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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF
THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL
Thirtieth Meeting
Montreal, 29-31 March 2000

2000 BUSINESS PLANS FOR BILATERAL COOPERATION

This document includes:

- (1) The consolidation of the work plans submitted by bilateral agencies
- (2) The work plans of the bilateral agencies.

COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE FUND SECRETARIAT

Introduction/Background

1. The Executive Committee decided to allow flexibility in the year for which bilateral projects would be credited provided that bilateral agencies submit their work plans in time at the beginning of the year, so that the Secretariat could transmit them to the Monitoring, Evaluation and Finance Sub-Committee for consideration during discussions of the business plans at the Committee's first meeting of the year (decision 25/13(a)).
2. The following non-Article 5 countries provided work plans: Australia, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Japan, New Zealand, Sweden, and United Kingdom. The work plans are included as Annexes I through X.
3. Based on the submitted work plans, bilateral agencies plan to conduct activities over the next three years in 23 Article 5 countries. Those countries include: Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, China, Costa Rica, Cote D'Ivoire, Cuba, Georgia, Ghana, Moldova, India, Iran, Jordan, Kenya, Laos, Lebanon, Mexico, Morocco, Thailand, Syria, and Vietnam. Some of the projects are in Eastern-South Africa and South Pacific region. Some of these activities appear to be potentially in conflict with those planned 2000 work programme activities of the implementing agencies. Both bilateral donors and relevant implementing agencies have been asked to resolve any potential conflicts.
4. Table 1 and Table 2 present planned bilateral activities by type of activity. Historically, most bilateral activities have been non-investment activities. In 2000, 79 per cent of the planned level of expenditures for bilateral agencies is for investment projects.

Table 1

PLANNED 2000 BILATERAL ACTIVITIES BY TYPE

Type	Total (US\$)	Percent of Total
Investment	9,700,000	79%
Methyl bromide	160,534	1%
RMP implementation	1,956,410	16%
Technical assistance	524,032	4%
Total	12,340,976	100%

Table 2**PLANNED 2001 AND 2002 BILATERAL ACTIVITIES BY TYPE**

Type	Total (US\$)	Percent of Total
Investment	6,676,325	54%
Methyl bromide	4,470,000	36%
RMP implementation	990,000	8%
Technical assistance	325,000	3%
Total	12,461,325	100%

COMMENTS ON BILATERAL BUSINESS PLANS

5. The Fund Secretariat reviewed each bilateral donor's business plan and provided comments on several of the proposed activities. This section of the document summarises some of the information contained in the bilateral business plan by donor country.

Australia

6. Australia's business plan is provided in Annex I. It indicates that it will be evaluating its bilateral activities in 2000 to determine areas of expertise and skills in Australia relevant to ODS phase out projects. Australia plans on submitting a halon banking and management project in India in 2000 and a project to establish a halon essential use panel in 2001. A halon essential use panel may raise a policy issue as to whether or not such a panel should be covered by institutional strengthening or the halon banking management project. A technical assistance projects for revision, preparation and introduction of national fire codes/standards for use of halon alternative technologies in India was approved at the 29th Meeting for US \$88,000. The proposal originally included a halon essential use panel, but the panel was removed as the consultant did not recommend the inclusion of the panel in the project.

Canada

7. Canada's 2000 business plan (Annex II) includes RMP implementation projects in Benin and Bolivia, amendments to an RMP implementation project in Burkina Faso and Cuba, funding for a hospital chiller conversion project in Cuba, and surveys on methyl bromide consumption in Georgia and Moldova. Canada has also included a list of contingency projects that may be submitted in lieu of other projects to ensure that Canada's 20 per cent allocation of contributions for bilateral activities is fully utilised. Contingency list projects that are not approved in the year 2000 will be submitted for consideration in future years.

8. The Secretariat noted that the Executive Committee's consideration of RMP guidelines at its 30th Meeting may have an impact on Canada's planned RMP activities in Benin, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, and Cuba. Also, the project for surveys on methyl bromide consumption may also raise an issue because Moldova has reported zero consumption of methyl bromide for the years

1996, 1997, and 1998. Canada indicated that it was seeking further clarification of the information on methyl bromide for these two countries.

Czech Republic

9. The Czech Republic indicated its interest in assisting Georgia in updating the country methyl bromide project (Annex III). The Secretariat informed the Czech Republic of Canada's interest in conducting a survey of methyl bromide consumption in both Moldova and Georgia in association with GEF Council project for other CEIT countries.

Denmark

10. Denmark has no bilateral projects for the year 2000 and does not envisage any projects for the years 2001 and 2002 (Annex IV).

France

11. The Government of France submitted a list of 12 projects it plans to submit over the next three years in order of priority (Annex V). The indicative budget of these activities is estimated at US \$6.6 million (slightly over the US \$6.27 million representing 20% of France's contribution for the period 2000-2002).

