



United Nations  
Environment  
Programme

Distr.  
LIMITED

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/35/6  
6 November 2001



ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF  
THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE  
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL  
Thirty-fifth Meeting  
Montreal, 5-7 December 2001

**DRAFT BUSINESS PLANS FOR THE YEAR 2002 OF BILATERAL AGENCIES**

This document includes:

- (1) The consolidation of the draft business plans for the year 2002 by bilateral agencies
- (2) The draft business plans for the year 2002 of the bilateral agencies

## COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE FUND SECRETARIAT

### Introduction/Background

1. The Executive Committee decided to request bilateral agencies to submit their draft business plans, so that the Secretariat could transmit them to the Monitoring, Evaluation and Finance Sub-Committee for consideration during discussions of the draft business plans of the implementing agencies at the Executive Committee's third meeting of the year (Decision 25/13(a)).
2. The Governments of Australia, Canada, Germany, Italy, Japan and Sweden have submitted drafts of their 2002 business plans. The draft business plans are included as Annexes I through VI.
3. Activities are proposed for the following countries: Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, China, Croatia, Gambia, India, Indonesia, Iran, Jamaica, Kenya, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Mongolia, Morocco, Namibia, Nigeria, Oman, Papua New Guinea, St. Lucia, Somalia, Thailand, Tunisia, Yemen, and Yugoslavia. Regional projects include: a Pacific Islands Country strategy implementation; the preparation of a regional RMP supplement for Southern and Eastern African countries; a regional methyl bromide communication and user awareness project for West Asia; a project on assistance for the implementation of strategic planning of the Multilateral Fund for the Asia and Pacific region; and a workshop in the refrigeration sector for the Southeast Asia Pacific region.
4. Activities that appeared to be potentially in conflict with those planned 2002 activities of the implementing agencies were identified. Both bilateral agencies and relevant implementing agencies have been asked to resolve any potential conflicts.
5. Table 1 presents planned bilateral activities by type of activity and sector. Historically, most bilateral activities have been non-investment activities, however starting in 2001, more funds have been directed to investment projects. In 2002, this trend continues with 61 per cent of the planned level of expenditures for bilateral agencies foreseen for investment projects.

**Table 1****PLANNED 2002 BILATERAL ACTIVITIES BY TYPE**

<b>Type</b>	<b>Total (US\$)</b>	<b>Percent of Total</b>
Investment	4,745,000	60.7%
Country Programme/RMP	75,000	0.96%
RMP implementation	1,223,450	15.7%
Technical assistance	1,455,000	18.7%
Institutional Strengthening	80,000	1%
Training	233,000	3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,811,450</b>	<b>100%</b>

6. Germany provided contingency projects to ensure that the 20 per cent allocation of contributions for bilateral activities would be fully utilised. Contingency list projects that are not considered in the year 2002 will be submitted for consideration in future years. Table 2 provides a summary of those activities by type and sector.

**Table 2****CONTINGENCY LIST ACTIVITIES BY TYPE**

<b>Type</b>	<b>2002 Total (US\$)</b>	<b>Percent of Total</b>
Country Programme	50,000	1%
Investment	3,330,000	85%
Preparation	150,000	4%
Refrigerant Management plan	180,000	5%
Technical Assistance	100,000	2.5%
Training	100,000	2.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,910,000</b>	<b>100%</b>

**COMMENTS ON BILATERAL BUSINESS PLANS**

7. The Fund Secretariat reviewed each bilateral business plan and provided comments on some proposed activities. This section of the document summarises some of the information contained in the bilateral business plans.

**Australia**

8. Australia included one activity in its 2002 draft business plan (Annex I). It plans to work with UNEP on the implementation of the Pacific Island Country (PIC) strategy that is expected to be submitted to the 36<sup>th</sup> Meeting. Australia plans to contribute US \$150,000 each year for the

three years of the project. Australia indicated that it was seeking a letter in support of the activity from the region. Additional comments on the PIC Strategy implementation are found in the Secretariat's comments on UNEP's draft 2002 business plan and the plan itself, both contained in UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/35/8.

