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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF
THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL
Sixtieth Meeting
Montreal, 12-15 April 2010

2010 WORK PROGRAMME OF UNEP

COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATION OF THE FUND SECRETARIAT

1. UNEP is requesting approval from the Executive Committee of US \$3,159,900 for its 2010 Work Programme, plus agency support costs of US \$384,787. Of the total amount requested US \$1,307,800 is for the ten countries with MYA activities that are considered under individual project proposals. The Work Programme is attached to this document.

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

Table 1: UNEP's Work Programme

Country	Activity/Project	Amount Requested (US \$)	Amount Recommended (US \$)
SECTION A: ACTIVITIES RECOMMENDED FOR BLANKET APPROVAL			
A1. Renewal of institutional strengthening projects:			
Bahrain	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase VI)	52,500	52,500
Grenada	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase III)	52,500	52,500
Mongolia	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase VI)	42,500	42,500
	Subtotal for A1:	147,500	147,500
A2. Project preparation for HCFC phase-out management plans :			
Iraq	HCFC phase-out management plan preparation	100,000	100,000
	Subtotal for A2:	100,000	100,000
A3: Project preparation			
Regional	Initiating regional cooperation to enforce ODS trade controls in ECA network countries (second tranche)	27,500	27,500
	Subtotal for A3:	27,500	27,500
SECTION B: ACTIVITIES RECOMMENDED FOR INDIVIDUAL CONSIDERATION			
B1. Renewal of institutional strengthening project:			
Nauru	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase III)	52,500	52,500*
	Subtotal for B1:	52,500	52,500*
B2: Regional and Global projects:			
Regional (WA)	Establishment of dates/methyl bromide Help Desk	350,000	0*
Regional (SA)	Regional enforcement networking to improve compliance with the Montreal Protocol and support other chemical Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) that include trade restrictions	330,000	165,000*
Regional (SA)	Technical assistance to Article 5 Parties on the management of EUN (2010-2012)	150,000	0*
Regional (PIC)	Development of HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP) for PIC through regional approach	494,600	494,600*
Global	Techno-economic study on cost benefit of leapfrogging high GWP alternatives to HFCs to low GWP or zero GWP alternatives	200,000	0*
	Subtotal of B2:	1,524,600	659,600*
SECTION C: INDIVIDUAL PROJECTS			
C1. Projects for blanket approval :			
a) Terminal phase-out management plan and other tranches			
The Republic of Congo	Terminal phase-out management plan (2 nd tranche)	42,000	[1]
Guinea	Terminal phase-out management plan (2 nd tranche)	58,000	[2]
Guinea Bissau	Terminal phase-out management plan (2 nd tranche)	37,500	[3]
Kyrgyzstan	Terminal phase-out management plan (3 rd tranche)	25,300	[4]
Nicaragua	Terminal phase-out management plan for Annex A Group I substances (2 nd tranche)	70,000	[5]

Paraguay	Terminal phase-out management plan for Annex A Group I substances (4 th tranche)	24,000	[6]
b) National phase-out management plan (NPP)			
Yemen	National phase-out management plans	140,000	[7]
Subtotal of C1:		396,800	
C2. Project for individual consideration			
a) National phase-out management plan (NPP)			
Bangladesh	National ODS phase-out plan (5 th , 6 th and 7 th tranches)	53,000	[8]
Chile	National phase-out of methyl bromide-terminal project	73,000	[9]
b) HCFC phase-out management plan (new):			
Maldives	HCFC phase-out management plan preparation	785,000	[10]
Subtotal C2:		911,000	
Subtotal A, B and C		3,159,900	987,100
Agency support costs (nil for institutional strengthening and 13 per cent for other activities):		384,787	102,323
Total:		3,544,687	1,089,423
*Project for individual consideration or pending			
[1] Considered under Document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/60/26 [2] Considered under Document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/60/29 [3] Considered under Document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/60/30 [4] Considered under Document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/60/32 [5] Considered under Document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/60/35		[6] Considered under Document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/60/37 [7] Considered under Document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/60/43 [8] Considered under Document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/60/21 [9] Considered under Document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/60/23 [10] Considered under Document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/60/33	

SECTION A: ACTIVITIES RECOMMENDED FOR BLANKET APPROVAL

A1. Renewal of institutional strengthening projects

- (a) Bahrain (Phase VI): US \$52,500
- (b) Grenada (Phase III): US \$52,500
- (c) Mongolia (Phase VI): US \$42,500

Project description

3. UNEP submitted the requests for the renewal of the institutional strengthening (IS) projects for the 3 countries listed above. The descriptions of the requests for these countries are presented in Annex I to this document.

Secretariat's comments

4. The Fund Secretariat reviewed the IS terminal reports and action plans submitted by UNEP on behalf of the above countries to support the renewal requests and found that the reports are in order and consistent with requirements for such projects.

5. The Secretariat took into account decisions 57/36(b), 58/16 and 59/47 in considering these IS requests, particularly the last decision where the Executive Committee decided "to extend financial support for IS funding for Article 5 Parties beyond 2010 and up to December 2011". In view of the above decisions, the funding requested for these IS renewals was calculated on a pro-rata basis up to December 2011 only.

Secretariat's recommendations

6. The Fund Secretariat recommends blanket approval of the IS renewal requests for Bahrain, Grenada and Mongolia at the level of funding pro-rated up to December 2011, indicated in Table 1 of this

document. The Executive Committee may wish to express to the Governments of these countries the comments which appear in Annex II to this document.

A2. Project preparation for HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP)

Iraq: HCFC phase-out management plan (US \$100,000)

Project description

7. UNEP submitted a request for additional project preparation funds amounting to US \$100,000 for Iraq that had initial funds approved at the total level of US \$95,000 for HPMP preparation at the 55th and 59th Meetings for UNIDO. The requests are being submitted since Iraq's 2007 HCFC consumption is 109 ODP tonnes making it eligible for additional project preparation funds for the HPMP under decision 56/16.

Secretariat's comments

8. The Secretariat notes that this request is in line with decision 56/16 where countries are eligible for HPMP preparation funding based on their official Article 7 data for 2007. In the case of Iraq, while the 2007 HCFC Article 7 data shows a consumption only of HCFC-22, UNEP indicates that there are a number of foam manufacturing enterprises in the country that use HCFC-22, which makes the country eligible for additional funding under decision 56/16.

Secretariat's recommendation

9. The Fund Secretariat recommends blanket approval of the request for additional funding for the preparation of the HCFC phase-out management plan for Iraq at the level of funding shown in Table 1 above.

A3. Project preparation

Regional project for initiating regional cooperation to enforce ODS trade controls in ECA network countries (second tranche) US \$27,500

Project description

10. This project is being submitted by the Czech Republic as bilateral assistance, and is therefore considered under document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/60/8 on bilateral cooperation. Part of the funds for the project is included under this work programme for the UNEP component.

Secretariat's recommendation:

11. The Fund Secretariat recommends approval of second and final tranche of the regional project for initiating regional cooperation to enforce ODS trade controls in the Economic Commission for Africa network countries at the level of funding of US \$27,500 plus support costs as indicated in Table 1 of the document, on the understanding that no further funding for this regional enforcement network shall be provided and that activities to ensure monitoring of ODS in the region should be integrated into the Europe and Central Asia (ECA) network funded under the CAP.

SECTION B: ACTIVITIES RECOMMENDED FOR INDIVIDUAL CONSIDERATION

B1. Renewal of institutional strengthening projects:

- (a) Nauru (Phase III): US \$52,500

Project description

12. UNEP submitted the request for the renewal of the IS project for Nauru. The description of this request for Nauru is presented in Annex I to this document.

Secretariat's comments

13. The Fund Secretariat reviewed the IS terminal report and action plan submitted by UNEP on behalf of Nauru to support the renewal request and finds that the report is in order and consistent with requirements for such projects. The Secretariat took into account decisions 57/36(b), 58/16 and 59/47 in considering this IS request, particularly the last decision where the Executive Committee decided "to extend financial support for IS funding for Article 5 parties beyond 2010 and up to December 2011". In view of the above decisions, the funding requested for Nauru was calculated on a pro-rata basis up to December 2011 only.

14. The Secretariat also notes that Nauru has not yet submitted its country programme (CP) data for 2008 which was due on 1 May 2009. Decision 52/5(f) notes that "country programme implementation data had to be submitted in advance of the last meeting of the year and subsequent meetings as a precondition for the approval and release of funding for projects". In view of the lack of CP data from Nauru, the request for this IS renewal is put forward for individual consideration by the Executive Committee.