12. The Secretariat informed the Government of France that the Executive Committee has only approved chiller replacement projects on a concessional loan basis. This was the case in Thailand and Mexico. Therefore, it is possible that France's plans for chiller replacement projects in Cote d'Ivoire (US \$3 million) and in Viet Nam (US \$800,000) may raise policy issues. The Secretariat also noted that the phase out of ODS in the production of high voltage parts in China should be considered in the light of the solvent sector strategy under consideration by the Executive Committee for China.

Germany

13. The Government of Germany submitted a list of 14 projects it plans to submit over the next three year (Annex VI). Eight of those projects are expected to be submitted in the year 2000. Germany has also included a list of contingency projects that may be submitted in lieu of other projects to ensure that Germany's 20 per cent allocation of contributions for bilateral activities is fully utilised. Contingency list projects that are not considered in the year 2000 will be submitted for consideration in future years.

14. The Secretariat noted that the Executive Committee's consideration of RMP guidelines at its 30th Meeting may have an impact on Germany's planned additional RMP activities for 14 Eastern and Southern African countries and its planned development of a phase out policy for small scale manufactures and refrigeration service sub-sector. The Secretariat also provided comments on the West Asia halon banking management plan which is being submitted for approval to the 30th Meeting of the Executive Committee.

15. Subsequent to its submission of its business plan, the Government of Germany informed the Secretariat that it would not be requesting funding for the preparation of conversion projects for three foam plants in Brazil.

Japan

16. The Government of Japan indicated that it plans to submit three projects as bilateral activities in the year 2000 (Annex VI). Two of the projects are in China's solvent sector and their third project is to establish a training centre in China for refrigeration servicing technicians. Japan did not provide an estimated cost for the training centre project.

New Zealand

17. The Government of New Zealand indicated its intent to retain 20 per cent of its 2000 contributions for the purpose of funding the implementation of a regional phase-out programme for the South Pacific (Annex VIII). New Zealand is still planning the precise activities to be conducted but it expects to hold a training course for refrigeration and air conditioning technicians.

Sweden

18. Sweden's 2000 business plan (Annex IX) includes the preparation of a phase-out strategy for CFC refrigerants in India, a project for cooperation between exporting and importing countries to control ODS for Singapore and Thailand, and a survey on ODS process agent applications in China. Sweden has also included a project in its contingency list that may be submitted in lieu of other projects to ensure that Sweden's 20 per cent allocation of contributions for bilateral activities is fully utilised. If the contingency list project (Phase-out strategy for CFC refrigerants in the MAC sector in Malaysia) is not approved in the year 2000, it will be submitted for consideration in future years.

19. Sweden plans to submit a request for the preparation of a phase-out strategy on CFC refrigerants in India. UNDP has submitted a request to develop an RMP for India. UNEP is requesting US \$90,000 for policy training strategy in India. The Executive Committee's consideration of RMP guidelines at its 30th Meeting may have an impact on these planned activities in India.

20. Sweden is planning to submit a pilot project to explore the potential for a prior informed consent procedure to ensure that exported quantities are considered needed by the importing country. The project is entitled, "Pilot project for cooperation between exporting and importing countries to control ODS for Singapore and Thailand". Singapore is ineligible to receive support from the Multilateral Fund. The World Bank is planning to submit a CFC phase-out plan for Thailand this year that will include a technical assistance component.

21. Concerning the process agent survey and workshop in China, the Secretariat drew the attention of the Government of Sweden to decision 27/28 that requires countries submitting process agent projects to provide a thorough sector overview containing all enterprises, stating all consumption and emissions figures and indicating those enterprises for which the country

intends to seek compensation from the Multilateral Fund. Moreover, the country should indicate whether the relevant consumption information has been submitted as part of its Article 7 consumption reports, and if not, its intentions and progress in this regard. It was also noted that India provided this information from its Ozone Unit without any additional support from the Multilateral Fund.

22. Concerning the MAC refrigeration project in Malaysia, this project may raise an issue given the level of funding already provided to Malaysia including the US \$4.9 million provided for the conversion of MAC manufacturing to HFC-134a as well as the planned CFC sector phase-out project to be submitted by the World Bank this year.

United Kingdom

23. The Government of the United Kingdom indicated that it did not plan to submit a bilateral project in 2000 (Annex X). However, it noted that once Phase I of its bilateral project with Mexico is evaluated, there was a possibility that the UK would submit Phase 2 of the project in the year 2001.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Fund Secretariat recommends that the Executive Committee through the Monitoring, Evaluation, and Finance Sub-Committee consider:

1. Noting with appreciation the work plans for bilateral cooperation submitted by: Australia, Canada, the Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Japan, New Zealand, Sweden and the United Kingdom.
2. Providing recommendations to the Executive Committee, in the light of the Secretariat's comments, on the eligibility of the following activities included in the bilateral business plans submitted to the Meeting: a halon essential use panel in India (Australia), chiller replacement projects in Cote d'Ivoire and Viet Nam as grants (France), pilot project for cooperation between exporting and importing countries to control ODS for Singapore and Thailand (Sweden), and a survey on ODS process agent applications in China (Sweden).
3. Providing recommendations to the Executive Committee as to resolving the potential overlap with other agencies for the following projects: (a) the survey of methyl bromide consumption in Georgia and Moldova (Canada) and updating the country methyl bromide project in Georgia (Czech Republic); (b) phase-out strategy on CFC refrigerants in India (Sweden) and request to develop an RMP in India (UNDP); and (c) MAC refrigeration project in Malaysia (Sweden) and the CFC Phase-out Project in Malaysia (World Bank).

