



**Programme des
Nations Unies pour
l'environnement**



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COMITÉ EXÉCUTIF
DU FONDS MULTILATÉRAL AUX FINS
D'APPLICATION DU PROTOCOLE DE MONTRÉAL
Cinquante-septième réunion
Montréal, 30 mars – 3 avril 2009

**PROGRAMME DE TRAVAIL DU PNUE
POUR L'ANNEE 2009**

Les documents de présession du Comité exécutif du Fonds multilatéral aux fins d'application du Protocole de Montréal sont présentés sous réserve des décisions pouvant être prises par le Comité exécutif après leur publication.

OBSERVATIONS ET RECOMMANDATION DU SECRÉTARIAT DU FONDS

1. Le PNUE demande au Comité exécutif d'approuver le montant de 4 768 034 \$US, plus 421 216 \$US de frais d'appui d'agence, au titre de son programme de travail de l'année 2009.
2. Les activités proposées par le PNUE dans son programme de travail sont présentées ci-dessous, au tableau 1 :

Tableau 1 : Programme de travail du PNUE

Pays	Activité/Projet	Montant demandé (\$US)	Montant recommandé (\$US)
SECTION A : ACTIVITÉS RECOMMANDÉES POUR APPROBATION GLOBALE			
A1. Prorogation des projets de renforcement des institutions :			
Algérie	Prorogation du projet de renforcement des institutions (Phase V)	257 400	257 400
Burundi	Prorogation du projet de renforcement des institutions (Phase V)	60 000	60 000
Cap Vert	Prorogation du projet de renforcement des institutions (Phase III)	60 000	60 000
République centrafricaine	Prorogation du projet de renforcement des institutions (Phase V)	60 000	60 000
Comores	Prorogation du projet de renforcement des institutions (Phase VI)	60 000	60 000
Congo	Prorogation du projet de renforcement des institutions (Phase VI)	60 000	60 000
Djibouti	Prorogation du projet de renforcement des institutions (Phase III)	60 000	60 000
Honduras	Prorogation du projet de renforcement des institutions (Phase IV)	60 000	60 000
Libéria	Prorogation du projet de renforcement des institutions (Phase III)	85 213	85 213
Mauritanie	Prorogation du projet de renforcement des institutions (Phase V)	60 000	60 000
Mozambique	Prorogation du projet de renforcement des institutions (Phase IV)	80 800	80 800
Rwanda	Prorogation du projet de renforcement des institutions (Phase III)	60 000	60 000
Tanzanie	Prorogation du projet de renforcement des institutions (Phase IV)	60 000	60 000
Viet Nam	Prorogation du projet de renforcement des institutions (Phase VII)	118 976	118 976
Zambie	Prorogation du projet de renforcement des institutions (Phase IV)	65 520	65 520
	Sous-total pour A1 :	1 207 909	1 207 909
A2. (Nouveaux) projets de renforcement des institutions :			
Guinée équatoriale	Projet de renforcement des institutions (Phase I)	80 000	80 000
Iraq	Projet de renforcement des institutions (Phase I)	240 000	240 000
	Sous-total pour A2 :	320 000	320 000

A3. Préparation de projet pour les (nouveaux) plans de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC			
Bénin	Préparation du plan de gestion de d'élimination des HCFC	85 000	85 000
Côte d'Ivoire	Préparation du plan de gestion de d'élimination des HCFC	85 000	85 000
Dominique	Préparation du plan de gestion de d'élimination des HCFC	85 000	85 000
Guatemala	Préparation du plan de gestion de d'élimination des HCFC	75 000	75 000
Guinée-Bissau	Préparation du plan de gestion de d'élimination des HCFC	85 000	85 000
Haïti	Préparation du plan de gestion de d'élimination des HCFC	85 000	85 000
Myanmar	Préparation du plan de gestion de d'élimination des HCFC	42 500	42 500
Tanzanie	Préparation du plan de gestion de d'élimination des HCFC	85 000	85 000
	Sous-total pour A3 :	627 500	627 500
A4. Préparation de projet supplémentaire pour les plans de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC			
RPD de Corée	Préparation du plan de gestion de d'élimination des HCFC	35 000	35 000
	Sous-total pour A4 :	35 000	35 000
A5. Vérification des PGEF			
Burkina Faso	Vérification du PGEF	20 000	20 000
Côte d'Ivoire	Vérification du PGEF	20 000	20 000
Koweït	Vérification du PGEF	20 000	20 000
Sao Tomé-et-Principe	Vérification du PGEF	20 000	20 000
Zambie	Vérification du PGEF	20 000	20 000
	Sous-total pour A5 :	100 000	100 000
A6. Plans de gestion de l'élimination finale :			
Belize	Plan de gestion de l'élimination finale (2 ^{ème} tranche)	48 000	[1]
Cambodge	Plan de gestion de l'élimination finale (2 ^{ème} tranche)	50 000	[2]
Tchad	Plan de gestion de l'élimination finale (2 ^{ème} tranche)	77 000	[3]
El Salvador	Plan de gestion de l'élimination finale (2 ^{ème} tranche)	30 000	[4]
Gabon	Plan de gestion de l'élimination finale (2 ^{ème} tranche)	50 000	[5]
Gambie	Plan de gestion de l'élimination finale (2 ^{ème} tranche)	72 000	[6]
Libéria	Plan de gestion de l'élimination finale (2 ^{ème} tranche)	81 500	[7]
Malawi	Plan de gestion de l'élimination finale (2 ^{ème} tranche)	77 000	[8]
Mali	Plan de gestion de l'élimination finale (2 ^{ème} tranche)	78 000	[9]
Mauritanie	Plan de gestion de l'élimination finale (2 ^{ème} tranche)	59 000	[10]
Népal	Plan de gestion de l'élimination finale (2 ^{ème} tranche)	35 000	[11]
Rwanda	Plan de gestion de l'élimination finale (2 ^{ème} tranche)	67 000	[12]
Samoa	Plan de gestion de l'élimination finale (2 ^{ème} tranche)	20 000	[13]
Sao Tomé-et-Principe	Plan de gestion de l'élimination finale (2 ^{ème} tranche)	21 000	[14]
Sénégal	Plan de gestion de l'élimination finale (2 ^{ème} tranche)	100 500	[15]
Togo	Plan de gestion de l'élimination finale (2 ^{ème} tranche)	70 000	[16]
Zambie	Plan de gestion de l'élimination finale (2 ^{ème} tranche)	42 000	[17]
	Sous-total pour A6 :	978 000	
A7. Nouveaux plans de gestion de l'élimination finale			
Guinée équatoriale	Plan de gestion de l'élimination finale (1 ^{ère} tranche)	105 000	[18]
Sierra Leone	Plan de gestion de l'élimination finale (1 ^{ère} tranche)	95 000	[19]
	Sous-total pour A7 :	200 000	
A8. Plans nationaux d'élimination			
RD du Congo	Plan national d'élimination (2 ^{ème} et dernière tranche)	71 875	[20]
RPD de Corée	Plan national d'élimination (5 ^{ème} et dernière tranche)	10 000	[21]
	Sous-total pour A8 :	81 875	
	Total pour A	3 550 284	
SECTION B : ACTIVITÉS RECOMMANDÉES POUR EXAMEN INDIVIDUEL			
B1. Préparation de projet pour les plans de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (États insulaires du Pacifique - PIC)			
Îles Cook	Préparation du plan de gestion de d'élimination des HCFC	85 000	*
Kiribati	Préparation du plan de gestion de d'élimination des HCFC	85 000	*
Îles Marshall	Préparation du plan de gestion de d'élimination des HCFC	85 000	*
Micronésie	Préparation du plan de gestion de d'élimination des HCFC	85 000	*