Secretariat's recommendation

15. The Executive Committee may wish to consider this request in view of decision 52/5(f) and approve the IS renewal for Nauru subject to the receipt of Nauru's country programme data for 2008 by the Multilateral Fund Secretariat as soon as possible and not later than 1 May 2010. Once approved, the Executive Committee may also wish to express to the Government of Nauru the comments which appear in Annex II to this document.

B2. Regional and Global Projects:

Regional project for the establishment of dates/methyl bromide Help Desk US \$350,000

Project description

16. UNEP submitted a request for the establishment of a regional help desk to assist countries in the West Asia region that still use methyl bromide (MB) for the production of dates, at a value of US \$350,000. According to their submission, this project aims to establish a global information network for alternatives to MB to assist the dates industry which could eventually reduce their dependence on MB and allow them to comply with the controls under the Montreal Protocol. The activities envisaged include the establishment of an MB database, development of training manuals, and the establishment of a virtual network. Details of the submission are contained in UNEP's work programme attached to this document.

Secretariat's comments

17. The Secretariat noted that this is a new project which is included in UNEP's business plan for 2010-2012 for consideration at this meeting. In view of this, the Secretariat requested UNEP to defer this request to a future meeting pending the discussion of the business plans, and also because the project is not required for compliance. UNEP indicated the urgent need for this activity and requested that this be presented to the Committee for consideration.

18. The Secretariat reviewed this submission by taking account of MB consumption in the countries in the West Asia region and their compliance status, projects approved specifically for MB projects on alternatives to dates, and general information available from the UNEP Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee (MBTOC) on alternatives to high moisture dates. In its review, the Secretariat noted that none of the countries in the region where the project will be implemented is in non-compliance with MB control measures and that special consideration had already been given by the Meeting of the Parties to those date producing countries. It also noted that projects addressing alternatives to high moisture dates approved by the Fund have been delayed due to lack of alternatives. Further, it also informed UNEP that, while the MBTOC has not found a single alternative to high moisture dates, its report contains information on technologies for low moisture dates which the Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP) can disseminate as part of the information clearinghouse function without additional cost.

19. The Secretariat also noted that most if not all of the activities that are being proposed in the project can be developed by UNEP as part of its CAP activities as a matter of reprioritization, and therefore cannot be funded. In its response, UNEP indicated that this project is an urgent matter to those date producing countries whose industry is threatened by the phase-out of MB and where no alternatives are available. UNEP also indicated that the CAP office in West Asia has already assisted countries of the region through its own efforts using CAP funds and that these are not sufficient to meet the requirements of these countries in view of other needs to sustain CFC phase-out and HCFC activities. On this basis reprioritisation is not possible at this time.

20. The Secretariat reiterated that this project does not seem to be a priority in view of the number of other activities closely linked to compliance that UNEP needs to undertake, especially on HCFCs, and urged UNEP to withdraw it.

Secretariat's recommendation

21. In view of the information presented above, the Executive Committee may wish to consider not approving the project for the establishment of a methyl bromide help desk for dates, and urge UNEP to continue providing assistance to the countries in West Asia through the Compliance Assistance Programme.

Regional enforcement networking to improve compliance with the Montreal Protocol and support other chemical Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) that include trade restrictions (i.e. Rotterdam, Stockholm and Basel conventions) US \$330,000

Project description

22. UNEP is requesting funds for regional enforcement networking to improve compliance with the Montreal Protocol and support other chemical Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) that include trade restrictions for the Asian region for US \$330,000 for 24 months, excluding support costs. A regional enforcement network was funded by the Executive Committee at the 34th Meeting, to promote regional cooperation among 11 countries of the Southeast Asia and Pacific (SEAP) region, for better monitoring and control of ODS imports, by engaging customs officers in the networking process. At this meeting, the Executive Committee, in decision 34/27, approved the project under bilateral cooperation

with Sweden at the funding level of US \$250,000, on the understanding that this was a one-time project. At the 39th Meeting, an extension to the above project with funding of US \$200,000, was approved by the Executive Committee to enable the participation of countries from the South Asia region to this National Ozone Unit (NOU)/Customs Officers' Network.

23. The current proposal encompasses 25 countries that are members of the South Asia and SEAP network. The main activities identified in the proposal include annual meetings of customs and ODS officers each year, development of cross border customs cooperation aimed at limiting illegal trade; development of information sheets, and promotion of the informal Prior Informed Consent (iPIC) process which is being followed by the countries in this region. The primary objective of the proposal is to enhance regional cooperation among and within countries in North East, South and South East Asia for strengthened control of ODS trans-boundary movement as part of the compliance effort of the Montreal Protocol. A more detailed project description is included in UNEP's work programme attached to this document.

Secretariat's comments

24. The submitted project is part of UNEP's business plan to be considered at this meeting. At the 51st Meeting, UNEP had requested the Executive Committee to consider a similar regional enforcement project for this region, which was withdrawn before the Meeting as funding for the network was continued through the Government of Sweden. UNEP indicated that this eventually became the Multilateral Environmental Agreements regional enforcement network (MEA-REN). The Secretariat sought clarification from UNEP on whether the current regional enforcement network operating in the region is still being funded by Sweden. UNEP confirmed that there are still some funds provided by the Swedish International Development Agency (Sida), but that these are now being used for the participation of other MEAs. The funds being sought at this meeting will be utilized to ensure the implementation of ODS-related tasks exclusively, though as an integrated part of the MEA-REN, and ensure the continued active participation of national and local customs offices in its activities.

25. The Secretariat noted that while this project may not be directly related to compliance, the continuation of this network assumes greater importance during this period when CFC consumption becomes zero in all Article 5 countries in 2010, thereby increasing the possibilities for illegal trade. Strict monitoring and coordination between customs authorities in these countries therefore becomes essential.

26. The Secretariat also raised concerns on the initial cost proposed for the network, and requested UNEP to reconsider the submitted cost elements and make them consistent with similar enforcement networks approved by the Executive Committee so far. In view of this, UNEP submitted a revised proposal that reduced the request considerably as well as the period for which funding is being requested. The current budget will only cover costs for meeting organisation, cross border activities and logistics. UNEP however maintains that while the budget presented is for a two-year period only, it wishes the project to be for a period of three years.

Secretariat's recommendation

27. The Fund Secretariat recommends approval of the project for regional enforcement networking to improve compliance with the Montreal Protocol and support other chemical Multilateral Environmental Agreements, for one year only at the level of funding of US \$165,000 plus support cost indicated in Table 1 of the document, on the understanding that:

- (a) This is without prejudice to future funding approvals for the remaining year proposed for this project;

- (b) In requesting funding for the second year, UNEP shall prepare a report on the outputs of the network's first year of operation.

Technical assistance to Article 5 Parties on the management of EUN (2010-2012) US \$150,000

Project description

28. UNEP submitted a request for technical assistance for Article 5 countries on the management of their essential-use nominations (EUN) for CFC-MDIs at the level of US \$150,000. The objectives of the proposal include strengthening EUN monitoring and management, and setting up a process for the determination of essential uses for CFC MDIs in importing countries. These will be undertaken through training activities and a one day consultation meeting back to back with the network meeting in South Asia. A description of the proposed activity is attached to UNEP's work programme submission.

Secretariat's comments

29. The Secretariat again advised UNEP the fact that this proposal is only being considered as part of their business plan submitted to this meeting and therefore should be deferred to a future meeting. However, UNEP indicated that this is an important issue that needs urgent attention and requested that this be maintained in their work programme. In its comments, the Secretariat reminded UNEP of its role in assisting countries with compliance and reiterated that there are only a handful of MDI producing countries in the region and all of these have received funds for the conversion of their MDI production facilities. Resources have therefore been provided that will allow them to manage and monitor the EUN that have been approved to allow them to continue manufacturing CFC MDIs. It also stressed that with regard to CFC-MDI importing countries, many of those in the region have elements of an MDI transition strategy as part of their terminal phase-out management plan (TPMP) and therefore any additional assistance would be redundant.

30. The Secretariat's view is that the type of assistance envisioned by UNEP can be provided through the regional networks, which are already funded under the CAP without additional cost to the Multilateral Fund.

Secretariat's recommendation

31. In view of the information presented above, the Executive Committee may wish to consider not approving the request for technical assistance for Article 5 countries to manage their essential-use nominations, and urge UNEP to continue providing assistance to these countries through the regional networks funded under the Compliance Assistance Programme.