ANNEX I

2000 BILATERAL COOPERATION WORK PLAN FOR AUSTRALIA

2000 Bilateral Agency Business Plan

AUSTRALIA

INTRODUCTION

In recent years, Australia has assisted a number of Article 5 Parties' efforts to phase out their use of ozone depleting substances (ODS). This assistance has drawn upon on areas of Australian expertise, namely: conversion of refrigeration, foam, halon fire extinguisher and aerosol production lines to non-CFC alternatives; CFC recovery and recycling, training and provision of equipment; assistance in establishing halon banks, destruction facilities for halon; demonstration and sale of methyl bromide alternative technologies; policy assistance including examination of control options, legislation, voluntary industry schemes; development of country phase out programs for small regional countries.

While the small number of projects implemented thus far have met with success, the range of Australia's involvement has been relatively restricted and has not taken full advantage of available resources.

ACTIONS FOR 2000

Review of Australia's Bilateral Activities Program

To improve Australia's performance in facilitating the phase out of ODS in Article 5 Parties, an evaluation and subsequent revision of Australia's bilateral activities program is being undertaken in 2000. This evaluation will be informed by two analyses:

1. a national skill and technology capacity analysis; and
2. regional needs analysis.

The former will review the previously identified areas of expertise and update the register of Australian skills and technology relevant to ODS phase out projects. The latter will identify the needs and priorities of Article 5 Parties in the Asia Pacific region and the opportunities and constraints on Australia providing assistance to these Parties.

Pending completion of these analyses, Australia proposes to conduct a limited range of bilateral activities in 2000.

Halon banking and management program and associated training and education activities

Total project cost (US\$)

500 000 (est.)

Project description

- Implement halon management and banking activities in nominated major halon user facilities to provide a mechanism by which halon can be accessed to service and maintain existing fixed flooding halon fire protection systems and halon fire extinguishers designated critical or essential.
- Implement associated training and education activities.

It is envisaged that supplies of halon to service critical/essential use applications will come from the decommissioning of non-essential halon systems and extinguishers in each of the major halon user facilities. The continued supply of halon for servicing and maintaining existing critical system applications is consistent with proposed revisions to India's relevant legislative instruments, and is in accordance with India's overall halon phase out strategy submitted to the 28th Executive Committee.

Proposed halon banking and management program components:

- creation of a halon critical uses database which, in conjunction with projections of India's halon needs up to approximately 2030, will provide the basis for determining the size and scope of the halon banks; identifying equipment and storage requirements; and simplifying overall logistical issues through detailed inventories of installed halon including quantities, site and installation specifications together with the magnitude and estimated quality of those installed stocks;
- development of operating guidelines for the various banking functions, in consultation with the national agencies involved in India's halon phaseout strategy;
- provision of quality control equipment to monitor recovered halon and ensure that the halon recovered is safely stored;
- provision of necessary reclamation/purification equipment not provided in previously approved projects. Whilst it is noted some basic equipment has been procured through the MLF for recovery and recycling halon, there has been no funding provided for *reclamation equipment* which is essential in order to be able to eliminate all the contaminants and *purify* the halon back to an acceptable international standard.

Proposed training and education activities:

- training of the major halon users in: equipment installation and operation; product decommissioning procedures; quality control, monitoring and reporting procedures; environmental and safety issues; short and long term storage procedures.

AUSTRALIA

2000 BUSINESS PLAN¹

RECIPIENT COUNTRY	REGION	SECTOR	PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	PROPOSED FUNDING (USD) ²
INDIA	ASP	HALON	Halon Essential Uses Panel	Establishment of an advisory panel to India's NOU for granting exemptions for halon 1211 and 1301 use.	US\$75 000
		HALON	Halon banking and management program and associated training and education activities	Establishment of halon management and banking activities in nominated major halon user facilities to provide a basis by which access to halon can be made available to service and maintain existing fixed flooding halon fire protection systems and halon fire extinguishers that are designated as being critical or essential to remain installed. Project's sustainability to be facilitated through associated training and education activities.	US\$500 000 (halon banking & management activities/training and education activities)

¹ Please refer to page 4 of the cover document for an explanation of Australia's options for the prioritisation of these projects over 2000/2001.

² Anticipated funding levels based on figures included in India's halon phaseout strategy, submitted to the 28th ExCom. Currently subject to review.