## **Canada**

9. Canada's 2002 business plan (Annex II) includes an RMP implementation project in Bolivia, RMP updates in Jamaica and St. Lucia and a methyl bromide alternatives project in Indonesia. Canada has received letters from Jamaica and St. Lucia for its planned activities in 2002. It is seeking letters from Bolivia and Indonesia. UNIDO conducted a demonstration project for Indonesia, the only methyl bromide project approved for Indonesia to-date. The project to be proposed for Indonesia was developed by UNIDO and will be implemented by it on Canada's behalf following submission to and approval by the Executive Committee.

## **Germany**

10. The Government of Germany plans to submit 16 activities in 2002 with a total value of US \$3 million (Annex III). It also included a list of 13 contingency list projects valued at US \$3.9 million.

11. Germany also indicated that it expects to submit 5 multi-year funding projects valued at US \$4,515,000 with the first tranche of funding to be submitted in 2002 amounting to US \$900,000. Multi-year funding projects include RMP implementation in Algeria (US \$390,000), a methyl bromide phase out project in Kenya (US \$500,000), a 50 per cent RMP supplement for Lebanon (US \$325,000) and Southern and Eastern Africa (US \$1.3 million), and a methyl bromide project for Yemen (US \$2 million).

12. The methyl bromide project proposed for Kenya and that is proposed in UNDP's draft business plan in 2002 (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/35/7) together represent higher consumption than Kenya's remaining methyl bromide consumption. Germany indicated that a survey would be conducted to verify consumption so that the project proposal would be based on verified data.

13. UNDP is currently conducting a country programme update for Lebanon. Germany and France have received funds to address the remaining RMP issues for Lebanon. Germany indicated that it plans to submit a project on customs training and one chiller project, however, these projects would only be submitted if they are in accordance with the updated country programme.

14. Germany also plans to submit foam projects in Algeria, India and Iran with a total value of US \$1.45 million. It also plans to submit halon management/halon banking proposals for Morocco, Nigeria and Oman. Germany plans on implementing the institutional strengthening project for Angola for which it allocated US \$80,000 in its business plan. It also included in its business plan a solvent sector project in Algeria, a 50 per cent RMP supplement for Gambia, and preparation of a RMP for Somalia.

15. Yemen's latest consumption was .6 ODP tonnes against a 1.1 tonne baseline, however, in its business plan letter, Yemen indicated a baseline of 54.56 ODP tonnes. Through UNEP, the Committee has provided assistance (US \$25,000) to enhance local agricultural capacities for countries with low volumes of methyl bromide consumption. Germany received project preparation funds and conducted a survey that indicated higher methyl bromide consumption in Yemen as well.

16. Concerning the RMP supplements in Germany's business plan, Germany confirmed that the RMPs are sufficiently advanced for 50 per cent supplements for these countries to identify what additional activities they need.

17. The Secretariat has not yet received information in business plan letters from the following countries for which Germany plans to submit projects 2002: Angola, Gambia, India, Morocco, Namibia and Somalia.

### **Italy**

18. The Government of Italy included two projects in its 2002 draft business plan (Annex IV). One project is a refrigeration project in China (US \$1.8 million) and the other is for a soil fumigation project in Tunisia (US \$250,000) in collaboration with UNIDO.

19. The Secretariat received a business plan letter from Tunisia, but it did not specify Italy as an implementing agency. Italy indicated that it was seeking such a letter but confirmed the intent of Tunisia to have the project submitted as Italian bilateral activity in 2002.

### **Japan**

20. The Government of Japan indicated that it plans to submit two projects as bilateral activities in the year 2002 (Annex V). One project is to provide assistance for the implementation of strategic planning in the Asia and Pacific region. This is understood to be similar to the pilot project approved for Japan at the 34<sup>th</sup> Meeting. Japan has already begun the implementation of the pilot project that is planned to be completed in August 2002.

21. Japan plans to establish a training centre in China. China did not include activities for Japan in its business plan letter for 2002, however this project was included in Japan's 2001 business plan.

### **Sweden**

22. Sweden plans to submit six activities in 2002 (Annex VI). It plans RMP updates in the Asia/Pacific region and Croatia, a workshop on training requirements for Southeast Asia, and national phase out strategies for CTC/TCA for Malaysia and Thailand and technical assistance in MAC servicing in Malaysia.