Development of HCFC phase-out management plan for PIC through regional approach US \$494,600

Project description

32. UNEP re-submitted a request for the preparation of an HPMP for 12 Pacific Island countries (PIC) following the regional approach in line with decisions 59/22 and 57/9(e) for the total funding of US \$494,600. The HCFC consumption in these countries is listed in the table below:

Country	2007 HCFC-22 consumption	
	ODP tonnes	Metric tonnes
Cook Islands	0	0.31
Kiribati	0.1	1.33
Marshall Islands	0.2	3.07
Micronesia	0	0.78
Nauru	0	0

Country	2007 HCFC-22 consumption	
	ODP tonnes	Metric tonnes
Niue	0	0.35
Palau	0	0.31
Samoa	0.2	3.16
Solomon Islands	0.9	16.94
Tonga	0	0.82
Tuvalu	0	0.63
Vanuatu	0	0
TOTAL	1.4	27.7

33. UNEP's submission includes a description of the regional approach that will be considered in the preparation of the HPMP for PICs. According to UNEP's submission, while the PIC have low or very low consumption of HCFCs, they are still required to engage in the same processes as those countries with higher consumption for the HPMP preparation. These would include reviewing and strengthening the ODS licensing system for controlling of HCFCs, setting up an institutional framework, data collection, direct consultation with national stakeholders, HPMP preparation and finalization, and endorsement by the national authority.

34. The main adjustment made to this revised proposal is that with the funds requested, the resulting HPMP for these countries will cover meeting the 35 per cent reduction in HCFC consumption in 2020 instead of only meeting the phase-out targets up to 2015 as initially proposed to the 59th Meeting. The full proposal is included as part of UNEP's work programme attached to this document.

Secretariat's comments

35. The Secretariat noted that the funds being requested by UNEP are still higher than the US \$300,000 that the Executive Committee would expect to fund in line with decision 57/9. It also had extensive discussions with UNEP during which options were presented to enable the funding of the project preparation of the HPMP for these countries. Following these discussions, an understanding was reached that the funding requested may be presented to the Committee as is, on the condition that the resulting HPMPs will meet the 35 per cent reduction target for compliance. The Secretariat also reminded UNEP that the level of HPMP funding that will be made available to these countries for the servicing sector to enable them to meet compliance will be based on the levels that will be agreed by the Executive Committee following the discussions on costs of HCFC phase-out.

36. The Secretariat also sought clarification from UNEP on how the regional approach will be applied to the implementation of the HPMP in the PIC. In its response, UNEP indicated that it would explore this idea during the preparation of the HPMP with the concerned countries, looking at the possibilities to organize regional train-the-trainer workshops, and whether some of the regulation/policy enforcement activities might also be held at the regional level. UNEP's major concern for the regional implementation modality would be a cost issue as it is of the view that regional implementation might be more costly in PIC. UNEP also indicated that the current approach will look at the submission of individual HPMPs for each of the 12 countries, and that presently there is no plan to submit an overarching regional approach, although it is open to considering this if needed.

Secretariat's recommendation

37. The Fund Secretariat recommends approval of the proposal for the development of HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP) for Pacific Island countries (PIC) through a regional approach at the level of funding of US \$494,600 plus support cost indicated in Table 1 of the document, on the understanding that:

- (a) The resulting HPMP for the PIC countries will contain activities to meet the 35 per cent reduction target of HCFC consumption by 2020; and
- (b) UNEP continues exploring how the regional approach could be used in the implementation of the HPMPs for these 12 countries.

Global: Techno-economic study on cost benefit of leapfrogging high GWP alternatives to HFCs to low GWP or zero GWP alternatives US \$200,000

Project description

38. UNEP submitted a proposal to undertake a techno-economic study on the cost benefit of leapfrogging high global-warming potential (GWP) alternatives to HFCs to low or zero GWP alternatives at a cost of US \$200,000. The aim of the project is to address the direction given at the 19th Meeting of the Parties to address “environmental benefits including climate change” during HCFC phase-out under Decision XIX/6. The project would investigate the potential benefits of early action in moving to low or zero GWP alternatives in the refrigeration and air conditioning and foam sectors and weighing the economic implications of not doing so.

39. UNEP proposes to carry out this study by hiring expert economists/technical consultants of institutions that have experience in carrying out similar studies. The project duration is envisaged to be 12 months. Further details of the proposal may be found in UNEP’s work programme attached to this document.

Secretariat’s comments

40. The Secretariat reviewed the very brief proposal on the above study submitted along with the work programme to the 60th Meeting. It asked UNEP whether this activity is within UNEP’s remit under Article 10 para. 3(b) of the Montreal Protocol as an information clearinghouse for the Montreal Protocol, as well as its current role as the CAP. It noted that while the concept is interesting and continues to be discussed by Montreal Protocol bodies, it does not seem to be a priority for UNEP CAP, whose specific role is to ensure the compliance by countries to the Montreal Protocol. The Secretariat was also of the view that the results of such a study, if required, may have policy and funding implications related to project approvals and could best be undertaken by the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel (TEAP) or even by the Secretariat of the Multilateral Fund.

41. The Secretariat also reiterated that this project is once more a new activity which is under consideration in UNEP’s business plan, and its submission could perhaps be deferred to a future meeting once the Committee agrees that UNEP can undertake such a study.

42. UNEP replied that this study falls within their mandate, as it is a form of technical cooperation to help Article 5 countries meet their identified needs with regard to their HCFC compliance commitments. It indicated that the results of the study will support Article 5 countries’ decision-making process with regard to quickly adopting technologies and policies that encourage low- and zero-GWP alternative for refrigerants and foam blowing agents. It also indicated that there are precedents for UNEP to undertake these types of studies under the Multilateral Fund and cited the study compiling case studies on alternatives to HCFC technology, and a study on the replacement of hydrocarbons. UNEP emphasised that both were completed in close coordination with the TEAP and the UNEP Refrigeration Technical Options Committee (RTOC).

43. UNEP also maintained that it proposes projects based on the articulated and perceived needs of Article 5 countries through the regional networks, workshops and missions. This proposal is based on the pattern of NOUs' needs across the different networks. It also acknowledges that if the Parties to the Montreal Protocol request TEAP to initiate and undertake a study, it will be happy to defer this activity.

44. The Secretariat explained to UNEP that it is currently not in a position to provide a favourable recommendation on the proposed activity primarily as it requires agreement from the Executive Committee to remain in its business plan, and that this is not an activity that is considered a priority as compared to sustaining compliance with CFC phase-out, and the urgency to complete HPMPs.

Secretariat's recommendation

45. In view of the information presented above, the Executive Committee may wish to consider not approving the request for a techno-economic study on cost benefit of leapfrogging high GWP alternatives to HFCs to low GWP or zero GWP alternatives.

Annex I

INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECT PROPOSALS

Bahrain: 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: Jul-00	44,000
	Phase III: Dec-03	57,200
	Phase IV: Nov-05	60,000
	Phase V: Nov-07	60,000
	Total	287,200
Amount requested for renewal (Phase VI) (US \$):		52,500
Amount recommended for approval for Phase VI (US \$):		52,500
Agency support costs (US \$):		0%
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase VI to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		52,500
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):		141.5
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):		
	(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	135.4
	(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)	38.9
	(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	0.8
	(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	22.7
	(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	0
Latest reported ODS consumption (2008) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
	(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	11.7
	(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	0
	(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	0
	(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	0
	(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	0
	(f) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	38.8
	Total	50.5
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2008
Amount approved for projects (US \$):		1,897,727
Amount disbursed (as at February 2010) (US \$):		1,091,156
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes):		97.9
ODS phased out (as at February 2010) (ODP tonnes):		77.6

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

Summary of activities		Funds approved (US \$)
(a)	Investment projects:	659,707
(b)	Institutional strengthening:	287,200
(c)	Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	950,820
	Total:	1,897,727

Progress report

2. Phase V of the institutional strengthening (IS) project for Bahrain has been implemented successfully and achieved all its expected goals. The national ozone unit (NOU) continues to efficiently implement the Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS) phase-out strategy in order to assist the country meeting their commitments under the Montreal Protocol and its adjustments and amendments. During this period, Bahrain continued to enforce the ODS regulations to monitor and control ODS import and uses; to increase public awareness in the country in general and specially where the ODS importers operate, to prevent the dumping of CFC-reliant equipment and avoid the illegal trade and smuggling of the CFCs and to implement the approved projects in a smooth manner. By doing so, it has met the control measures of the Montreal Protocol and its Amendments.