6.5.2 The tenure of the panel will be for 2 years initially and extended up to 5 years the Chairman will be rotating every year among the members. The members also will be changed by :

- Resignation
- Termination of members by Ozone Cell

6.6 Procedure

6.6.1 Users, supplier, consultant or organisations asking for essential use of Halons will submit their applications to Director, Ozone Cell, Ministry of Environment and Forest, on the prescribed proforma. Ozone cell on the merit of application will forward this application to chairman of the panel. This process will be completed in 10 days time and the panel's reply to MOEF will be sent in another 10 days.

6.6.2 Depending on possibility of meeting or otherwise, the Chairman will circulate the applications and get the opinion of the panel members so that the whole process of granting or rejecting the application will be completed in 30 days. Rejected applications can be resubmitted for review but with valid reasons but will essentially follow the same route for approval.

6.7 Funding and Administrative Support

The Ozone Cell, Ministry of Environment and Forest will support the panel. However, a project to meet the expenses of the panel will be put up by the ozone cell. The approximate funds required for this activity are as given Table - 11

6.8 Essential/ Critical Applications

Some of the essential uses identified by working group HAOC for which no alternatives are available are as given below:

1. Servicing of existing equipment systems where retrofit/ drop in substitute is technically & economically not feasible. Such systems will utilize halons till the service life of the protected equipment.
2. Other Critical, applications such as :
 - Shipboard total flooding applications
 - Aircraft fire protection land portable extinguisher for cabin & explosion suppression system for engine.
 - Flight line fire protection
 - Air crash fire & rescue vehicles
 - Fire & explosion suppression
 - Other critical applications are still being identified by the Committees and will be put up to the panel.

ANNEX II

2000 BILATERAL COOPERATION WORK PLAN FOR CANADA

CANADIAN BILATERAL ASSISTANCE UNDER THE MLF - 2000 DRAFT BUSINESS PLAN

SECTOR	COUNTRY	YEAR	TITLE and NATURE OF PROJECT	ESTIMATED PROJECT VALUE (US \$)
Refrigeration	BENIN	2000	<u>Refrigerant Management Plan Implementation Project</u> : Undertake the implementation of the service technician ¹ and import/export licensing - customs ² training components of Benin's Refrigerant Management Plan (RMP), as developed by UNEP/TIE. This work will be undertaken in collaboration with UNEP/TIE, as part of the overall implementation of the RMP's other components. The estimated project value includes an administration fee of 13% for UNEP.	80,000.00 ¹ 70,000.00 ² 150,000.00
Refrigeration	BOLIVIA	2000	<u>Refrigerant Management Plan Implementation Project</u> : Undertake the implementation of the service technician ¹ and import/export licensing - customs ² training components of Bolivia's Refrigerant Management Plan (RMP), as developed by UNEP/TIE. This work will be undertaken in collaboration with UNEP/TIE, as part of the overall implementation of the RMP's other components. The estimated project value includes an administration fee of 13% for UNEP.	80,000.00 ¹ 70,000.00 ² 150,000.00
Refrigeration	BURKINA FASO	2000	<u>Amendment to Refrigerant Management Plan Implementation Project</u> : In 1999, Canada, in collaboration with UNEP/TIE, received approval from the Executive Committee to implement an RMP in Burkina Faso consisting of training for customs officials and refrigeration technicians. This proposed amendment to the approved RMP would integrate within the RMP a recovery and recycling project for the whole of the refrigeration and air-conditioning sector. This would involve the establishment of a revolving fund at the local level to initiate recovery and recycling activities, as well the delivery of required equipment.	80,000.00

CANADIAN BILATERAL ASSISTANCE UNDER THE MLF - 2000 DRAFT BUSINESS PLAN

Refrigeration	CUBA	2000	<p><u>Amendment to Refrigerant Management Plan Implementation Project:</u> In 1999, Canada received approval from the Executive Committee to implement an RMP in Cuba consisting of the development of a legislative framework for the management of ODS, as well as training for custom officials and refrigeration technicians. This proposed amendment the approved RMP would integrate the implementation of recovery and recycling in the mobile air-conditioning (MAC) sector, including training and the delivery of required equipment. Confirmation has been received from the UNDP that although it already implemented a Multilateral Fund recovery and recycling project in Cuba, that project only covered installations, not the MAC sector.</p>	55,000.00
Refrigeration	CUBA	2000	<p><u>Hospital Chiller Conversion Project:</u> The hospital chiller sector is a priority sector for Cuba. In collaboration with UNIDO, Germany and France, Canada will contribute a percentage of the funds required, as well as relevant expertise, to undertake a phase-out of ODS in Cuba's hospitals, including the replacement and containment of chillers. Germany's GTZ will have the lead in implementing the project.</p>	500,000
TOTAL Refrigeration projects				935,000.00