23. The Secretariat has not received information from Croatia and Malaysia about the planned Swedish projects. Although Malaysia's business plan letter did not specify Sweden for

activities in 2002, the Bank's proposal for Malaysia indicated that activities for Sweden were foreseen in connection with its national phase out project.

24. The Secretariat has informed Sweden that the Secretariat was currently discussing the National phase-out projects of Malaysia and Thailand with the World Bank. In this regard, the Bank's proposal included funds for MAC servicing in Malaysia. The project is purported to cover all of the remaining CFCs in Malaysia, but the activity in Sweden's draft business plan also addresses the MAC servicing activity.

25. Concerning the CTC and TCA activities in Malaysia and Thailand, the Secretariat noted its concern about separating the solvent sector into two parts, one for the bulk of phase out in the solvent sector for the World Bank to implement through investment projects and the other for the residual amount for Sweden to design and implement through institutional and technical measures.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS**

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

1. Noting with appreciation the draft business plans for bilateral cooperation submitted by: Australia, Canada, Germany, Italy, Japan and Sweden as contained in UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/35/6.
2. Requesting all bilateral agencies planning to submit activities in 2002 to obtain the clearance of the respective Article 5 countries in advance of submitting activities for funding by the Executive Committee.
3. Requesting Sweden to reconsider its activities in Malaysia's MAC servicing sector and in the CTC/TCA sectors in Malaysia and Thailand in the light of the information contained in UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/35/6.
4. Requesting Parties planning to submit bilateral cooperation projects in 2002 to submit final business plans to the 36<sup>th</sup> Meeting.

**ANNEX I**

**DRAFT 2002 BUSINESS PLAN FOR AUSTRALIA**

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**Draft 2002 Bilateral Agency Business Plan****AUSTRALIA**

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**INTRODUCTION**

Australia has sought to improve its performance in facilitating the phase out of ODS in Article 5 Parties by undertaking an evaluation and subsequent revision of Australia's bilateral activities program. This evaluation and revision has resulted in an assessment of the region's need for ozone protection activities, and an assessment of the current Australian areas of relevant technology and specialist expertise.

Prior to the end of 2001, Australia intends to combine these documents into an overarching strategy for Australian bilateral assistance.

Australia intends to withhold A\$234 000 (equivalent to US\$150 000 calculated at the fixed exchange rate of 1.56 Australian dollars for each US dollar as agreed in Decision XI/6) per year for the 3 years 2002, 2003 and 2004, from its Multilateral Fund contributions for bilateral activities. The amount to be withheld in 2002 is below the 20% of Australia's 2002 contributions (A\$774,465.40 of A\$3,872,327) which may be withheld for the implementation of bilateral activities. In regard to the withholding of contributions in 2003 and 2004, Australia acknowledges that these amounts can only be approved in principle at this stage.

Australia's draft 2002 bilateral agency business plan is presented in tabular form at

Attachment A.

**PLANNED BILATERAL ACTIVITY****Supporting the implementation of the Regional Strategy for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol for Pacific Island Countries.*****Total project cost (US\$)***

\$450 000 (est. Australia contribution to be made in three equal tranches of \$150 000, one in each of 2002, 2003 and 2004.).

***Project description***

As far as can be determined the use of controlled substances in the Pacific Island Countries (PICs) is limited to CFCs, HCFCs and methyl bromide. Currently CFCs are the only substance in use in the region that Article 5 countries are required to control to meet their Montreal Protocol obligations. There is no consumption of halon in the region and HCFC controls do not begin

until 2015. Methyl bromide controls for Article 5 countries begin with the 2002 freeze on production and consumption. Although this ODS is used by some countries in the region, of those countries, only one has ratified the Copenhagen Amendment. This undermines the utility of a regional programme for that substance. Consequently, the focus of all actions in the Pacific under this strategy is on the phase-out of CFCs.

Available information indicates CFCs in the Pacific are used solely for the servicing of existing CFC-reliant refrigeration equipment (including mobile air conditioners). There are no manufacturing facilities and no new installations in any country. Nearly all consumption in the region is CFC-12, while a small number of facilities still use CFC-502. The supply of CFCs in all PICs has either stopped or is rapidly declining as their traditional sources of supply have largely ceased production and export.