Plan of action

3. For this coming phase, the NOU will undertake the following:
- (a) Ensure the implementation of the remaining activities in the terminal phase-out management plan (TPMP)
 - (b) Expedite the preparation of the HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP)
 - (c) Continue to ensure strict enforcement of regulation on ODS import/export licensing and quota system by maintaining close co-operation in the field of customs control of ODS.
 - (d) Continue general and industry awareness campaigns and seminars.
 - (e) Ensure timely submission of progress and financial reports to UNEP, the Multilateral Fund Secretariat and the Ozone Secretariat.

Grenada: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile	
Implementing Agency:	UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):	
Phase I: Mar-00	48,000
Phase II: Nov-06	60,000
Total	108,000
Amount requested for renewal (Phase III) (US \$):	52,500
Amount recommended for approval for Phase III (US \$):	52,500
Agency support costs (US \$):	0%
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase III to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):	52,500
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):	3.9
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	6
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)	0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	0
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	0

Latest reported ODS consumption (2008) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	0
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	0
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	0
(f) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	0.5
Total	0.5
Year of reported country programme implementation data:	2008
Amount approved for projects (US \$):	593,476
Amount disbursed (as at February 2010) (US \$):	280,436
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes):	8.1
ODS phased out (as at February 2010) (ODP tonnes):	5.1

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

Summary of activities		Funds approved (US \$)
(a)	Investment projects:	120,000
(b)	Institutional strengthening:	108,000
(c)	Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	365,476
	Total:	593,476

Progress report

5. For this current phase, the IS project in Grenada continued to provide capacity assistance in the country. The key achievements for this period include the timely submission of data to the Ozone and Multilateral Fund Secretariats and the sustained zero imports of CFCs for 2008 which is also expected for 2009. Grenada has also been actively making progress in the implementation of its TPMP and has completed Phase 1, and actively implementing Phases 2 and 3. It also continues to strictly enforce its ODS licensing system therefore restricting illegal ODS into the country. Awareness raising activities were also implemented across the country. Grenada also continues to maintain a close working relationship with the Association of Refrigeration and Air conditioning technicians. The NOU has also initiated HPMP preparation and will continue the process of sensitising and preparing national stakeholders and the air-conditioning and refrigeration sector on HCFC phase out.

Plan of action

6. The planned activities for the next phase ending in December 2011 will focus on strengthening the Ozone Office, maintaining zero consumption of CFCs', continue the enforcement of its ODS licensing system to prevent illegal ODS trade. During this period, Grenada will also commence data gathering for determining its baseline consumption of HCFCs and initiate the preparation of the HPMP. Awareness activities will also continue during this period, and will focus on the 2010 phase-out as well as the upcoming controls on HCFCs. Grenada will also strive to maintain timely reporting of data to the Ozone and Multilateral Fund Secretariats.

Mongolia: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing Agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
	Phase I: Jul-99	66,000
	Phase II: Mar-02	57,200
	Phase III: Jul-04	57,198
	Phase IV: Nov-06	60,000
	Phase V: Jul-08	60,000
	Total	300,398
Amount requested for renewal (Phase VI) (US \$):		42,500
Amount recommended for approval for Phase VI (US \$):		42,500
Agency support costs (US \$):		0%
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase VI to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		42,500
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:		1999
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1999) (ODP tonnes):		13.9
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):		
	(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	10.6
	(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)	0
	(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	0
	(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	0
	(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	0
Latest reported ODS consumption (2008) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
	(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	0.4
	(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	0
	(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	0
	(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	0
	(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	0
	(f) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	2.2
	Total	2.6
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2008
Amount approved for projects (US \$):		920,642
Amount disbursed (as at February 2010) (US \$):		828,400
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes):		12.3
ODS phased out (as at February 2010) (ODP tonnes):		9.1

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

	Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a)	Investment projects:	205,000
(b)	Institutional strengthening:	300,398
(c)	Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	415,244
	Total:	920,642

Progress Report

8. The implementation of the fifth phase of the IS project in Mongolia was very satisfactory. The key achievements for this period include the implementation of activities in its TPMP, in particular all the training programmes. During this period, Mongolia has also completed amendments on national subheading of harmonized system of nomenclature for HCFCs and measurement units were approved by the Chairman of CGA Decree#063 on 1 March 2009. Awareness raising activities were also implemented across the country. The NOU has also initiated HPMP preparation.

Action Plan

9. The planned activities for the next phase ending in December 2011 will focus on completing the remaining activities in the TPMP, continue the enforcement of its ODS licensing system to prevent illegal ODS trade, strengthening regulations to include controls and monitoring mechanisms for HCFCs, as well as awareness activities on HCFCs and sustaining CFC phase-out. Mongolia will also strive to maintain timely reporting of data to the Ozone and Multilateral Fund Secretariats.

Nauru: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile	
Implementing Agency:	UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):	
Phase I year I: Dec-04	15,000
Phase II year I: Nov-06	15,000
Phase II year II: Nov-07	15,000
Total	45,000
Amount requested for renewal (Phase III) (US \$):	52,500
Amount recommended for approval for Phase III (US \$):	52,500
Agency support costs (US \$):	0%
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase III to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):	52,500
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:	2004
ODS consumption reported in country programme (2004) (ODP tonnes):	0
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	0.5
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)	0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	0
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	0
Latest reported ODS consumption (2007) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	0
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	0
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	0
(f) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	0
Total	0
Year of reported country programme implementation data:	2007
Amount approved for projects (US \$):	67,000
Amount disbursed (as at February 2010) (US \$):	28,123
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes):	0.4
ODS phased out (as at February 2010) (ODP tonnes):	0

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

Summary of activities		Funds approved (US \$)
(a)	Investment projects:	0
(b)	Institutional strengthening:	45,000
(c)	Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	22,000
	Total:	67,000

Progress Report

11. The implementation of the second year of phase II of the IS project in Nauru was satisfactory. During this phase, the country has been actively working on increasing awareness programme among schools and communities through publication of newsletter and presentation in schools, conducted consultation meeting with stakeholders-private sectors and Government departments and entities on ODS objectives to improve cooperation with them. It has also taken numerous follow-ups and discussions with the Parliament to facilitate the endorsement of ODS regulations. Nauru has not yet reported country programme implementation data for 2008.

Plan of action

12. The NOU of Nauru is located at the Department of Commerce, Industry and Resources. During the next phase (second year of phase II), April 2010 to December 2011) the objectives are:

- To implement remaining activities under the Regional Strategy; especially the training of custom officers;
- To sustain a complete phase out of CFC and preparation of HPMP;
- To accelerate the endorsement and implement national regulations to control consumption of ODS and licensing system for control and phasing out of ODS;
- To submit the required data reports on time;
- Promotion of ozone climate co-benefits to address decision XIX/6 of the Meeting of the Parties; and
- To build the capacity of the NOU.

Annex II

VIEWS EXPRESSED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ON RENEWALS OF INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECTS SUBMITTED TO THE 60th MEETING

Bahrain

1. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the institutional strengthening project renewal and notes with appreciation that Bahrain has reported data to the Ozone Secretariat indicating that the country is in compliance with the phase-out schedule in CFC consumption. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, Bahrain will continue with the implementation of its terminal phase-out management plan to sustain the phase out of CFCs, and that it will initiate the preparation of the HCFC phase-out management plan as soon as possible.

Grenada

2. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report submitted with the institutional strengthening project renewal request for Grenada and notes with appreciation its zero consumption of CFCs, halons, and also ODS solvents, and that its methyl bromide imports are only for QPS. The Executive Committee also notes that Grenada will commence data gathering for determining its HCFC baseline consumption and initiate the preparation of the HCFC phase-out management plan and encourages Grenada to expedite the activities required for the phase-out of HCFCs in the country.

Mongolia

3. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report of the institutional strengthening project extension for Mongolia and notes with appreciation that Mongolia has reported data to the Ozone Secretariat indicating that Mongolia is on track to phase out its CFC consumption. It also notes with appreciation the efforts made by the country to establish regulations to monitor HCFC consumption, and encourages Mongolia to continue its HCFC phase-out management plan preparation and expedite implementation to phase out HCFC. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, Mongolia will continue with the implementation of its activities with outstanding success to sustain CFC phase-out, and meet compliance with HCFC control measures.