CANADIAN BILATERAL ASSISTANCE UNDER THE MLF - 2000 DRAFT BUSINESS PLAN

Methyl bromide	Georgia ¹ and Moldova ² (as part of a regional CEIT project being considered by the GEF)	1999	<p><u>Surveys and Workshops to Assess Methyl Bromide Consumption and Production and Alternatives in Countries with Economies in Transition (CEITs)</u>: This project will allow Georgia and Moldova, CEITs functioning under Article 5 (1) of the Montreal Protocol, to participate in a regional CEIT project being proposed by UNEP/TIE for funding under the GEF.</p> <p>The project objective is to initiate activities in CEITs that will lead to the phase out of MeBr and to identify and promote alternative, environmentally safe and sustainable pest management practices in CEITs. Broadly speaking, the project will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - compile comprehensive data in CEITs on trends in MeBr consumption and production, and the specific crops, commodities and applications where MeBr is being used; - identify existing and potential alternatives for major uses of MeBr in CEITs, with an emphasis on developing IPM systems that minimize the use of pesticides; and, - identify technical, policy and financial assistance needs that will enable Georgia and Moldova to develop national and/or regional strategies that will allow them to freeze their consumption of MeBr by 2002, as required by the Montreal Protocol. 	<p>60,000¹ 60,000²</p> <p>120,000.00</p>
TOTAL Methyl Bromide projects				120,000.00
TOTAL CANADA'S 2000 BUSINESS PLAN				1,055,000.00

CONTINGENCY LIST

CANADIAN BILATERAL ASSISTANCE UNDER THE MLF - 2000 DRAFT BUSINESS PLAN

Refrigeration	BARBADOS	2000	<u>Refrigerant Management Plan Implementation Project</u> : Undertake the implementation of the service technician ¹ and import/export licensing - customs ² training components of Barbados' Refrigerant Management Plan (RMP). The estimated project value includes an administration fee of 13% for UNEP.	80,000.00 ¹ 70,000.00 ² 150,000.00
Refrigeration	CHILE	2000	<u>Refrigerant Management Plan Implementation Project</u> : Undertake the implementation of the service technician ¹ and import/export licensing - customs ² training components of Chile's Refrigerant Management Plan (RMP). Canada is currently undertaking an RMP formulation project for the country.	70,000.00 ¹ 60,000.00 ² 130,000.00
Refrigeration	CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	2000	<u>Refrigerant Management Plan Implementation Project</u> : Undertake the implementation of the service technician ¹ and import/export licensing - customs ² training components of the Central African Republic's Refrigerant Management Plan (RMP), as developed by UNEP/TIE. This work will be undertaken in collaboration with UNEP/TIE, as part of the overall implementation of the RMP's other components. The estimated project value includes an administration fee of 13% for UNEP.	80,000.00 ¹ 70,000.00 ² 150,000.00
Refrigeration	CUBA	2000	<u>Amendment to Refrigerant Management Plan Implementation Project</u> : As part of the amendment to Cuba's RMP, Canada is also considering whether to re-introduce another element that was previously included in the original submission in 1999, involving retrofit activities in the domestic and commercial refrigeration sectors. A internal study will be undertaken to evaluate the feasibility of this project.	260,000.00
Refrigeration	SURINAME	2000	<u>Refrigerant Management Plan Implementation Project</u> : Undertake the implementation of the service technician ¹ and import/export licensing - customs ² training components of Suriname's Refrigerant Management Plan (RMP), as developed by UNEP/TIE. This work will be undertaken in collaboration with UNEP/TIE, as part of the overall implementation of the RMP's other components. The estimated project value includes an administration fee of 13% for UNEP.	80,000.00 ¹ 70,000.00 ² 150,000.00
TOTAL Refrigeration projects				840,000.00

CONTINGENCY LIST
CANADIAN BILATERAL ASSISTANCE UNDER THE MLF - 2000 DRAFT BUSINESS PLAN

Methyl Bromide	CHINA	2000	<p>Within the context of China's Methyl Bromide sector strategy, develop and implement a non-investment project in the methyl bromide sector to support the development of MeBr Multi-Stakeholder Round Table, by sub-sector. The submission of the project would be contingent on China ratifying the Copenhagen amendment to the Montreal Protocol and thus becoming subject to the control measures on MeBr.</p> <p>The Strategy and Guidelines for Projects in the Methyl Bromide Sector contain specific instructions for the development of non-investment projects in the MeBr sector. <i>These 'guidelines for non-investment projects' [UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/24/47, Annex IV, para. 41-44] clearly state that a wide range of specific non-investment activities will be necessary to facilitate the phase out of MeBr in Article 5 countries.</i></p> <p>One mechanism suggested within the Strategy for the promotion of information exchange is the establishment of broad MeBr stakeholder forums. Such forums are to include the participation of all relevant stakeholders including, government officials, farmers and farmers associations, agricultural research institutes, pesticide manufacturers, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs).</p> <p>The establishment of a Chinese MeBr Multi-Stakeholder Round Table would be based on Canadian and Australian policy experiences within this sector and would loosely be modeled on the structure of the Canadian MeBr Industry/ Government Working Group, a consultative forum that was established to provide advice and direction on the effective implementation of Canada's program for the control and phase-out of MeBr. The expected results of such a project would include: enhanced understanding of the importance of achieving MeBr phase-out; establishment of an effective policy setting process targeted at meeting MeBr phase-out; enhanced understanding of research priorities and project development and implementation needs; local capacity-building.</p> <p>As the World Bank and UNEP/TIE may receive approval by the Executive Committee to collaborate in the development and implementation of a MeBr sector strategy in China, this proposed project would be integrated within the strategy to be prepared by these two agencies.</p>	250,000.00
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CONTINGENCY LIST