Nauru	Préparation du plan de gestion de d'élimination des HCFC	85 000	*
Niue	Préparation du plan de gestion de d'élimination des HCFC	85 000	*
Palau	Préparation du plan de gestion de d'élimination des HCFC	85 000	*
Samoa	Préparation du plan de gestion de d'élimination des HCFC	85 000	*
Iles Salomon	Préparation du plan de gestion de d'élimination des HCFC	85 000	*
Tonga	Préparation du plan de gestion de d'élimination des HCFC	85 000	*
Tuvalu	Préparation du plan de gestion de d'élimination des HCFC	85 000	*
Vanuatu	Préparation du plan de gestion de d'élimination des HCFC	30 000	*
	Sous-total pour B1 :	965 000	
B2. Demandes de préparation de projet			
Guatemala	Préparation de projet pour le bromure de méthyle	15 000	*
	Sous-total pour B2 :	15 000	
B3. Projets régionaux d'assistance technique			
Région	Lancement de la coopération régionale pour la mise en application des contrôles du commerce des SAO dans les pays du Réseau ECA (1 ^{ère} tranche)	51 250	*
	Sous-total pour B3 :	51 250	
B4. Plans nationaux d'élimination			
Bangladesh	Plan national d'élimination (2 ^{ème} et dernière tranche)	186 500	[22]
	Sous-total pour B4 :	186 500	
	Total pour B	1 217 750	
Total pour A et B :		4 768 034	2 290 409
Coûts d'appui aux agences (néant pour le renforcement des institutions et 13 % pour les autres activités) :		421 216	99 125
Total :		5 189 250	2 389 534
* Projet pour examen individuel ou en attente		[12] Examiné dans le document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/48	
[1] Examiné dans le document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/24		[13] Examiné dans le document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/49	
[2] Examiné dans le document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/27		[14] Examiné dans le document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/50	
[3] Examiné dans le document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/28		[15] Examiné dans le document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/51	
[4] Examiné dans le document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/33		[16] Examiné dans le document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/54	
[5] Examiné dans le document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/35		[17] Examiné dans le document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/56	
[6] Examiné dans le document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/36		[18] Examiné dans le document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/34	
[7] Examiné dans le document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/41		[19] Examiné dans le document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/52	
[8] Examiné dans le document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/42		[20] Examiné dans le document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/31	
[9] Examiné dans le document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/43		[21] Examiné dans le document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/40	
[10] Examiné dans le document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/44		[22] Examiné dans le document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/23	
[11] Examiné dans le document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/45			

SECTION A : ACTIVITÉS RECOMMANDÉES POUR APPROBATION GLOBALE

A1. Prorogation des projets de renforcement des institutions

- (a) Algérie (Phase V) : 257 400 \$US
- (b) Burundi (Phase V) : 60 000 \$US
- (c) Cap Vert (Phase III) : 60 000 \$US
- (d) République centrafricaine (Phase V) : 60 000 \$US
- (e) Comores (Phase VI) : 60 000 \$US
- (f) Congo (Phase VI) : 60 000 \$US
- (g) Djibouti (Phase III) : 60 000 \$US
- (h) Honduras (Phase IV) : 60 000 \$US
- (i) Libéria (Phase III) : 85 213 \$US
- (j) Mauritanie (Phase V) : 60 000 \$US
- (k) Mozambique (Phase IV) : 80 800 \$US
- (l) Rwanda (Phase III) : 60 000 \$US
- (m) Tanzanie (Phase IV) : 60 000 \$US
- (n) Viet Nam (Phase VII) : 118 976 \$US
- (o) Zambie (Phase IV) : 65 520 \$US

Description du projet

3. Le PNUE a présenté des demandes de prorogation des projets de renforcement des institutions pour les 15 pays mentionnés ci-dessus. Les demandes concernant ces pays sont décrites à l'Annexe 1 du présent document.