Nauru

4. The Executive Committee has reviewed with appreciation the report of the institutional strengthening project extension for Nauru. It notes, however that Nauru has not yet submitted its country programme and Article 7 data for 2008 and encourages it to do so at the soonest possible time. The Executive Committee would also like to encourage Nauru's efforts in ensuring the establishment of ODS regulations, and hopes that these include controls for HCFCs as well. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, Nauru will sustain its zero consumption of CFCs, as well as initiate the development of its HCFC phase-out management plan as soon as possible.



**AMENDMENT TO
UNEP'S WORK PROGRAMME
2010**

**Presented to the
60th Meeting of the Executive Committee
of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation
of the Montreal Protocol**

16 March 2010

UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

A. INTRODUCTION

1. UNEP's Work Programme 2010 was approved at the 59th 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 60th meeting of the Executive Committee represents an Amendment to that Work Programme.

B. SUMMARY OF THE WORK PROGRAMME AMENDMENT FOR 2010

3. Consistent with the Business Plan 2010-2012, this Amendment comprises funding requests for

- Annual tranches of approved NPPs and TPMPs in 8 countries;
- Support for the implementation of Institutional Strengthening projects in 4 countries;
- 6 Regional and global projects including development of HCFC Phase out Management Plan (HPMP) for PIC s countries through regional approach;
- One project for phasing out of MB
- One project preparation request, and
- Implementation of HCFC Phase-out Management Plan in Maldives

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 annual tranches for approved NPPs, TPMPs, ISP renewals and individual projects to be considered at the 60th meeting of the Executive Committee

Country	Project title	Amount, US\$	PSC, US\$	Total requested amount, US\$
APPROVED NATIONAL PHASE-OUT MANAGEMENT PLANS (NPPs)				
Bangladesh	National Phase-out Plan (5 th , 6 th and 7 th tranches)	53,000	6,890	59,890
Yemen	National Phase-out Plan (2 nd tranche)	140,000	18,200	158,200
<i>Sub-total for tranches of approved NPPs</i>		<i>193,000</i>	<i>25,090</i>	<i>218,090</i>
APPROVED TERMINAL PASHE-OUT MANAGEMENT PLANS (TPMPs)				
Congo Brazzaville	Terminal phase-out management plan (2 nd tranche)	42,000	5,460	47,460
Guinea Bissau	Terminal phase-out management plan (2 nd tranche)	37,500	4,875	42,375
Guinea	Terminal phase-out management plan (2 nd tranche)	58,000	7,540	65,540
Kyrgyzstan	Terminal-phase-out management plan (3 rd tranche)	25,300	3,289	28,589
Nicaragua	Terminal-phase-out management plan for Annex A Group I substances (2 nd tranche)	70,000	9,100	79,100
Paraguay	Terminal-phase-out management plan for Annex A Group I substances (4 th tranche)	24,000	3,120	27,120
<i>Sub-total for tranches of approved TPMPs</i>		<i>256,800</i>	<i>33,384</i>	<i>290,184</i>
REGIONAL AND GLOBAL PROJECTS				
Regional	Establishment of Dates/Methyl Bromide Help Desk	350,000	45,500	395,500
Regional	Initiating regional cooperation to enforce ODS trade controls in ECA network countries (second tranche)	27,500	3,575	31,075*
Regional	Regional enforcement networking to improve compliance with the Montreal Protocol and support other chemical Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) that include trade restrictions (i.e. Rotterdam, Stockholm and	330,000	42,900	372,900

	Basel Conventions)			
Regional	Technical assistance to Article 5 Parties on the management of EUN (2010-2012)	150,000	19,500	169,500
Regional	Development of HCFC Phase out Management Plan (HPMP) for PIC s countries through regional approach	494,600	64,298	558,898
Global	Techno- economic study on cost benefit of leapfrogging high GWP alternatives to HFCs to low GWP or zero GWP alternatives	200,000	26,000	226,000
<i>Sub-total for regional projects</i>		<i>1,552,100</i>	<i>201,773</i>	<i>1,753,873</i>

*Note: This is only UNEP's share for 2010 in a bilaterally (Czech Republic) co-funded project

INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECTS (ISPs) and ISP RENEWALS				
Bahrain	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase VI)	52,500	0	52,500*
Grenada	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase III)	52,500	0	52,500*
Mongolia	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase VI)	42,500	0	42,500*
Nauru	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phases III)	52,500	0	52,500*
<i>Sub-total for Institutional Strengthening Projects</i>		<i>200,000</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>200,000</i>

*IS cost is calculated taking into account the decision 59/47 of the ExCom

NATIONAL PHASE OUT OF MB				
Chile	National phase out of methyl bromide – terminal report	73,000	9,490	82,490
<i>Sub-total for Project preparation requests</i>		<i>73,000</i>	<i>9,490</i>	<i>82,490</i>

Table 2. Funding requests for HPMP preparations and implementation to be considered at the 60th meeting of the Executive Committee

Country	Project title	Amount, US\$	PSC, US\$	Total requested amount, US\$
HCFC PHASE-OUT MANAGEMENT PLANS (HPMPs) preparations				
Iraq	HCFC Phase-out management plan preparation	100,000	13,000	113,000
<i>Sub-total for HCFC Phase-out management plans preparations</i>		<i>100,000</i>	<i>13,000</i>	<i>113,000</i>

HCFC PHASE-OUT MANAGEMENT PLANS (HPMPs) implementation				
Maldives	HCFC Phase-out management plan implementation	785,000	102,050	887,050
<i>Sub-total for HCFC Phase-out management plans implementation</i>		<i>785,000</i>	<i>102,050</i>	<i>887,050</i>

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

Type of projects	Value in US	Project support costs in US\$	Total in US\$
Sub-total for approved NPPs	193,000	25,090	218,090
Sub-total for tranches of approved TPMPs	256,800	33,384	290,184
Sub-total for Regional and Global projects	1,552,100	201,773	1,753,873
Sub-total for Institutional Strengthening Projects	200,000	0	200,000
Sub-total for MB project	73,000	9,490	82,490
Sub-total for HCFC Phase-out management plans preparations	100,000	13,000	113,000
Sub-total for HCFC Phase-out management plans implementation	785,000	102,050	887,050

Grand Total	3,159,900	384,787	3,544,687
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Table 4: Items with no funding request.

Country	Project title	Total requested amount, US\$
The Islamic Republic of Afghanistan	Verification Report on National CFC Consumption For The Year of 2008	0
Islamic Republic of Afghanistan	NPP Progress report for 2009	0
Cambodia	TPMP Progress report for 2009	0
Maldives	TPMP Progress report for 2009	0
Fiji	TPMP Progress report for 2009	0
Samoa	TPMP Progress report for 2009	0
<i>Total</i>		<i>0</i>

C. PROJECT CONCEPTS for items to be submitted by UNEP

1 Title: *Implementation of approved National Phase-out Management Plans (NPPs) and Terminal Phase-out Management Plans (TPMPs) in Congo Brazzaville, Guinea Bissau, Guinea, Kyrgyzstan, Nicaragua, Paraguay, and Yemen (7 annual tranches)*

<i>Background</i>	These items have been included in the UNEP's Business Plan 2010-2012	
<i>Objectives:</i>	<p>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 2010:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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. 	
<i>Activities and description</i>	See the individual project progress reports and annual work plans submitted to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat separately.	
<i>Time Frame:</i>	2010 tranche: 8 months (April 2010 to December 2010)	
<i>Cost:</i>	Bangladesh	US\$ 53,000
	Congo Brazzaville	US\$ 42,000
	Guinea Bissau	US\$ 37,500
	Guinea	US\$ 58,000
	Kyrgyzstan	US\$ 25,300
	Nicaragua	US\$ 70,000
	Paraguay	US\$ 24,000
	Yemen	US\$140,000
	Total requested amount (excluding project support costs)	US\$ 449,800

2 Title: *Requests for institutional strengthening projects and renewals of such for Bahrain, Grenada, Mongolia, and Nauru (4 countries)*

<i>Background:</i>	<p>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.</p> <p>These projects have been included in the UNEP 2010-2012 Business Plan.</p>	
<i>Objectives:</i>	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.	
<i>Description:</i>	Individual documents for these projects – the terminal reports and the action plans - have been submitted to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat separately.	
<i>Time Frame:</i>	24 months*	
<i>Per country cost:</i>	Bahrain (Phase VI)	US\$ 52,500

Grenada (Phase III)	US\$ 52,500
Mongolia (Phase VI)	US\$ 42,500
Nauru (Phases III)	US\$ 52,500
Total requested amount	US\$ 200,000*

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

3Title: Establishment of Dates/Methyl Bromide Help Desk

Background:

The current status of world date production indicated that two thirds of the total world date production (about 4202981 tons, 63.3%) come from Asia whereas one third (2404010 tones, 36.2%) comes from Africa. The production of this nutritionally and economically important crop is in real danger due to (1) spread of insects and pathogens that infect the crop in every growth stage including postharvest pests (2) the lack of projects and researches that aim to develop date palm cultivation and production and preserve the current cultivars through the new agricultural and protection technologies.