CANADIAN BILATERAL ASSISTANCE UNDER THE MLF - 2000 DRAFT BUSINESS PLAN

Methyl Bromide	CHINA	2000	<p>Within the context of China's Methyl Bromide sector strategy, undertake, in collaboration with UNIDO, the implementation of a full post-harvest demonstration project in the structural sector within the context of an integrated pest management (IPM) approach. Both proven MeBr alternatives and techniques in good management practices will be demonstrated.</p> <p>In order that the results of this demonstration project be effectively disseminated to a broad audience, both in China and globally, a non-investment component (information sharing, public awareness raising) will be integrated into the project proposal.</p> <p>The submission of the project would be contingent on China ratifying the Copenhagen amendment to the Montreal Protocol and thus becoming subject to the control measures on MeBr.</p> <p>As the World Bank and UNEP/TIE may receive approval by the Executive Committee to collaborate in the development and implementation of a MeBr sector strategy in China, this proposed project would be integrated within the strategy to be prepared by these two agencies.</p>	350,000.00
Methyl Bromide	VENEZUELA	2000	<p>Development and implementation of a training workshop on methyl bromide alternatives utilization. Specialized classes for fumigant users.</p> <p>As UNIDO already gave exposition workshops on different alternatives of methyl bromide, the users are now aware of different options but the NOU has identified a need for further training in the use of methyl bromide alternatives.</p>	70,000.00
TOTAL Methyl Bromide projects				670,000.00
TOTAL CANADA'S 2000 CONTINGENCY LIST FOR BUSINESS PLAN				1,510,000.00

ANNEX III

NOTE FROM THE CZECH REPUBLIC

The Czech Republic intends to implement a project/assistance programme in Georgia in the year 2000 under the 20% bilateral funding window provided by the Multilateral Fund.

Following priorities already set up by Georgia in the frame of the Ozone Action Programme the technical assistance will focus, in particular, on updating the country methyl bromide programme during its first phase.

ANNEX IV

2000-2002 BILATERAL COOPERATION WORK PLAN FOR DENMARK

Denmark has no bilateral projects for the year 2000 and does not envisage any projects for the two following years.

ANNEX V

2000 BILATERAL COOPERATION WORK PLAN FOR FRANCE

Forecast of French bilateral activities

<u>Order of priority</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Indicative Budget US \$</u>
1	Cuba	CFC consumption reduction in chillers	500,000
2	Cote D'Ivoire	Replacement of all CFC refrigerant based chillers*	3,000,000
3	Costa Rica	Phaseout of methyl bromide used in grain storage	300,000
4	Iran	Phaseout of ODS used by SMEs	400,000
5	Iran	Phaseout of ODS in solvents sector	250,000
6	Laos	Refrigerant Management Plan	150,000
7	Jordan	CFC consumption reduction in chillers	200,000
8	Lebanon	CFC consumption reduction in chillers	200,000
9	Ghana	CFC consumption reduction in chillers	200,000
10	China	Phaseout of ODS in production of high voltage parts	500,000
11	Morocco	Technical assistance for cold storage	100,000
12	Vietnam	Replacement of chillers in textile industry	800,000
		Total:	6,600,000

(*) If this project is to be submitted at this amount level, it will be submitted in two steps in order to respect the 20% threshold.

ANNEX VI

2000 BILATERAL COOPERATION WORK PLAN FOR GERMANY

Proklima Business Plan 2000

GTZ/Proklima's business plan for the year 2000 is predominantly based on activities undertaken or initiated in the previous year(s). Efforts to develop and implement further phase out projects in the sectors of Refrigeration, Foam, Halon, Solvent and Methyl Bromide will continue throughout the following triennium. Wherever possible, the infrastructure of or experiences from other GTZ projects will be used in order to maximise cost-efficiency and environmental benefits.

As per decision by the Government of Germany, GTZ will utilise the stipulated 20% of the German contribution to the MLF which is US \$ 9,856,687 for the triennium 2000 - 2002 to finance further bilateral ODS phase out activities in A 5 Countries.

In order to meet the 20 per cent quota for the year 2000 which amounts to US\$ 3,285,562, we have identified priority list and contingency list projects. If for any reason one priority project is not submitted, not approved or approved at a lower level it can be replaced by one project from the contingency list.