The objectives of the Regional Strategy are:

- To develop a regional cooperative mechanism that will assist each country participating in the Strategy to achieve accelerated compliance with the Montreal Protocol; and
- to minimise the impact of the sudden and substantial draw down in the supply of CFC in the PICs on major local industries, such as tourism and fishing.

The Regional Strategy aims to achieve this by:

- promoting a rapid and cost- effective phase-out through the implementation of targeted national and regional projects.
- developing, where appropriate, issue specific cooperation and networking within the region between the PICs, developed countries and SPREP.

Australia's bilateral support will form a key component of the PIC Regional Strategy.

### ***Background to proposal***

The 34<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Executive Committee in Decision 34/7 urged the PICs to submit their National Compliance Action Plans (NCAP) to UNEP by 30 September 2001 as agreed at the Regional Workshop in April 2001. SPREP has advised that Kiribati, Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, Palau, the Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu have forwarded their draft NCAPs to UNEP, government endorsement is pending on a number of the NCAPs. Australia has been advised that the Regional Strategy will be submitted to the 36<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Executive Committee.

A letter requesting Australian assistance in implementing the Regional Strategy is pending and will be pursued by UNEP and Australia during a side meeting at the 13<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Parties in Colombo. During the UNEP/ South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) Regional Workshop for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol held in Apia, Samoa in April 2001, implicit requests were made of Australia to implement aspects of the strategy. It is intended that the letter drafted during the side meeting at the 13<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Parties will formalise this request.

Attachment A

**AUSTRALIA**

**DRAFT 2002 BUSINESS PLAN**

<b>RECIPIENT COUNTRY</b>	<b>REGION</b>	<b>SECTOR</b>	<b>PROJECT TITLE</b>	<b>PROJECT DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>PROPOSED FUNDING (USD)</b>
PACIFIC	ASP	SEVERAL	Support for the Implementation of the Regional Strategy for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol for Pacific Island Countries	Development of a Regional Strategy for PICs to promote a rapid and cost effective phase-out through the implementation of targeted national and regional projects and to develop issue specific co-operation and networking within the region between PICs, developed countries and the South pacific Regional Environment Programme.	US\$450 000 <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> : Australian contribution of US\$150 000 to be withheld from MLF contributions for each year of 2002, 2003, and 2004. Australia is permitted to withhold up to 20% of its MLF contributions for the implementation of bilateral activities. In regard to the withholding of the Australian US\$150 000 contribution in 2003 and 2004, Australia acknowledges that these amounts can only be approved in principle at this stage.

**ANNEX II**

**DRAFT 2002 BUSINESS PLAN FOR CANADA**

**CANADIAN BILATERAL ASSISTANCE UNDER THE MLF  
DRAFT 2002 BUSINESS PLAN**

<b>SECTOR</b>	<b>COUNTRY</b>	<b>YEAR</b>	<b>TITLE and NATURE OF PROJECT</b>	<b>ESTIMATED PROJECT VALUE (US\$)</b>
Refrigeration	BOLIVIA	2002	<u>Refrigerant Management Plan Implementation Project:</u> Undertake the implementation of the Bolivia's Refrigerant Management Plan (RMP), in cooperation with UNEP. At this point, the total cost of the RMP is estimated to be US \$600,000. It is envisaged that the cost of the RMP would be shared between UNEP (US \$200,000) and Canada (US\$400,000)	400,000
Refrigeration	JAMAICA	2002	<u>Refrigerant Management Plan Update:</u> Undertake the implementation of an extension of Jamaica's RMP, using 50 % of the funds approved for the original RMP, in cooperation with UNDP. Of the total cost of the RMP update (approx. US \$220,000), Canada will finance US \$120,000 for additional training and recovery and recycling activities, while UNDP will finance US \$100,000 for a retrofit project. Canada will continue to be the lead implementing agency for Jamaica's RMP	120,000
Refrigeration	ST. LUCIA	2002	<u>Refrigerant Management Plan Update:</u> Undertake the implementation of an extension of St. Lucia's RMP, using 50% of the funds approved for the original RMP. It is expected that the RMP update will propose additional training and awareness-raising activities for technicians and end-users, additional R&R equipment and the establishment of a technician training and certification program	73,450
Methyl bromide	INDONESIA	2002	<u>Methyl Bromide Replacement Program for Post-Harvest Stored Commodities</u> Based on the results of a completed demonstration project by UNIDO, Canada and UNIDO will cooperate in the financing and implementation of a project to replace methyl bromide consumption used in post-harvest commodities (rice, coffee and corn) protection. UNIDO will provide the majority of the financing for the project and lead its implementation.	325,000
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>918,450</b>