In dates' sector, methyl bromide (MB) is used for disinfestations against postharvest pests. The use of (MB) for dates' disinfestations had not been taken into account of all dates' producing countries when they first adopted their National Phase-out Projects, except for Tunisia and Algeria. The outcomes of UNEP/ROWA/CAP conducted workshops and meetings clearly indicated that MB use is expected to increase dramatically in the future due to (1) **the dramatic increase of world dates' production**, (2) MB consumption is exacerbated in the past few years and, for the next 15 years, all dates' producers will have to store the whole dates' production for almost one year particularly in Arab region which will increase MB consumption, (3) the high temperature in these countries along with long period of storage make the stored amounts more vulnerable to infestation by various pests causing the need for more fumigation treatments and (4) some countries consume large quantities of MB for disinfestations of semi-dry and dry varieties as these varieties play important social and economic roles.

According to 2006 Assessment Report, and so far, the MBTOC did not identify available and technically effective alternatives to MB for high-moisture fresh dates. Following this difficulty, the 15th Meeting of the Parties in its 12th Decision recognized that Parties which consume over 80% of their MB for high-moisture dates cannot meet the Protocol's MB control schedule without production losses for that important cash crop for their countries. Hence, the compliance status of these countries is deferred until two years after the (TEAP) formally finds that there are alternatives to MB available for high-moisture dates.

Objectives:

- ✓ Establishment of virtual global network to coordinate and draw all efforts and available information to serve developing dates' industry and implementation of environmentally sound alternatives and technologies.
- ✓ Reducing dependence of dates' producing countries on MB for disinfestations purposes.
- ✓ Assist the dates' producing countries meeting their commitments to the Montreal Protocol.
- ✓ Provision of dates/MB/alternatives-related information and data to all dates' producing countries.
- ✓ Provide hands-on training sessions on alternate technologies and substitutes to MB.

Activities:

- 1. Establishment of MB Database:** (1) Information Compilation and analyses, (2) Database Design (planning, prototyping, data loading, testing, dissemination and implementation), (3) Operational maintenance, (4) Material development, (5) Training sessions for lead users (train the trainers), (5) Technical support (link database to countries and network) and (6) Achievements' Reports.
- 2. Development of Training Handbook:** (1) Collection of information and case studies, (2) Material development, (3) Preparation of tool kits (training materials and videotaped practices and case studies), (4) Material translation (to Arabic and French languages), (5) Train the trainers sessions for 3 technical working groups, (6) Special training and

awareness sessions for women, (7) International conference and (8) Achievements' Reports.

- 3. Establishment of a Virtual Network:** (1) Establishment of network web page, (2) Establishment of network e-newsletter for dates, (3) Meetings for technical working groups, experts and focal points, (4) Achievements' Reports and (5) Final Assessment Report.

Time Frame: The preliminary duration of the project is 4 years.

- ✓ Training Handbook: The handbook will be available by the end of 2011
- ✓ Database: Database construction will start in 2010 and will continue till 2013.
- ✓ Virtual network: The construction of the virtual network will start in 2010 and will continue till 2013.

Cost: **Total requested amount (excluding project support costs) US\$ 350,000**

4Title: Initiating regional cooperation to enforce ODS trade controls in ECA network countries (second tranche)

Background: ExCom 57 approved the first tranche of the project to be implemented jointly by Czech Republic (USD 80,500 plus PSC) and UNEP (USD 51,250 plus PSC). The request for funding of the second tranche should be accompanied by a joint report on the outputs of the network's first year of operation. The activity is included in the respective business plans of Czech Republic and UNEP. In summary, the main outputs of the network's first year of operation include:

- ECA enforcement network meeting in Budapest, Hungary, 12-14 October 2009
- Website of ECA enforcement network: concept note, agenda, list of participants, recommendations, presentations, media briefing available from: http://jp1.estis.net/sites/ecanetwork/default.asp?site=ecanetwork&page_id=BDA7A758-BF39-4AD4-9B43-28033204E536
- Overall evaluation by participants was 84% excellent and 16% good
- Regional Green Customs workshop in Budapest, Hungary, 14-16 October 2009
- Informal prior informed consent (iPIC) initiative: 7 ECA and associated CEIT countries submitted their iPIC info sheets in 2009
- Desk study on data discrepancies: 2,079 MT of discrepancies detected for ECA countries in 2007 compared with 13,651 MT for European Union countries
- ECA ozone protection award for customs & enforcement officers: concept note prepared
- Sub-regional awareness campaign: concept note prepared
- Virtual conference: concept note prepared
- Disbursement of funding: 58% of USD 131,750 approved for Czech Republic and UNEP

Objectives: The project aims to enable the participating countries to gain better control over their import and export of ODS including HCFCs. 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 second tranche includes the following activities: 1) Desk-study comparing and analyzing ODS trade data for 2008, 2) Regional cooperation workshop for customs and ozone officers in 2010, 3) Virtual conferences with involved countries and stakeholder in 2011, 4) Promoting the informal Prior Informed Consent procedure for ODS, 5) Adaptation of ODS enforcement tools, 6) Establishment and maintenance of a bilingual website, 7) Cooperation with other regions and regional cooperation networks, 8) Back-to-back regional Green Customs workshop (funded outside MLF), 9) Legal action in response to detected cases of

Description: illegal trade, mislabeling or other law infractions
 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 in order to prevent illegal trade with ODS. Representatives of CEIT countries may participate at their own costs.

Time Frame: April 2010 – March 2011

Cost: Czech Republic and UNEP are jointly submitting the request for funding the second tranche of the project. The Czech Republic's share is to be funded by 20% of Czech Republic's contributions to MLF for 2010. UNEP will be in charge of project submission, implementation, progress & financial reporting and project completion report on behalf of Czech Republic. The requested amount (excluding PSC) for the second tranche in USD is:

Czech Republic	80,500
UNEP	27,500
Total (excluding project support costs):	108,000

5 Title: Regional enforcement networking to improve compliance with the Montreal Protocol and support other chemical Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) that include trade restrictions (i.e. Rotterdam, Stockholm and Basel Conventions)

Background: The economic and ecological consequences of chemical and waste management, particularly hazardous waste are now widely recognized as a global problem posing risk to the environment and health. The Asia and the Pacific Region is the largest ozone depleting substances (ODS) producer and consumer in the world, and the region faces increasing threats of illegal trade in ODS as the demand for ODS is expected rise as the substances have been phased out or are being prepared for their phase-out. Through the support the region has so far received for enforcement networking in the last decade, i.e. the “Regional cooperation for monitoring and control of ODS consumption and Preventing illegal trade” (ASP/SEV/34/TAS/42, and ASP/SEV/34/TAS/SA); the project, “Preventing Illegal Trade of ODS in the South Asia Region – Extension of SEAP project”, and the “Multilateral Environmental Agreements Regional Enforcement Network (MEA-REN)”, 24 Asian countries actively participate in regional and national enforcement networking effort, including the implementation of the Informal Prior Informed Consent (iPIC).

As the first phase-out goal of the Montreal Protocol has been achieved and phase-out targets for other ODS are in the horizon, support is needed to maintain strong control of illegal trade of ODS, to share their lessons learned with stakeholders of other MEAs, and to face new challenges of facing potential increase of illegal ODS trade associated with phase-out of new production of ODS.