Priority List Projects

Cuba

Terminal phase out project for the conversion of air-conditioning systems in the hospital sub-sector

The project was submitted and withdrawn at the 29th ExCom meeting and will be resubmitted as a joint project between UNIDO and the governments of Canada, France and Germany, in cooperation with the National Ozone Unit and the Ministry of Public Health of Cuba.

Eastern and Southern Africa

Additional RMP activities for 14 Eastern and Southern African countries

At the 26th ExCom meeting in Cairo, RMPs for 14 Eastern and Southern African countries were approved, excluding the following activities, which had to be deferred pending the subsequent decision by the ExCom (UNEP/Ozl.Pro/ExCom/26/18 para 66):

- Set up and organisation of a refrigeration association
- Curriculum development and update within the training of trainers component
- Public awareness activities on new standards and regulations
- Harmonisation of standards in the refrigeration sector

A proposal for the implementation of these activities will be resubmitted if a positive final decision has been agreed on by the ExCom in the year 2000.

India

Development of a phase out policy for the small scale manufacturer and service sub-sector

A phase out strategy for the small scale manufacturer and service sub-sector will be prepared. This strategy will consist of two parts covering the following areas successively:

1. Strengthening of legislative and administrative framework in order to provide strong incentives for ODS phase out (Sweden).
2. Support for enterprises in the refrigeration small scale manufacturer and service sub-sector (Switzerland and Germany)

This project will be developed and implemented jointly with Sweden (SEI) and Switzerland, and in very close co-operation with the Government of India, Ministry of Environment and Forests, Ozone Cell. Germany has been asked to lead the project. The project will include also intensive information exchange with UNEP to co-ordinate with other UNEP activities in India and to exchange learning experience. Relevant data have been collected by India already.

Syria

Recovery and Recycling

The recovery and recycling project for Syria was submitted and discussed during the Subcommittee on Project Review at the meeting held in Beijing, 21. and 22. November 1999. In order to not exceed the German 20% bilateral quota it was withdrawn to be resubmitted at the next meeting.

Brazil

Conversion of three foam plants

A preparation study will be conducted in the first quarter of the year 2000, following a request from Brazilian Ozone Office (PROZON) to convert three foaming plants in Brazil.

Morocco

Development of an investment project in the halon sector

In keeping its ODS phase out initiatives, the Kingdom of Morocco has officially requested GTZ in the identification and preparation of an investment project in the halon sector.

West Asia

Halon Banking Management Plan; West Asia

The objective of the project is to develop and implement a halon bank programme within a regional context. The countries involved in this initiative are Bahrain, Lebanon, Qatar and Yemen.

The project will be developed and implemented jointly by France and Germany in cooperation with UNEP DTIE. Germany has been nominated as focal point.

Kenya

Alternatives to MeBr in cut flower and vegetable growing

GTZ has received an official request to develop an project for the evaluation and adoption of alternatives to MeBr in cut flower and vegetable growing.

Contingency List Projects

Eastern and Southern Africa

Retrofit, 14 Eastern and Southern African countries

A Survey of the most suitable retrofit and target group (cold rooms, supermarket,...) in each of the 14 East- and South African countries will be conducted. Based on the information gained during the survey retrofit pilot projects will be developed for each country with a representative selection from the target group. This project will be tackled only if and when all conditions of Decision 28/44 do exist.

Gambia
Retrofit

Project preparation and implementation for the phase out of ODS in the refrigeration and air-conditioning sector in the Gambia is planned to take place in one phase. This project will be tackled only if and when all conditions of Decision 28/44 do exist.

China
Conversion of foam manufacturers

The preparation of a project proposal for the conversion of a group of foam manufacturers to cyclopentane foam blowing or non-additive technology is planned. The foam sector is a major CFC consumer in the PR China where innovative and cost effective projects are needed to facilitate the phase out of CFC in a vast amount of medium and small enterprises in the foam industry. The project will only be tackled after revision of the UNIDO sector strategy.

China
GTZ will develop and implement a pilot project for MeBr phase out in soil fumigation in China, financed through German bilateral development cooperation funds. Based on these results we subsequently intend to develop and submit a large scale phase out project (since China has repeatedly expressed its wish to cooperate with Germany in this field), once China has ratified the Copenhagen Amendment.

Egypt
Investment project for the phase out of MeBr in the horticultural application

The demonstration project for four alternatives to the use of MeBr in horticulture (strawberries, tomatoes and cucurbits) in Egypt will be completed this year. Based on the results, GTZ plans to submit a proposal for an investment project for the phase out of MeBr in the horticultural application.

Mauretania
Phase out of ODS in the transport sector

The transport sector for refrigerated goods is an important part of the cold chain to provide alimentation to the people in a country. The transport sector will be directly affected by the phase out of CFCs.