**ANNEX III**

**DRAFT 2002 BUSINESS PLAN FOR GERMANY**

## GTZ-Proklima Business Plan 2002

Similar to GTZ/Proklima's 2001 business plan, many of the projects in the business plan for the year 2002 are based on activities of the previous year(s). Phase out support by GTZ/Proklima will continue to take place in the refrigeration, foam, halon, solvent and methyl bromide sectors whereby the infrastructure and experience of existing GTZ projects will continue to play an important role.

GTZ will finance most of the bilateral ODS phase out activities in A 5 Countries through the stipulated 20% of the German contribution to the MLF which amounts to US \$ 9,856,686 for the triennium 2000 - 2002.

GTZ/Proklima's MLF activities planned for submission and implementation in the year 2002 constitute the following proposals, classified by priority- and contingency list projects (1st and 2nd line), according to our own evaluation which does not necessarily indicate an order of submission or implementation:

	1st line	2nd line
<b>Algeria</b>		
<u>1. Flexible Foam:</u> 6 companies conversion of discontinuous foaming enterprises	\$500,000	
<u>2. Solvent Sector:</u> Implementation of the solvent sector strategy	\$80,000	
<b>Angola</b>		
<u>3. RMP</u>	\$100,000	first tranche; total \$390.000
- Training & Good Practice		
- Import Export Licensing system		
- Customs Training		
- Recovery & Recycling		
<u>4. Institutional Strengthening</u>	\$80,000	
<b>Bangladesh</b>		
<u>5. Refrigeration:</u> Project to be part of the additional activities under the RMP		\$100,000
<b>Brazil</b>		
<u>6. Pilot Project:</u> Training of Custom Officers in ODS related matters		\$100,000
<b>Chile</b>		
<u>7. Activities in the Foam and/or Refrigeration Sector</u>		\$50,000

	1st line	2nd line
<b>China</b>		
<u>8. MeBr Phase-Out Project carried over from BP 2001:</u> This follows from a GTZ pilot project for MeBr phase-out in tomato and vegetables in China, a study tour and funding of a newsletter to assist China to ratify the Copenhagen Amendment, financed through Germany non-MF development cooperation funds. A phase-out project will be submitted in cooperation with UNIDO when China ratifies the Copenhagen Amendment.		\$1,000,000
<b>Croatia</b>		
<u>9 Aerosols:</u> Conversion project for a pharmaceutical company		\$50,000
<b>Gambia</b>		
<u>10. Refrigeration Sector:</u> This project will implement additional activities under the RMP as identified through the preparation stage by the country.	\$70,000	
<b>India</b>		
<u>11. Investment project in the foam sector:</u> There is an ongoing project preparation for 5 moulded foam producers. The investment project will be a direct result of the completion of the preparation stage.	\$450,000	
<b>Iran</b>		
<u>12. Conversions of 2 plants in the flexible foam sector:</u> Conversion of flexible foam manufacturers in the field of slabstock and moulded foaming	\$500,000	
<b>Kenya</b>		
<u>13. Development of a Country Programme Update:</u>		\$50,000
<u>14. MeBr phase-out in vegetable sector:</u>	\$200,000	first tranche; total \$500.000
Following approved project preparation, Kenya/GTZ will submit a project to phase-out methyl bromide in the vegetable sector.		
<b>Lebanon</b>		
<u>15. RMP Extension:</u> This project will implement additional activities under the RMP covered by the 50% extension.	\$100,000	first tranche; total \$325000
<b>Libya</b>		
<u>16. Foam and/or Refrigeration Sectors:</u> Libya is a new member to the Montreal Protocol with a considerable ODS consumption in the refrigeration and foam sector.		\$150,000