Objectives: The project aims at enhancing the regional cooperation among and within countries in North East, South and South East Asia for strengthened control of ODS trans-boundary movement as part of the compliance effort of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer. The project will promote collection and sharing of enforcement intelligence through improved communication channels, use of common tools for information and data management, and implementation of joint enforcement operations. The project will use as its strategic and operational platform the existing international and national enforcement networks, and actively pursue collaboration with enforcement networks and initiatives that target other Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs), such as the Rotterdam, the Stockholm and the Basel Conventions. The duration of the project is for two years, starting 2010

Activities: The project will include the following main activities:

- 3-day annual meetings for informal networking, information dissemination, data management and discussion on regional approaches for handling of trans-boundary movements of ODS and hazardous chemicals including waste
- Development of cross-border customs cooperation based on existing practices but aiming at adding the illegal trade of environmental goods to the agenda
- Development of practical ODS and hazardous chemicals enforcement management tools

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of Information Sheets on licensing for environmental goods covered by the MEAs • Promotion of informal Prior Informed Consent procedure for ODS
<i>Time Frame:</i>	24 months
<i>Cost:</i>	Total requested amount (excluding project support costs) USD 330,000

6 Title: *Development of HCFC Phaseout Management Plan (HPMP) for PIC s countries through regional approach*

Background: UNEP, on behalf of 12 Pacific Island Countries (PIC), i.e. Cook Islands, Kiribati, Republic of Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, submitted funding requests for the consideration of the 59th meeting of the Multilateral Fund’s Executive Committee for the preparation of HCFC Phaseout Management Plans (HPMPs) with total funding request of US\$ 494,6 in light of decision of 59/14.

The Executive Committee decided to request UNEP to resubmit a proposal for the preparation of a regional HPMP for PIC to the 60th Meeting of the Executive Committee after consultation with relevant countries, keeping in mind decision 57/9(e) and the views expressed by the Executive Committee at its 59th Meeting (Decision 59/14).

UNEP following consultation with the countries and Australia, revised the proposal to make the stage one of the HPMPs would address how countries would meet the 35 per cent reduction in 2020 in addition to the freeze in 2013 and the 10 per cent reduction in 2015.

Objectives: The HPMP process will:

- Provide practical guidance to countries to develop HPMP
- Maximize local ownership of the process and outcome
- Reflect inputs of the NOUs and other national HCFC stakeholders
- Reflect prior experience with the Regional Strategy to phase-out CFC
- 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

Activities: UNEP has grouped the activities for HPMP preparation into the following three groups:

- i. Assistance for policy and legislation
 - Review existing policy and regulations
 - Include HCFC control measures in legislation, regulations and licensing systems
- ii. Survey of HCFC use and analysis of data
 - Provide an overall view of HCFC sector: supply chain, servicing sector, users
 - Forecast for HCFC use, including unconstrained demand
- iii. Development and finalization of HPMP
 - Overall strategy to achieve phase-out targets from 2013 – 2040
 - Policy instruments and activities to reduce supply and curtail demand of HCFC to meet the 2013, 2015 and 2020 commitments
 - Total funding required for Stage 1 and time frame for implementation

Project coordination and management
 For the first phase of the funding request, only activities related with survey of HCFC use and analysis of data would be conducted.

As part of the regional approach, one or two common regional technical consultants would be hired for the 12 countries for cost effective development of HPMP. As requested by the countries, regional organization like SPREP would also be requested to provide needful technical assistance, especially for the review and strengthen of the ODS import/export licensing system.

Time Frame: 14 months (April 2010 – June 2011).

<i>Cost:</i>	Country level cost:	
	<i>Cook Islands</i>	20,000
	<i>Kiribati</i>	35,000
	<i>Republic of Marshall Islands</i>	35,000
	<i>Federated States of Micronesia</i>	35,000
	<i>Nauru</i>	20,000
	<i>Niue</i>	20,000
	<i>Palau</i>	20,000
	<i>Samoa</i>	35,000
	<i>Solomon Islands</i>	35,000
	<i>Tonga</i>	35,000
	<i>Tuvalu</i>	20,000
	<i>Vanuatu</i>	35,000
	Sub-total	345,000
	Regional level cost	
	<i>Regional expert (s)</i>	119,600
	<i>Technical assistance of regional organization</i>	30,000
	Sub-total	149,600
	Requested amount (Excluding project support costs)	USD 494,600

7Title: Technology - economic study on the cost-benefit of leapfrogging HCFC high GWP alternatives to low or zero GWP alternatives.

Background: The aim of this new project is to address the direction given in the HCFC decision taken at the 19th MOP (Decision XIX/6) on ‘other environmental benefits including climate change’ in relation to the HCFC phase-out and taking into consideration recommendations and suggestions which arose from the workshop high-global-warming-potential alternatives held at the 29th OEWG in Geneva

The project would address the perceived concerns of some that suitable alternatives to HFCs are not available in particular applications and the burden of having to address HFCs before the HCFC phase-out is underway. The project would aim to provide information to countries to assist them in selection their of HCFC alternatives and technologies in the RAC and foam sectors, through financial and technology forecasting to present possible cost/benefit scenarios to enable a broader and longer term perspective in the decision making process.

Decision XIX/6: Adjustments to the Montreal Protocol with regard to Annex C, Group I, substances (hydrochlorofluorocarbons) (*numbering corresponds to original numbering in source document*).

9. To encourage Parties to promote the selection of alternatives to HCFCs that minimize environmental impacts, in particular impacts on climate, as well as meeting other health, safety and economic considerations;

11. To agree that the Executive Committee, when developing and applying funding criteria for projects and programmes, and taking into account paragraph 6, give priority to cost-effective projects and programmes which focus on, inter alia:

(b) Substitutes and alternatives that minimize other impacts on the environment, including on the climate, taking into account global-warming potential, energy use and other relevant factors;

15. In accelerating the HCFC phase-out, to agree that Parties are to take every practicable step consistent with Multilateral Fund programmes, to ensure that the best available and environmentally-safe substitutes and related technologies are transferred from Article 2 Parties to Article 5 Parties under fair and most favourable conditions;

From: Summary report by the co-chairs of the workshop for a dialogue on high-global-warming-potential alternatives to ozone-depleting substances (held at the 29th OEWG in Geneva, 2009): (*numbering corresponds to original numbering in source document*).

14. It was recognized that low-global-warming-potential alternatives were available for most HCFC and HFC applications and that such low-global-warming-potential alternatives should be used as much as possible.

16. It was noted that all further steps to address new challenges required continued support for the national ozone units.

18. It was mentioned that although the Montreal Protocol's experience was extensive and successful, more innovative approaches might be needed for the phasing out of HFCs.

19. Concerns were expressed with regard to the affordability and availability of alternatives to HFCs, and also regarding additional costs associated with substitution.

20. Concerns were also expressed that the speedy implementation of HCFC phase-out must be secured before entering into new challenges to deal with HFCs.

Objectives:

The project would investigate the potential benefits of strong and early action in moving to low or zero GWP alternatives in RAC and foam sectors, in outweighing any additional short-term economic costs of not doing so.

Based on formal economic models and technology forecasting the project will provide estimates that indicate the costs and benefits of particular scenarios of adopting high GWP alternatives (considered at present in many countries as a business-as-usual scenario) and of adopting low or zero GWP alternatives. These estimates would take into account cost-benefits of the particular chemical and technology, the energy efficiency associated with these and corresponding direct and indirect climate implications as well as considering potential scenarios of future HCF controls including a potential HFC phase-out. The project will consider if long-term action can achieve greater benefits at costs that are low in comparison to actions taken with a view to the short-term. The availability of appropriate and viable alternative chemicals and technologies will be factored into the forecasting.

Activities:

Economic and technology study which would include:

- A conceptual framework for understanding the costs of adopting low GWP alternatives and of reducing GHG emissions as replacements for HCFCs.
- Technology forecasting for low or zero GWP alternative technologies and substances

- Investigation into the range of costs associated with different technologies and methods
- Comparative analysis of costs of individual (technology-specific) emission saving technologies and measures
- Presentation of estimates of costs and benefits based on a selection of representative countries, of reducing emissions (both direct and indirect) from adoption of low GWP alternatives, over a number of appropriate timescales and in RAC and foam sectors.
- Estimates of global contribution (and economic cost) to climate mitigation of approaches presented

The project would be carried out by an appropriate economist /technologist or team thereof, or institutes engaged in such studies.