Recommandations du Secrétariat

4. Le Secrétariat du Fonds recommande l'approbation globale des demandes de prorogation du renforcement des institutions pour ces pays aux niveaux de financement indiqués au tableau 1. Le Comité exécutif pourrait envisager de faire part aux gouvernements de ces pays des observations formulées à l'Annexe II du présent document.

A2. (Nouveaux) projets de renforcement des institutions :

Guinée équatoriale : renforcement des institutions (phase I) : 80 000 \$US

Description du projet

5. Au nom du gouvernement de la Guinée équatoriale, le PNUE a soumis une demande de financement pour la première phase d'un projet de renforcement des institutions. Le programme de pays/plan de gestion de l'élimination finale (PP/PGEF) a été soumis à la présente réunion.

Observations du Secrétariat

6. La Guinée équatoriale a fixé dans son PP/PGEF la valeur de référence pour les CFC à 31,05 tonnes. La demande de renforcement de institutions aidera à la mise en œuvre de activités proposées dans le PGEF afin d'assurer la conformité avec les objectifs du Protocole de Montréal.

7. À la 49^e réunion, la Guinée équatoriale a reçu des fonds de démarrage à hauteur de 40 000 \$US pour le renforcement des institutions, afin d'aider le pays à mettre en place son Unité nationale de l'ozone et démarrer la collecte des données nécessaires à la préparation du PP/PGEF. Les coûts du projet de renforcement des institutions soumis pour approbation sont conformes à ceux des pays ayant des valeurs de référence similaires. Cette première phase du renforcement des institutions durera seulement deux ans.

Recommandation du Secrétariat

8. Le Secrétariat du Fonds recommande l'approbation globale de la demande de renforcement des institutions pour la Guinée équatoriale au niveau de financement indiqué au tableau 1 du présent document.

Iraq : Projet de renforcement des institutions (Phase I) : 240 000 \$US

Description du projet

9. Au nom de l'Iraq, le PNUE a soumis une demande de financement pour la première phase du projet de renforcement des institutions pour ce pays. Cette demande précède le programme de pays (PP) et le plan national d'élimination (PNE) qui seront examinés lors d'une prochaine réunion. L'ONUDI a aussi soumis à la présente réunion deux projets autonomes d'investissement dans le secteur des mousses et de la réfrigération (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/38).

10. L'Iraq vient juste de communiquer au Secrétariat de l'ozone ses données conformément à l'article 7, rapportant pour 2007 une consommation de 1686,14 tonnes PAO pour les CFC, de 29 tonnes PAO pour les halons, de 6,03 tonnes PAO pour le CTC, de 0,02 tonnes PAO pour le méthyle chloroforme et de

109,42 tonnes PAO pour les HCFC. La demande concernant le projet de renforcement des institutions soutiendra la mise en œuvre des activités proposées dans le cadre du PP/PNE de l'Iraq qui seront présentées lors d'une prochaine réunion.

11. Le PNUE a indiqué que le fait de soumettre la demande de l'Iraq en avance était conforme à la décision XX/15 de la vingtième Réunion des Parties par laquelle ces dernières ont demandé, entre autres, au Comité exécutif, lorsqu'il examinera les propositions de projet devant permettre à l'Iraq d'éliminer les substances qui appauvrissent la couche d'ozone, de tenir compte de la situation particulière de cette nouvelle Partie, qui pourrait éprouver des difficultés à éliminer les substances des Annexes A et B, et de faire preuve de souplesse en examinant ces propositions de projet, sans préjudice d'un examen éventuel de la situation de l'Iraq par les Parties, en cas de non respect.

Observations du Secrétariat

12. Au cours des discussions avec le PNUE, le Secrétariat a été informé que, bien que la valeur de référence pour l'Iraq n'ait pas été établie officiellement pour toutes les SAO, les informations fournies sur la consommation de 2007 montrent que cette valeur de référence pourrait éventuellement se situer aux alentours des 1600 tonnes PAO. La demande d'un projet de renforcement des institutions aidera à la mise en œuvre du PP/PNE et assurera que le pays bénéficiera d'une assistance financière venant en complément des fonds gouvernementaux pour permettre le renforcement de la capacité de l'Unité nationale de l'ozone en vue de la conformité aux objectifs du Protocole de Montréal.

13. À la 54^e réunion, l'Iraq a reçu des fonds de démarrage à hauteur de 60 000 \$US pour le renforcement des institutions, afin d'aider le pays à mettre en place son Unité nationale de l'ozone et démarrer la collecte des données nécessaires à la préparation du PP/PNE. Les coûts du projet de renforcement des institutions soumis pour approbation sont conformes à ceux des pays ayant des valeurs de référence similaires. Cette première phase du renforcement des institutions durera seulement deux ans.

Recommandation du Secrétariat

14. Le Secrétariat du Fonds recommande l'approbation globale de la demande de renforcement des institutions pour l'Iraq au niveau de financement indiqué au tableau 1 du présent document.