	1st line	2nd line
<b>Mongolia</b>		
<u>17. Development of a Solvent Sector Strategy:</u> The country has only recently identified the use of ODS in the solvent sector and would like to have a comprehensive strategy to address this sector.		\$30,000
<b>Morocco</b>		
<u>18. Halon Management:</u> In consequence of the preparation project a Halon Bank will be implemented	\$50,000	
<u>19. MeBr Phase-Out in Cucumber Sector:</u>		\$2,000,000
Following Morocco's successful GTZ-assisted demonstration project in cucumber and tomato, the project will continue to work with the Ministry of Agriculture to ensure MeBr reductions and phase-out		In cooperation with France
<b>Namibia</b>		
<u>20. MeBr Total Phase-Out</u>	\$100,000	
GTZ has assisted the NOU in identifying MeBr uses and preparing future activities on MeBr, using German non-MF funds. This project will introduce alternative technologies and phase-out all non-QPS uses of MeBr in Namibia.		
<b>Nigeria</b>		
<u>21. Halon Management:</u> In consequence of the preparation project a Halon Bank will be implemented	\$200,000	
<b>Oman</b>		
<u>22. Halon Management:</u> In consequence of the preparation project a Halon Bank will be implemented	\$50,000	
<b>Papua New Guinea</b>		
<u>23. RMP:</u> Activities to be developed in consultation with UNEP and NOU		\$80,000
<b>Somalia</b>		
<u>24. Preparation of RMP</u>	\$30,000	
<b>South Africa</b>		
<u>25. Preparation of MeBr Phase-Out in Soil Sector:</u> Agricultural surveys and project preparation by SAR will be assisted by GTZ to identify previously unknown uses of MeBr in the soil sector. This project preparation will lead to a total phase out project in SAR.		\$100,000

	1st line	2nd line	
<b><i>Southern and Eastern Africa</i></b>			
<u>26. Additional RMP Activities for Southern and Eastern African Countries</u>	\$250,000		First tranche; total \$ 1,3 Mio.
- Awareness and Association building			
- Follow up activities on Customs and Technician Training			
Funding would be provided through the 50 % RMP extension			
<b><i>UNIDO</i></b>			
<u>27. Cooperation with UNIDO in various MeBr Projects:</u>	\$0		
Funding would be provided through UNIDO Budget; Projects will be submitted by UNIDO and are therefore covered by the UNIDO Business Plan			
<b><i>West Asia</i></b>			
<u>28. Regional MeBr Communication and User Awareness Project:</u> Based on the experiences of the MeBr Total Phase-Out Project in Jordan a regional communication and awareness strategy will be developed and implemented		\$100,000	
<b><i>Yemen</i></b>			
<u>29. MeBr Total Phase-Out</u>	\$250,000		first tranche; total \$ 2 Mio. In Cooperation with France
<b><i>Yugoslavia</i></b>			
<u>30. Activities in the foam and/or refrigeration sector</u>		\$100,000	
<b>TOTAL Budget 1st line:</b>	<b>\$3,010,000</b>		
		<b>\$3,910,000</b>	
<b>Remaining Funds 2000-2002</b>			
			<b>\$2,940,971</b>

**Projects submitted to the 35th meeting**

Regional Halon Bank	<b>Africa</b>	\$507,000
Halon Bank Management	<b>Algeria</b>	\$250,000
CP Update	<b>Algeria</b>	\$57,630
Conversion of Snarl Djurjura Mousse (Foam)	<b>Algeria</b>	\$436,473
Thermostat	<b>China</b>	\$250,000
Conversion of Esfanj Jajerood (Foam)	<b>Iran</b>	\$564,208
Project Preparation 5 flex foam Companies	<b>Iran</b>	\$26,837
Solvents	<b>Kenya</b>	\$66,071
MeBr Communications Project	<b>Lebanon</b>	\$25,990
MeBr Phase out	<b>Syria</b>	\$400,000 first tranche; total \$ 2,6 Mio.
CP Update	<b>Zimbabwe</b>	\$59,054
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$2,643,263</b>
<b>Projects moved to 2003</b>		
ref. Training	<b>Brazil</b>	\$2,000,000

**ANNEX IV**

**DRAFT 2002 BUSINESS PLAN FOR ITALY**

**ITALIAN BILATERAL ASSISTANCE UNDER MLF  
2002 Draft Business Plan**

With reference to bilateral cooperation, accordingly with decision IV/18, Italy wishes to utilise US \$ 1.8 million, representing 20 per cent of its total agreed contribution for the year 2002 for bilateral assistance, as well as the remaining balance of the year 2001.