Time Frame:
Cost:

12 Months

Total requested amount (excluding project support costs)

USD 200,000

8Title: Technical assistance to Article 5 Parties on the management of EUN (2010-2012)

Background:

- 1) Preparation of Essential Use Nominations (EUN) needs a lot of supporting information and data from exporting countries and importing countries, as the essentiality is defined as “...it is necessary for health, safety or is critical for the functioning of society and there are no available technically and economically feasible alternatives from the standpoint of environment and health”. In addition to providing additional information to address questions of MTOC on 2010 EUNs, preparatory work for 2011 EUN, if necessary, needs to be undertaken.
- 2) There is a need to prepare and establish robust EUN management systems. This needs to be established in coordination with the health ministry officials, NOUs and industry. Good practices and information exchange between countries at a regional level could be of great help in cost effectively establishing and managing CFC supply and use under EUNs

Importing countries need to setup system for establishing essentiality, keeping in mind; (a) availability of non-CFC MDI alternatives (b) affordability and (c) patient perspectives and characteristics. This mechanism needs coordination between NOU, Health Ministry and industry. This information is very critical for establishing essentiality for import dependent countries

Objectives:

- 1) To strengthen EUN monitoring and management
- 2) To setup processes for establishment of essentiality of CFC MDIs in importing countries.

Activities:

- 1) Training for data to demonstrate essentiality of CFC MDI use in importing countries This is proposed to be undertaken through a two day regional consultative workshop back to back with the network meetings. In addition to the Ozone Officers, this workshop would include participation from (a) Ozone Officers and industry from five manufacturing countries, (b) HFC manufacturing industry and inhaler importers and manufacturers in Article 2 countries (c) Health sector representatives from countries which are still import dependent on CFC MDIs – namely Brunei, Cambodia, Maldives, Myanmar, Philippines and Sri Lanka, (d) Representatives from IAs, bilateral agencies, Ozone Secretariat and Multilateral Fund Secretariat and (e) Representatives from MTOC.
- 2) Consultative meeting with CFC MDI producing countries on monitoring and reporting mechanism for CFCs approved through EUN process This is proposed to be undertaken through a **one day** consultative meeting back to back

with the network meeting and along with consultations on EUNs. These consultations workshop would include participation from (a) Ozone Officers and industry from five manufacturing countries, (b) Health sector representatives from the manufacturing countries, (c) Representatives from IAs, bilateral agencies, Ozone Secretariat and Multilateral Fund Secretariat and (d) Representatives from MTOC.

Time Frame: May 2010 – February 2012

9 Title: National Phase out of methyl bromide – terminal report for Chile

Background: Chile is now in compliance with methyl bromide imports. Nevertheless, horticulture and fruit growers are not prepared to substitute the Methyl Bromide or adopt native technologies. 170 ODP tonnes (282 metric tonnes) presently used mainly in the production of tomatoes, strawberries (fruit and runners). Growers should be adequately prepared to the total phase out in 2015. That is the main objective of the plan.

Objectives: To contribute to the sustainability of MB phase-out in Chile, strengthening the government capacity in monitoring uses and informing on friendly alternatives amongst the academic sector and agronomist advising growers.

- Activities:*
- Provide technical assistance to National Ozone Unit and Secretary of Agriculture, as well as other governmental institutions with the aim of promoting Clean Production Agreements amongst MB users.
 - Provide adequate assistance aimed at implementing a monitoring system allowing identifying and controlling methyl bromide uses, users and formulations that are presently under control, and differentiate them from those that are exempted.
 - Organize 4 Conferences/workshops in different regions to disseminate and transfer to all growers (strawberry fruit and runners, tomatoes, fruit tree nurseries) the availability of alternatives and the phase-out of methyl bromide.

Timeframe: 2010-2013

Cost: **Total requested amount (excluding project support costs) USD 73,000**

Cost: **Total requested amount (excluding project support costs) USD 150,000**

10 Title: HPMP preparation for Iraq (Supplementary fund)

- Background:*
- ✓ The Executive Committee approved, so far, USD 95,000 to UNIDO for starting the preparation of the HPMP of Iraq.
 - ✓ Iraq HPMP preparatory fund was not totally approved at the 55th ExCom as CP of Iraq was not submitted yet and country level of HCFC consumption was not known.
 - ✓ UNEP is the LA working in Iraq and UNIDO is cooperating agency
 - ✓ CP/NPP of Iraq didn't include detailed information and sectoral data on HCFC consumption of Iraq because it was prepared in 2008/2009 with focus on CFC as urgent priority and with limitation in fund to incorporate the HCFC detailed analysis
 - ✓ HCFC consumption for 2008 of Iraq, as per its CP is 1938.2 MT which is equivalent to 106.6 ODP as per A7 data registered by Ozone Secretariat
 - ✓ According to CP of Iraq, the country consumes only HCFC-22 for refrigeration and air-conditioning applications in both manufacturing and servicing sectors. Sectoral breakdown between manufacturing and servicing is not yet concluded
 - ✓ No signs for HCFC use in the foam sector were identified during the preparation of the CP/NPP of Iraq

- ✓ According to cost structure for HPMP preparation agreed by ExCom; Iraq can receive USD 195,000 for the preparation of HPMP.
- ✓ UNEP and UNIDO are in close coordination with regards to the HPMP preparation and agreed on joint work-plan in consultation with the country.

Objectives: The Objective of the project is prepare, following the HPMP Guidelines agreed by ExCom, an overarching strategy for the phase of HCFC in Iraq including short, medium and long term targets and with a detailed plan for the first stage of implementation which should address the compliance requirements up to 2015 i.e. achieving the freeze and 10% cut of HCFC as per Montreal Adjustment.

- Activities:*
1. Carry-out a detailed survey on the HCFCs uses in Iraq which should include, but not limited to, detailed information about all supply and consumptions in all different sectors and subsectors as well as information on established HCFC infrastructure (existing applications)
 2. Compile, review, discuss and recommend local policies and regulatory measures to control the HCFC, as part of ODS or separately, and promote its phase-out and replacement with zero/low GWP alternatives
 3. Survey the availability of HCFCs alternatives and alternative technologies and provide information on economic advantages and disadvantages to alternatives.
 4. Organize relevant consultation meetings with all local authorities and stakeholders to verify and complete necessary information to finalize the HPMP strategy
 5. Develop, discuss and finalize the HPMP strategy in consultation with relevant stakeholders.

Time Frame: April 2010 – March 2011

Cost: **Total requested amount (excluding project support costs) USD 100,000**

11Title: *Maldives HCFC Phase out Management Plan Implementation*

Background: The HPMP has been formulated following the process and guidance given by the Meeting of the Parties Decisions and Executive Committee (decision 53/37 and other relevant decisions). HPMP preparation was started with the approval of the HPMP preparation funding by the 55th Executive Committee through its Decision 55/22. UNEP was the Lead Agency with UNDP as the Coordinating Agency. A HPMP initiation mission and stakeholder consultations followed by a thorough survey of installed quantities and annual consumption of HCFCs in Maldives was mounted to prepare a HPMP to achieve the Montreal Protocol accelerated phase-out schedule (MOP Decision XIX/6) and to establish the HCFC baseline for the country, based on the average consumption in 2009-2010. The survey covered the whole of Maldives and surveyors physically visited and inspected more than 50 resorts and servicing workshops. The Plan is developed in a two stage approach aimed at achieving complete phase-out of HCFCs by 2020 and keeping an allowance of 2.5 percent of the baseline consumption for meeting servicing needs till 2025. The plan will impose an import ban of HCFC based equipment by 2015. The country is determined to lead the race in carbon neutrality and HCFC phase-out, and become an example for other developing countries by achieving very early phase-out.

Objectives: To phase-out HCFCs in Maldives as per the MOP accelerated HCFC phase-out obligation, The objective of the document is to seek funding to implement Stage I of the HPMP (2010-2015)

Activities: The planned activities and implementation of the HCFC Management Phase out Plan is through:

Policy instruments (Preparation and enactment of HCFC specific regulations under the new Environment Act; establishment of an Import Quota System; Mandatory registration of importers and pre-import authorization; Mandatory reporting by importers, introduction of green tax incentives and disincentives on HCFC and HCFC containing equipment and promotion of climate ozone co-benefits and limit demand of HCFC, and equipment replacement

programme. This will lead to gradual reductions and complete HCFC phase-out by 2020 and HCFC based equipment import ban by 2015.

Projects (HCFC phase-out policies, ozone climate co-benefit activities including: (a) Standards and Labelling Programme (SLP), (b) Framework for Efficient and Low HCFC Economic Development (FELHED) (c) Awareness and Outreach Programme (d) Plan for gradual reduction of HCFC , monitoring and review and investment projects).

Time Frame: 2010-2015

Cost: **Total requested amount (excluding project support costs USD 785,000)**