A3. Préparation de projet pour les (nouveaux) plans de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC

	Pays	Projet	Montant demandé (\$US)
(a)	Bénin	Préparation du plan de gestion de d'élimination des HCFC	85 000
(b)	Côte d'Ivoire	Préparation du plan de gestion de d'élimination des HCFC	85 000
(c)	Dominique	Préparation du plan de gestion de d'élimination des HCFC	85 000
(d)	Guatemala	Préparation du plan de gestion de d'élimination des HCFC	75 000
(e)	Guinée-Bissau	Préparation du plan de gestion de d'élimination des HCFC	85 000
(f)	Haïti	Préparation du plan de gestion de d'élimination des HCFC	85 000
(g)	Myanmar	Préparation du plan de gestion de d'élimination des HCFC	42 500
(h)	Tanzanie	Préparation du plan de gestion de d'élimination des HCFC	85 000

Description du projet

15. Le PNUE a soumis huit nouvelles demandes pour la préparation de plans de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (PGEH). La consommation 2007 de HCFC pour ces pays est indiquée dans le tableau ci-dessous.

Pays	Consommation 2007 de HCFC (tonnes PAO)		Consommation totale (conf. Art. 7)
	HCFC141-b	HCFC-22	
Bénin	0	0,29	0,3
Côte d'Ivoire	0	6,3	6,3
Dominique	0	0,03	0
Guinée-Bissau	0	0,17	0,2
Guatemala	1,2	4,6	6,1
Haïti	0	0,4	0,4
Myanmar	0	2,4	2,4
Tanzanie	0	2,0	2,0

Observations du Secrétariat

16. Le Secrétariat note que les demandes présentées ci-dessus sont en accord avec les décisions 55/13 et 56/16. Le Guatemala, qui a à la fois une consommation de HCFC-141b et de HCFC-22, ne pourra pas être éligible à un financement dépassant 150 000 \$US pour la préparation du PGEH. Le PNUE demande 75 000 \$US en tant qu'agence de coopération, le financement restant de 75 000 \$US étant demandé dans le cadre du programme de travail de l'ONUDI (document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/20).

17. En outre, Myanmar qui a uniquement une consommation de HCFC-22, pourra seulement être éligible à un financement de 85 000 \$US au plus. Le PNUE ne demande que 42 500 \$US et le solde restant de 42 500 \$US est demandé dans le cadre du programme de travail de l'ONUDI.

Recommandation du Secrétariat

18. Le Secrétariat du Fonds recommande l'approbation globale des demandes de préparation des plans de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC dans les pays énumérés ci-dessus, au niveau de financement indiqué au tableau 1 du présent document.

A4. Préparation de projet supplémentaire pour la préparation des PGEH

République populaire démocratique de Corée (RPD de Corée) : Préparation supplémentaire du PGEH 35 000 \$US

Description du projet

19. Le PNUE a soumis une demande pour une préparation de projet supplémentaire pour le PGEH d'un montant de 35 000 \$US pour la RPD de Corée. A la 55^e réunion, l'ONUDI a reçu un financement de 50 000 \$US pour la RPD de Corée pour la préparation du PGEH, ce pays ayant communiqué une consommation de niveau zéro au moment de la demande. Cette demande de financement est soumise à présent car la RPD de Corée a communiqué des données de consommation conformément à l'article 7 révélant une consommation de HCFC-22 de 85,3 tonnes PAO.

Observations du Secrétariat

20. Le Secrétariat note que cette demande est en accord avec la décision 55/13 précisant que les pays ayant communiqué une consommation zéro de HCFC pourront présenter des demandes de financement supplémentaires pour la préparation des plans de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC si de nouvelles données faisaient part de consommation de HCFC dans le pays. Les données fournies par la RPD de Corée pour 2007 en application de l'article 7 étayent cette demande et le financement requis est en accord avec la décision 56/16(c).

Recommandation du Secrétariat

21. Le Secrétariat du Fonds recommande l'approbation globale de cette demande de financement supplémentaire pour la préparation d'un plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC pour la République populaire démocratique de Corée au niveau de financement indiqué au tableau 1 du présent document.

A5: Vérification des PGEF

Burkina Faso : Vérification du PGEF : 20 000 \$US

Côte d'Ivoire : Vérification du PGEF : 20 000 \$US

Koweït : Vérification du PGEF : 20 000 \$US

Sao Tomé-et-Principe : Vérification du PGEF : 20 000 \$US

Zambie : Vérification du PGEF : 20 000 \$US

Description du projet

22. Dans la décision 45/54, le Comité exécutif demande, entre autres, la vérification annuelle d'un échantillon sélectionné au hasard de 10 % des PGEF en cours de mise en œuvre approuvés pour des pays à faible volume de consommation. Le Secrétariat a sélectionné au hasard pour cet exercice un certain nombre de PGEF approuvés et les cinq pays énumérés plus haut font partie des pays sélectionnés. Le PNUE, responsable du PGEF dans ces pays en tant qu'agence principale d'exécution, a été prié de soumettre une demande de financement pour la réalisation de cette vérification à l'examen de la présente réunion. Le PNUE demande un montant de 20 000 \$US par pays pour cet exercice de vérification.

Observations du Secrétariat

23. Le montant demandé est en accord avec les coûts courants et en conformité avec les fonds approuvés par le Comité exécutif lors de réunions précédentes pour des vérifications identiques.

Recommandation du Secrétariat

24. Le Secrétariat du Fonds recommande l'approbation globale de ces demandes de préparation de vérification au niveau de financement indiqué au tableau 1 du présent document.