Italy foresees to utilise the amount of money available for bilateral cooperation in full in the following sector of activities:

- Refrigeration
- Soil fumigation

In particular:

SECTOR	COUNTRY	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATED COST US \$
Refrigeration	*China	Phase out of CFC 11 by conversion to Cyclopentane Technology and CFC 12 by conversion to isobutane technology in the manufacture of domestic refrigerators. Under this project the enterprise will phase out around 200 ODP tonnes of ODS from domestic refrigerator and freezer sector and help China to meet the 50% reduction in 2005 and its obligation under the MP.	1,800,000
Soil fumigation	Tunisia	Phase out of the use of methyl bromide in soil fumigation.	250,000
<b>Total</b>			<b>2,050,000</b>

\* PROJECT TO BE PRESENTED UPON VERIFICATION OF DATA

**ANNEX V**

**DRAFT 2002 BUSINESS PLAN FOR JAPAN**

**JAPAN-2002 POSSIBLE BILATERAL PROJECTS (Provisional as of October 10, 2001)**

Note: Discussion 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 2001. Some possible could be implemented by implementing agencies as their own projects and then deleted from Japan's bilateral projects planned for 2002.

SECTOR	COUNTRY	YEAR	NATURE OF PROJECT	ESTIMATED PROJECT VALUE (US \$)
Refrigeration	China	2002	Establishment of a training center for refrigeration servicing technicians for recycling and servicing CFC12 and HFC134a 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
Several	Regional ASP	2002	Assistance for the implementation of strategic planning of the Multilateral Fund to promote compliance with the Montreal Protocol in the Asia and Pacific region (Implemented in close cooperation with UNEP)	500,000
Total Several Projects				500,000
Total Possible 2002	2 Projects			500,000 + N.A. for refrigeration servicing training center

**ANNEX VI**

**DRAFT 2002 BUSINESS PLAN FOR SWEDEN**

**Draft Swedish Business Plan for 2002**

SECTOR	COUNTRY	YEAR	TITLE and NATURE OF PROJECT	ESTIMATED PROJECT VALUE (US\$)
Refrigeration	Asia/Pacific region	2002	<u>Country-driven preparation of RMP Updates:</u> Assistance to a group of countries to develop a full phase-out strategy in the refrigeration servicing sector in compliance with decision 31/48. Implementation in cooperation with UNEP.	150,000
Solvent	Thailand	2002	<u>National Phase-out strategy for carbon tetrachloride (CTC) and 1,1,1-trichloroethane (TCA) in Thailand:</u> As identified in the National CFC Phase-Out Plan prepared by the World Bank, assist the government of Thailand to develop a phase out strategy for CFC and remaining uses of TCA.	85,000
Solvent	Malaysia	2002	<u>National Phase-out strategy for non-CFC solvents in Malaysia:</u> As identified in the National CFC Phase-Out Plan prepared by the World Bank, assist the government of Malaysia to develop a phase out strategy for CTC and TCA	100,000
Refrigeration	Malaysia	2002	<u>Technical assistance to the National Phase-out Strategy on CFC Refrigerants in the mobile air-conditioning sector in Malaysia:</u> As part of the implementation of the National CFC Phase-Out Plan prepared by the World Bank, assist the government of Malaysia with issues related to the phase out of refrigerants in the MAC sector.	240,000
Refrigeration	Eastern Europe	2002	<u>Preparation of a Country Programme Update/RMP Update in Croatia:</u> Assist Croatia to make a full strategy for phase-out ODS uses found, including means of funding and plans for implementation of the activities identified as needed.	75,000
Refrigeration	SEAP Region	2002	<u>Regional workshop on Training Requirements for Service Technicians in the Refrigeration Sector:</u> Workshop and follow-up to specify necessary training contents for various sub-sectors and explore the possibility to harmonize the training requirements between the countries in the region. Implementation in collaboration with UNEP	120,000

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