ANNEX VII

2000 BILATERAL COOPERATION WORK PLAN FOR JAPAN

JAPAN- 2000 POSSIBLE BILATERAL PROJECTS (Provisional as of September 29,1999)

Note: Discussions regarding bilateral projects with beneficiary countries and implementing Agencies are yet under way. The nature of a project and its estimated project value could be changed when it is submitted. Also other projects could be formulated and then submitted in 2000. And some possible projects could be implemented by implementing Agencies as their own projects and then deleted from Japan's bilateral projects planned for 2000.

SECTOR	COUNTRY	YEAR	NATURE OF PROJECT	ESTIMATED PROJECT VALUE (US \$)
Solvent	China	2000	Elimination of the use of CFC113 during the process of manufacturing LC display at Shenzhen Tianma Micro-electronic Joint-stock Co.,Ltd -Technology transfer, start up and training to implement the selected alternative cleaning system and technologies to convert cleaning process and equipment (CFC113 annual consumption: 80 MT) (Implemented in close cooperation with UNDP)	1,300,000.00
Solvent	China	2000	Elimination of the use of CFC113 during the process of manufacturing LC display and TV picture tube at 9 factories in the City of Shenzhen -Technology transfer, start up and training to implement the selected alternative cleaning system and technologies to convert cleaning process and equipment (CFC113 annual consumption: Total 207MT (including factories whose local ownership are not 100%) (Implemented in close cooperation with UNDP)	2,900,000.00
TOTAL Solvent Projects				4,200,000.00
Refrigeration	China	2000	Establishment of a training centre for refrigeration servicing technicians for recycling and servicing CFC12 and HFC 134a in close cooperation with the China Household Electrical Appliances Association (CHEA). Project in detail are yet under formulation at CHEA. (CFC12 servicing: N.A.) (Implemented in close cooperation with UNIDO)	N.A.

TOTAL Refrigeration projects				N.A. for refrigeration servicing training centre
TOTAL POSSIBLE 2000 BILATERAL PROJECTS	3 PROJECTS			4,200,000.00 + N.A. for refrigeration servicing training centre

ANNEX VIII

2000 BILATERAL COOPERATION WORK PLAN FOR NEW ZEALAND

The New Zealand Government's intention is to retain 20% of its 2000 contribution to the Multilateral Fund for the purpose of funding the implementation of a regional phase-out programme in the South Pacific.

At this stage it is likely that the funds will be used to hold a training course for technicians in the refrigeration and air conditioning industries in the South Pacific. They are still in the planning stages and a detailed business plan will be submitted to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat as soon as it is available.

ANNEX IX

2000 BILATERAL COOPERATION WORK PLAN FOR SWEDEN

Business Plan for Swedish Bilateral Projects in the year 2000

Projects might undergo changes as forthcoming discussions with beneficiary countries and implementing agencies are developed.

1. Preparation of a Phase-out Strategy on CFC Refrigerants in India

A strategy to eliminate CFC refrigerants for servicing and installations on site (small/medium sized enterprises) in India will be developed with joint bilateral contribution from Germany, Sweden and Switzerland. According to previous plans, a trial project would have been first conducted in two selected states of India. This might be changed to include all of India, taking into account the potential decision by the 30th ExCom on RMP's in high volume consuming countries.

Estimated Swedish bilateral contribution (2000) : US\$ 100,000
German and Swiss contribution: To be decided

2. Cooperation between Exporting and Importing Countries to Control ODS (Singapore/Thailand)

A pilot project will be conducted to develop means of cooperation between Singapore - the dominating transit port in the region - and Thailand. The project will inter alia explore the potential for using a Prior Informed Consent (PIC) or similar procedure in order to ensure that exported quantities are considered needed by the authorities in charge of ozone protection in the importing country. Procedures which are deemed possible to implement between these two countries could then be applied more widely for cooperation between exporting and importing countries.

Estimated Swedish bilateral contribution (2000) : US\$ 150,000

3. Survey on ODS process agent applications in China

A survey of the ODS process agents application in China and possible alternative options will be conducted and discussed at a workshop. The project will be a precursor for an investment project to be implemented by the World Bank.

Estimated Swedish bilateral contribution (2000) : US\$ 100,000

Contingency list

Phase-out Strategy on CFC Refrigerants in the Mobile Air Conditioning Sector in Malaysia (as part of the National Phase-out Plan currently under preparation at the World Bank)

This project is likely to be submitted for funding against the 2001 contribution, but should for the time being remain in a contingency list for 2000.

Estimated Swedish bilateral contribution (2001): US\$ 150,000.

ANNEX X

2000 BILATERAL COOPERATION WORK PLAN FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM

The UK is currently engaged in one bilateral project in Mexico. All the spending (US \$500,000) for Phase I of the project has been disbursed. Phase I of the project is expected to last up to one year after which an evaluation of its impact will be carried out. These results are expected to be available in early 2001.

The implementation of Phase 2 of the project is dependent on the Executive Committee's approval, after they have considered the results of Phase 1. Therefore, the UK will be disbursing a further US \$500,000 in 2001 for Phase 2 if it is approved.