SECTION B : ACTIVITÉS RECOMMANDÉES POUR EXAMEN INDIVIDUEL**B1. Préparation de projet pour les plans de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC dans les États insulaires du Pacifique (PIC)**

	Pays	Projet	Montant demandé (\$US)
(a)	Îles Cook	Préparation du plan de gestion de d'élimination des HCFC	85 000
(b)	Kiribati	Préparation du plan de gestion de d'élimination des HCFC	85 000
(c)	Îles Marshall	Préparation du plan de gestion de d'élimination des HCFC	85 000
(d)	Micronésie	Préparation du plan de gestion de d'élimination des HCFC	85 000
(e)	Nauru	Préparation du plan de gestion de d'élimination des HCFC	85 000
(f)	Niue	Préparation du plan de gestion de d'élimination des HCFC	85 000
(g)	Palau	Préparation du plan de gestion de d'élimination des HCFC	85 000
(h)	Samoa	Préparation du plan de gestion de d'élimination des HCFC	85 000
(i)	Îles Salomon	Préparation du plan de gestion de d'élimination des HCFC	85 000
(j)	Tonga	Préparation du plan de gestion de d'élimination des HCFC	85 000
(k)	Tuvalu	Préparation du plan de gestion de d'élimination des HCFC	85 000
(l)	Vanuatu	Préparation du plan de gestion de d'élimination des HCFC	30 000

Description du projet

25. Le PNUE a soumis des demandes individuelles pour la préparation de plans de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (PGEH) pour 11 États insulaires du Pacifique (PIC). La consommation de HCFC de ces pays est indiquée dans le tableau ci-dessous.

Pays	Consommation 2007 de HCFC-22	
	tonnes PAO	Tonnes métriques
Îles Cook	0	0,31
Kiribati	0,1	1,33
Îles Marshall	0,2	3,07
Micronésie	0	0,78
Nauru	0	0
Niue	0	0,35
Palau	0	0,31
Samoa	0,2	3,16
Îles Salomon	1	16,94
Tonga	0	0,82
Tuvalu	0	0,63
Vanuatu	0	0
Total	1,5	27,7

26. La demande du PNUE comporte des informations qui justifient l'approche individuelle appliquée à ces pays et mentionne que le projet fera l'objet d'une mise en œuvre régionale. Le PNUE indique que cette approche suivra celle de la stratégie régionale des États insulaires du Pacifique appliquée pour l'élimination des CFC. La proposition concernant ces pays est jointe à l'Annexe 1 de l'amendement au programme de travail du PNUE soumis à la présente réunion.

Observations du Secrétariat

27. Lors de l'examen de ces demandes, le Secrétariat a demandé au PNUE des éclaircissements supplémentaires sur la raison de la soumission pour considération individuelle de cet ensemble de pays et pourquoi l'approche régionale n'était pas prise en considération pour les aider. Le PNUE a fait savoir au Secrétariat qu'il n'avait pas considéré l'approche régionale et que la préparation des PGEH s'appuiera pour une part importante sur les expériences précédentes, impliquant l'utilisation de la même approche. Le PNUE a toutefois noté que le financement de la préparation des PGEH devra s'appuyer sur des demandes individuelles par pays, à la manière des autres pays. Le PNUE a également indiqué qu'il existe certains pays (Papouasie-Nouvelle-Guinée et Fidji) qui font partie des États insulaires du Pacifique (PIC) et dont les demandes de PGEH sont mises en œuvre par d'autres agences, ce qui rend difficile la poursuite d'une approche régionale complète. Sur cette question, le Secrétariat note que la consommation totale de HCFC des pays appartenant au PIC énumérés ci-dessus dépasse les 1,5 tonnes PAO avec une demande correspondante de préparation de projet d'un montant total de 965 000 \$US.

28. Tandis que le PNUE note, dans sa demande, que les pays ont préparé des plans d'action individuels nationaux de conformité pour les CFC, le Secrétariat note que le financement de la préparation de ces plans faisait partie du projet régional approuvé à la 36^e réunion. Le Secrétariat note aussi que les Pays PIC n'ont bénéficié de préparation de projet individuel que pour la mise en œuvre d'activités spécifiques du PGF (formation) et pour leurs projets de renforcement des institutions, à l'exception des trois pays qui ont reçu avant la 36^e réunion des fonds pour la préparation du programme de pays, en avance sur la stratégie régionale. Toutes les préparations de plans faisaient partie de la stratégie régionale des PIC.

29. De plus, le Secrétariat a noté que l'approche régionale semble une approche au meilleur coût et plus efficace pour la préparation des PGEH. Tenant compte du caractère géographique unique de ces petits pays insulaires et le problème résultant de leur isolement, l'utilisation d'experts communs pour aider à la réalisation des études et à la préparation finale des PGEH semble la méthode idéale pour assurer le partage des informations entre des pays ayant des économies très similaires ainsi que la découverte de solutions communes. Dans le cadre de cette approche régionale, les pays réaliseront quand même les études de manière indépendante, à l'instar de ce qui a été réalisé pour l'élimination des CFC. Le PNUE peut donc envisager à l'avenir la demande de financement individuel par pays pour la mise en œuvre de du PGEH dans son intégralité.

Recommandation du Secrétariat

30. Le Comité exécutif pourrait envisager d'examiner les demandes de préparation de projet de PGEH pour les pays appartenant aux États insulaires du Pacifique (PIC) à la lumière des observations du Secrétariat du Fonds.

B2. Préparation de projet

Guatemala : Préparation de projet pur l'élimination du bromure de méthyle : 15 000 \$US

Description du projet

31. Le PNUE demande des fonds pour la préparation du volet orientation de l'élimination du bromure de méthyle au Guatemala. Le PNUE travaillera en très étroite collaboration avec l'ONUDI, agence responsable de la mise en œuvre de ce projet en vue de l'élimination du bromure de méthyle dans le pays. Les frais d'engagement d'un consultant national qui sera chargé de prêter assistance au niveau de la conception de la politique d'ensemble et de la sensibilisation afin d'aider le pays à satisfaire aux exigences d'élimination du bromure de méthyle en 2015, seront couverts dans le cadre de la présente demande de préparation de projet.

