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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF
THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL
Sixty-second Meeting
Montreal, 29 November - 3 December 2010

Addendum

**STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF DELAYED PROJECTS AND PROSPECTS OF
ARTICLE 5 COUNTRIES IN ACHIEVING COMPLIANCE WITH THE NEXT
CONTROL MEASURES OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL**

This document is issued to:

- **Add** the following sub-paragraph to paragraph 1:

(g) Part VII presents the status of actions undertaken by lead agencies to obtain co-financing.
- **Add** the following sentence to paragraph 54 to address issues with respect to the chiller projects in the Caribbean:

With respect to the chiller project in the Caribbean (LAC/REF/47/DEM/36) under UNDP implementation, UNDP indicated that no additional chiller participant had been identified and suggests that the project might be considered for cancellation at the 63rd Meeting.

- **Add** part VII to the document as follows:

PART VII: ACTIONS UNDERTAKEN BY LEAD AGENCIES TO OBTAIN CO-FINANCING

64 (bis). At its 61st Meeting, the Executive Committee requested the lead agencies for the respective countries specified in Annex VII of the Report of the 61st Meeting of the Executive Committee to provide information on the latest status that specifies efforts made to obtain co-financing (decision 61/11(f)(ii)). The Fund Secretariat provided the Annex with the respective countries to the agencies and requested reports. All agencies provided information on their efforts, although the information given by UNEP and Germany was not specific to individual countries. UNDP and UNIDO attempted to categorize their answers and the Secretariat added categories to enable a comparison among the agencies.

64 (ter). The Secretariat listed the status of actions undertaken by lead agencies according to the categories listed in Table 14 below. The category “Enterprise co-financing to move sites” represents the co-financing sought to relocate plants. The category “GEF for non-eligible components” represents the Global Environment Facility’s funding for components that are not eligible for funding under the Multilateral Fund. Similarly, the category “Bilateral for non-eligible components” represents the bilateral contribution to fund activities not eligible for funding under the Multilateral Fund. The category “Carbon markets” represents efforts made to secure co-financing to maximize climate benefits not required under the Montreal Protocol through carbon markets. The category “MEA funding opportunities” refers to funding sought from multilateral environmental agreements.

Table 14

LIST OF ACTIONS TO ENDEAVOUR TO OBTAIN CO-FINANCING BY AGENCY

	UNDP	UNEP	UNIDO	World Bank
Informed NOU	Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Bangladesh, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic (the), El Salvador, Fiji, Gambia (the), Georgia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Malaysia, Nigeria, Panama, Republic of Moldova (the), Sri Lanka, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay	All through regional meetings.	Albania, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cameroon, Croatia, Democratic Republic of Korea (the), Egypt, Honduras, Jordan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (the), Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Nicaragua, Niger (the), Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sudan (the), Syria, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	
Enterprise co-financing for the non-eligible components	Bangladesh, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lebanon, Malaysia, Nigeria, Sri Lanka		Algeria, Croatia, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Pakistan, Sudan (the), Turkey, Turkmenistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	
Enterprise co-financing to cover technology	Bangladesh, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Dominican Republic (the), El Salvador, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Lebanon, Malaysia, Sri Lanka			
Enterprise co-financing to move sites	Armenia, Bangladesh, Chile, Colombia			
Government co-financing	Argentina, Armenia, Bangladesh, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic (the), Fiji, Gambia (the), Georgia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Malaysia, Nigeria, Panama, Republic of Moldova (the), Sri Lanka, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay	Cambodia	Cameroon, Croatia, Mexico, Montenegro, Niger (the), Senegal, Serbia, Turkey, Turkmenistan	
GEF for non-eligible components			Cameroon, Mexico, Niger (the), Serbia, Turkey	Philippines, Viet Nam
Bilateral for non-eligible components	China, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lebanon, Malaysia, Sri Lanka		Cameroon, Mexico, Niger (the), Serbia, Turkey	

	UNDP	UNEP	UNIDO	World Bank
GEF energy efficiency and market transformation	Armenia, Bangladesh, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Malaysia, Nigeria, Panama, Sri Lanka, Trinidad and Tobago			
UNDP thematic Trust Fund Project on EE in public buildings	Jamaica			
MEA funding opportunities			Albania, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cameroon, Croatia, Egypt, Jordan, Mexico, Morocco, Niger (the), Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sudan (the), Syria, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey	
Carbon markets		South Asia (Afghanistan, Bhutan, Maldives, Nepal), and Latin America (Ecuador, Guatemala, Paraguay)	Egypt, Mexico, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	

64 (quarter). In general all agencies indicated that they had informed their countries about opportunities for co-funding. UNDP indicated that, when discussing compliance with countries, it would also bring the important climate change links to the attention of government officials and the need to find additional sources of finance if it is to tap into climate co-benefits of HCFC phase-out. This has been done in the context of HPMP coordination meetings and stakeholder's consultations/presentations. However, many countries prefer not to address co-financing at their organization level. This is not the case in Ghana where the HPMP was integrated with energy efficiency activities in Ghana.

64 (quinquies). UNEP also indicated that it had taken actions to obtain co-financing from Government sources for its HPMPs approved for Maldives at the 60th Meeting and Cambodia at the 61st Meeting. It stated that most if not all of the climate co-financing options would be presented in HPMP submissions. The issue of co-financing to cover the climate benefit of HCFC phase-out has been directly or indirectly in the agendas of the Regional Network Meetings.

64 (sexies). UNIDO indicated that it had taken actions towards securing co-financing for components of its projects not eligible for funding from the Fund. Germany stated that there are ongoing discussions on possible co-funding opportunities for low GWP alternatives and that, in one case, opportunities for co-financing would be clearer after HPMP approval.

64 (septies). The World Bank indicated that it has been pursuing synergies with energy efficiency and that opportunities for co-financing will be addressed in the three HPMPs under its preparation. The Bank is also pursuing the feasibility of using market mechanism to accelerate donor funding to use carbon financing to facilitate HCFC phase-out.

- **Add** the following sub-paragraphs to the recommendation in paragraph 65:
 - (e) The cancellation of the chiller project in the Caribbean (LAC/REF/47/DEM/36) if no additional chillers are identified for participation in the project by the 63rd Meeting; and
 - (f) Requesting UNEP and Germany to provide to the 63rd Meeting information on the status of actions undertaken to obtain co-financing for the countries for which such information was not provided according to the categories used in Table 14 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/62/6/Add.1 and for UNDP, UNIDO and the World Bank to update the information provided at the 62nd Meeting, as appropriate, to the 63rd Meeting.
