone Secretariat.

³ Not including Programme Support Cost.

⁴ Decision 54/39 Para (e).

- Individual projects conform with existing Executive Committee guidelines. The HPMP guidelines specify country-based allocations which reflect the HCFC consumption level of individual Parties, and accordingly UNEP is submitting individual projects for consideration. All other similar Article 5 countries have been considered on an individual basis and have received funding accordingly, based on the decisions taken by Executive Committee. Adopting different rules at this stage and for a specific region might be perceived by the countries concerned as a clear situation of inequity, considering in addition that these countries are already handicapped by the absence of full funding for the functioning of their Regional Network.
- Other PIC countries already have approved individual HPMPs. Two PICs (Papua New Guinea and Fiji) have approved HPMP preparation projects. Moreover, since they have chosen a different Implementing Agency to work with, it would be difficult to integrate them fully into a single regional approach given the different modalities of organizing work between the agencies.
- Individual projects better suit unequal paces of implementation. Like all other regions, in the PIC region each country has its own pace for the implementation of approved projects. Single country projects usually take significantly shorter time to complete than regional grouped projects, since not all countries move at the same speed. Given the short time left for individual Article 5 Parties to establish their HCFC baselines, the PICs cannot afford the additional time a fully regionalized approach might require.
- Some activities can only be done on an individual country basis. Surveys of HCFC consumption and uses, stakeholder meetings, changes to legislation and regulations, can only be done country by country.
- Individual projects meet individual national needs. A fully integrated regional HPMP would generate potential difficulties regarding organisation of stakeholder meetings (national), choice of hiring of national consultants, national preferences, identification and selection of options regarding the climate component, choice of the cooperating agency for any investment component, etc. Such factors would significantly increase the overall management load and might generate political difficulties.
- Individual projects receive priority attention from countries. A fully regional approach could turn out to be a very timing consuming process to establish, which could dilute the countries enthusiasm for expeditiously completing the HCFC survey, policy review and other urgent tasks.
- Lower coordination and monitoring costs. Individual projects require less coordination and monitoring costs, as the coordination is straightforward for individual countries. It is worth noting that even if a regional approach would be adopted, it would still not be practical to have one consolidated work plan for all PIC countries, which could delay the preparation of HPMP for those countries which are able to move fast.
- Country-specific projects avoid the difficulties of redistribution of funds. Individual project approach avoids the need to re-distribute funds to the countries after the project approval, which would be a time consuming process and a challenge without any Executive Committee rules about such matters.
- The proposed costs reflect realities in PICs, and are consistent with both Executive Committee guidelines and prior HPMP preparation approvals. With consideration of the local capacity of some PICs, more on-site technical assistance will be required during the preparatory stage of the HPMPs. Furthermore, considering the long distance between most of the countries and the logistical difficulties of traveling, the cost for technical assistance could be even much higher comparing with that in similar size countries of other regions. Therefore, the funding level for each country as per the current Executive Committee rules/guideline is necessary to ensure the smooth preparation of the individual HPMPs.
- The proposed costs are consistent with both Executive Committee guidelines and prior HPMP preparation approvals. For comparison purposes, at its 55th and 56th meetings the Executive

Committee approved HPMP preparation projects for other similar Article 5 countries (in terms of population) on an individual basis at a similar funding level (see Table 2).

Table 2: Approved HPMP preparation projects for selected countries from the 55th and 56th Executive Committee meetings, by population

Country	Population ⁵	HCFC-22 Consumption (MT) for 2007 ⁶	Approved HPMP Preparation Cost (US\$) ⁷
Maldives	385,925	79.91	85,000
Bahamas	307,451	104.75	85,000
Barbados	281,968	51.90	85,000
Saint Lucia	159,585	1.34	85,000
Grenada	90,343	4.43	85,000
Antigua and Barbuda	84,522	15.78	85,000
Saint Kitts and Nevis	39,817	9.72	85,000

⁵ CIA Factbook July 2008 estimate

⁶ Ozone Secretariat.

⁷ Not including Programme Support Cost.