Observations du Secrétariat

32. La consommation de bromure de méthyle du Guatemala en 2007, communiquée en application de l'article 7, est de 290,8 tonnes PAO, avec une valeur de référence qui était de 400,7 tonnes de SAO. À la 38^e réunion, l'ONUDI a reçu des fonds pour la mise en œuvre de plans d'élimination de bromure de méthyle à hauteur de 3,2 millions \$US, destinés à l'élimination de 500 tonnes PAO de bromure de méthyle. Une seconde phase du projet - afin de parvenir à l'élimination complète du bromure de méthyle – peut être soumise une fois le projet approuvé terminé.

33. Le Secrétariat a informé le PNUE du fait qu'il est au courant de sa coopération avec l'ONUDI pour les activités de mise en œuvre au Guatemala. Le PNUE a également été informé, qu'en cas d'assistance politique supplémentaire requise, ceci pouvait se faire au moyen des fonds déjà approuvés pour l'ONUDI avec mise en œuvre par le PNUE. Le Secrétariat a aussi informé ce dernier que, comme le financement reçu par le Guatemala était destiné à l'élimination de 500 tonnes PAO de bromure de méthyle, aucune préparation de projet supplémentaire ne peut être demandée pour ce secteur, le financement couvrant déjà l'élimination de l'intégralité de la consommation de référence. Le PNUE était donc encouragé à retirer cette proposition de préparation de projet et de présenter à la place un projet complet d'assistance politique, mais le Secrétariat a été informé que le pays demande les fonds de préparation afin de permettre au PNUE de travailler dans le pays sur des projets ayant trait au bromure de méthyle.

Recommandation du Secrétariat

34. Le Comité exécutif pourrait examiner cette demande à la lumière des observations faites ci-dessus.

B3. Projets régionaux d'assistance technique

Région : lancement d'une coopération régionale pour la mise en application des contrôles du commerce des SAO dans les pays du Réseau ECA : 51 250 \$US

Description du projet

35. Ce projet étant soumis par la République tchèque au titre de l'assistance bilatérale, est donc examiné dans le document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/17 sur la coopération bilatérale. Une partie des fonds destinés au projet pour le volet PNUE sont inclus dans le présent programme de travail.

Recommandation du Secrétariat

36. Le Secrétariat du Fonds recommande l'approbation de ce projet pour une seule année au niveau de financement de 51 250 \$US, plus coûts d'appui, indiqué au tableau 1 du présent document à condition que :

- (a) Ceci est sans préjudice des approbations futures de financement pour l'année restante proposée pour ce projet
- (b) Lors de la demande de financement pour la deuxième année, le gouvernement de la République tchèque et le PNUE prépareront un rapport commun sur les résultats de la première année de fonctionnement du réseau.



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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF
THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL
Fifty-seventh Meeting
Montreal, 30 March-3 April 2009

2009 WORK PROGRAMME OF UNEP

COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATION OF THE FUND SECRETARIAT

1. UNEP is requesting approval from the Executive Committee of US \$4,768,034 for its 2009 work programme, plus agency support costs of US \$421,216.
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:			
Algeria	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase V)	257,400	257,400
Burundi	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase V)	60,000	60,000
Cape Verde	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase III)	60,000	60,000
Central African Republic	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase V)	60,000	60,000
Comoros	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase VI)	60,000	60,000
Congo	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase VI)	60,000	60,000
Djibouti	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase III)	60,000	60,000
Honduras	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase IV)	60,000	60,000
Liberia	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase III)	85,213	85,213
Mauritania	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase V)	60,000	60,000
Mozambique	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase IV)	80,800	80,800
Rwanda	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase III)	60,000	60,000
Tanzania	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase IV)	60,000	60,000
Vietnam	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase VII)	118,976	118,976
Zambia	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase IV)	65,520	65,520
	Subtotal for A1:	1,207,909	1,207,909
A2. Institutional strengthening project (new):			
Equatorial Guinea	Institutional strengthening project (Phase I)	80,000	80,000
Iraq	Institutional strengthening project (Phase I)	240,000	240,000
	Subtotal for A2:	320,000	320,000
A3. Project preparation for HCFC phase-out management plans (new):			
Benin	HCFC Phase-out management plan preparation	85,000	85,000
Cote d'Ivoire	HCFC Phase-out management plan preparation	85,000	85,000
Dominica	HCFC Phase-out management plan preparation	85,000	85,000
Guatemala	HCFC Phase-out management plan preparation	75,000	75,000
Guinea Bissau	HCFC Phase-out management plan preparation	85,000	85,000
Haiti	HCFC Phase-out management plan preparation	85,000	85,000
Myanmar	HCFC Phase-out management plan preparation	42,500	42,500
Tanzania	HCFC Phase-out management plan preparation	85,000	85,000
	Subtotal for A3:	627,500	627,500
A4. Additional Project preparation for HCFC phase-out management plans:			
DPR Korea	HCFC Phase-out management plan preparation	35,000	35,000
	Subtotal for A4:	35,000	35,000

A.5 TPMP verification			
Burkina Faso	Verification of the TPMP	20,000	20,000
Cote d'Ivoire	Verification of the TPMP	20,000	20,000
Kuwait	Verification of the TPMP	20,000	20,000
Sao Tome and Principe	Verification of the TPMP	20,000	20,000
Zambia	Verification of the TPMP	20,000	20,000
:	Subtotal for A5:	100,000	100,000
A.6. Terminal phase-out management plans:			
Belize	Terminal phase-out management plan (2 nd tranche)	48,000	[1]
Cambodia	Terminal phase-out management plan (2 nd tranche)	50,000	[2]
Chad	Terminal phase-out management plan (2 nd tranche)	77,000	[3]
El Salvador	Terminal phase-out management plan (2 nd tranche)	30,000	[4]
Gabon	Terminal phase-out management plan (2 nd tranche)	50,000	[5]
Gambia	Terminal phase-out management plan (2 nd tranche)	72,000	[6]
Liberia	Terminal phase-out management plan (2 nd tranche)	81,500	[7]
Malawi	Terminal phase-out management plan (2 nd tranche)	77,000	[8]
Mali	Terminal phase-out management plan (2 nd tranche)	78,000	[9]
Mauritania	Terminal phase-out management plan (2 nd tranche)	59,000	[10]
Nepal	Terminal phase-out management plan (2 nd tranche)	35,000	[11]
Rwanda	Terminal phase-out management plan (2 nd tranche)	67,000	[12]
Samoa	Terminal phase-out management plan (2 nd tranche)	20,000	[13]
Sao Tome and Principe	Terminal phase-out management plan (2 nd tranche)	21,000	[14]
Senegal	Terminal phase-out management plan (2 nd tranche)	100,500	[15]
Togo	Terminal phase-out management plan (2 nd tranche)	70,000	[16]
Zambia	Terminal phase-out management plan (2 nd tranche)	42,000	[17]
:	Subtotal for A6:	978,000	
A.7. New Terminal phase-out management plan			
Equatorial Guinea	Terminal phase-out management plan (1 st tranche)	105,000	[18]
Sierra Leone	Terminal phase-out management plan (1 st tranche)	95,000	[19]
:	Subtotal for A7:	200,000	
A.8. National phase-out plans:			
Congo, DR	National Phase-out Plan (2 nd and final tranche)	71,875	[20]
Korea, DPR	National Phase-out Plan (5 th and final tranche)	10,000	[21]
:	Subtotal for A8:	81,875	
		Total for A	3,550,284
SECTION B: ACTIVITIES RECOMMENDED FOR INDIVIDUAL CONSIDERATION			
B1. Project preparation for HCFC phase-out management plans (PIC countries):			
Cook Islands	HCFC Phase-out management plan preparation	85,000	*
Kiribati	HCFC Phase-out management plan preparation	85,000	*
Marshall Islands	HCFC Phase-out management plan preparation	85,000	*
Micronesia	HCFC Phase-out management plan preparation	85,000	*
Nauru	HCFC Phase-out management plan preparation	85,000	*
Niue	HCFC Phase-out management plan preparation	85,000	*
Palau	HCFC Phase-out management plan preparation	85,000	*
Samoa	HCFC Phase-out management plan preparation	85,000	*
Solomon Islands	HCFC Phase-out management plan preparation	85,000	*
Tonga	HCFC Phase-out management plan preparation	85,000	*
Tuvalu	HCFC Phase-out management plan preparation	85,000	*
Vanuatu	HCFC Phase-out management plan preparation	30,000	*
:	Subtotal for B1:	965,000	
B2. Project preparation requests			
Guatemala	Project preparation for methyl bromide	15,000	*
:	Subtotal for B2:	15,000	

B3. Regional technical assistance projects:			
Regional	Initiating regional cooperation to enforce ODS trade controls in ECA Network countries (1 st tranche)	51,250	*
Subtotal for B3:		51,250	
B4. National phase-out plans			
Bangladesh	National Phase-out Plan (2 nd and final tranche)	186,500	[22]
Subtotal for B4:		186,500	
Total for B		1,217,750	
Total for A and B:		4,768,034	2,290,409
Agency support costs (nil for institutional strengthening and 13 per cent for other activities):		421,216	99,125
Total:		5,189,250	2,389,534
*Project for individual consideration or pending		[12] Considered under Document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/48	
[1] Considered under Document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/24		[13] Considered under Document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/49	
[2] Considered under Document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/27		[14] Considered under Document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/50	
[3] Considered under Document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/28		[15] Considered under Document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/51	
[4] Considered under Document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/33		[16] Considered under Document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/54	
[5] Considered under Document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/35		[17] Considered under Document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/56	
[6] Considered under Document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/36		[18] Considered under Document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/34	
[7] Considered under Document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/41		[19] Considered under Document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/52	
[8] Considered under Document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/42		[20] Considered under Document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/31	
[9] Considered under Document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/43		[21] Considered under Document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/40	
[10] Considered under Document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/44		[22] Considered under Document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/23	
[11] Considered under Document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/45			

SECTION A: ACTIVITIES RECOMMENDED FOR BLANKET APPROVAL

A1. Renewal of institutional strengthening projects

- (a) Algeria (Phase V): US \$257,400
- (b) Burundi (Phase V): US \$60,000
- (c) Cap Verde (Phase III): US \$60,000
- (d) Central African Republic (Phase V): US \$60,000
- (e) Comoros (Phase VI): US \$60,000
- (f) Congo (Phase VI): US \$60,000
- (g) Djibouti (Phase III): US \$60,000
- (h) Honduras (Phase IV): US \$60,000
- (i) Liberia (Phase III): US \$85,213
- (j) Mauritania (Phase V): US \$60,000
- (k) Mozambique (Phase IV): US \$80,800
- (l) Rwanda (Phase III): US \$60,000
- (m) Tanzania (Phase IV): US \$60,000
- (n) Vietnam (Phase VII): US \$118,976
- (o) Zambia (Phase IV): US \$65,520

Project description

3. UNEP submitted the requests for the renewal of the institutional strengthening projects for the 15 countries listed above. The descriptions of the requests for these countries are presented in Annex I to this document.

Secretariat's recommendations

4. The Fund Secretariat recommends blanket approval of the institutional strengthening renewal requests for the above countries at the level of funding 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. Institutional strengthening project (new):

Equatorial Guinea: institutional strengthening (phase I) : US \$80,000

Project description

5. UNEP, on behalf of the Government of Equatorial Guinea submitted a request for the first phase of the institutional strengthening project. The country programme/terminal phase out management plan (CP/TPMP) for Equatorial Guinea has been submitted to this meeting.

Secretariat's comments

6. In its CP/TPMP, Equatorial Guinea has established its CFC baseline at 31.5 ODP tonnes. The request for an IS project will support the implementation of the activities proposed in the TPMP to meet Montreal Protocol compliance targets.

7. Equatorial Guinea was provided with start up funds for institutional strengthening at the 49th Meeting at a level of US \$40,000 to assist the country in setting up its national ozone unit and to initiate data gathering for the CP/TPMP preparation. The cost of the IS project as submitted is consistent with other countries with similar baselines. This first phase of the IS will be for two years only.

Secretariat's recommendation

8. The Fund Secretariat recommends blanket approval of the institutional strengthening request for Equatorial Guinea at the level of funding indicated in Table 1 of this document.

Iraq: Institutional strengthening project (phase I): US \$240,000

Project description

9. UNEP, on behalf of Iraq, submitted a request for the first phase of the institutional strengthening project for the country. This is being submitted in advance of Iraq's country programme (CP) and national phase-out plan (NPP) which will be considered at a future meeting. UNIDO has also submitted two stand alone investment projects in the foam and refrigeration sector to this meeting (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/38).

10. Iraq has just recently reported its Article 7 data to the Ozone Secretariat, and in this report has established its 2007 CFC consumption at 1686.14 ODP tonnes, halon at 29 ODP tonnes, CTC 6.03 ODP tonnes, and methyl chloroform at 0.02 ODP tonnes, and its HCFC consumption at 109.42 ODP tonnes. The request for an IS project will support the implementation of the activities proposed in the CP/NPP of Iraq to be submitted to a future meeting.

11. UNEP mentioned that it is submitting Iraq's request in advance consistent with the decision XX/15 at the Twentieth Meeting of the Parties where the Parties requested, *inter alia*, that the Executive Committee when considering project proposals for Iraq to phase out ozone-depleting substances to take into account the special situation of this new Party, which may face difficulties in the

phase out of ozone-depleting substances in annexes A and B, and to be flexible in considering the project proposals, without prejudice to the possible review of the non-compliance situation of Iraq by the Parties.

Secretariat's comments

12. In discussions with UNEP, the Secretariat was informed that while Iraq's baseline has not been officially established for all ODS, information on the 2007 consumption of CFCs shows the possible baseline to be around 1,600 ODP tonnes. The request for an IS project will support the implementation of the CP/NPP and will ensure that the country will have financial assistance to complement Government funds to enable capacity building of the national ozone unit to meet Montreal Protocol compliance targets.

13. Iraq was provided with start up funds for institutional strengthening at the 54th Meeting at a level of US \$60,000 to assist the country in setting up its national ozone unit and initiate data gathering for the CP/NPP preparation. The cost of the IS is consistent with other countries with similar baselines. This first phase of the IS will be for two years only.

Secretariat's recommendation

14. The Fund Secretariat recommends blanket approval of the institutional strengthening request for Iraq at the level of funding indicated in Table 1 of this document.

A3. Project preparation for HCFC phase-out management plans (new)

	Country	Project	Amount requested (US \$)
(a)	Benin	HCFC Phase-out management plan preparation	85,000
(b)	Cote d'Ivoire	HCFC Phase-out management plan preparation	85,000
(c)	Dominica	HCFC Phase-out management plan preparation	85,000
(d)	Guatemala	HCFC Phase-out management plan preparation	75,000
(e)	Guinea Bissau	HCFC Phase-out management plan preparation	85,000
(f)	Haiti	HCFC Phase-out management plan preparation	85,000
(g)	Myanmar	HCFC Phase-out management plan preparation	42,500
(h)	Tanzania	HCFC Phase-out management plan preparation	85,000

Project description

15. UNEP submitted eight new requests for the preparation of HCFC phase-out management plans (HPMP). The 2007 HCFC consumption of these countries are listed in the table below.

Country	2007 HCFC consumption (ODP tonnes)		Total consumption in Article 7
	HCFC141-b	HCFC-22	
Benin	0	0.29	0.3
Cote d'Ivoire	0	6.3	6.3
Dominica	0	0.03	0
Guinea Bissau	0	0.17	0.2
Guatemala	1.2	4.6	6.1
Haiti	0	0.4	0.4
Myanmar	0	2.4	2.4
Tanzania	0	2.0	2.0

Secretariat's comments

16. The Secretariat notes that the above requests are in line with decisions 55/13 and 56/16. In the case of Guatemala, it has a consumption of both HCFC-141b and HCFC-22; therefore, it will be eligible for a funding level of no more than US \$150,000 for the HPMP preparation. UNEP is requesting US \$75,000 as the cooperating agency, with the remaining funds of US \$75,000 being requested under UNIDO's work programme (document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/20).

17. In addition, Myanmar has only a consumption of HCFC-22; therefore, it will be eligible for a funding level of no more than US \$85,000. UNEP is requesting only US \$42,500 and the balance of US \$42,500 is requested under UNIDO's work programme.

Secretariat's recommendation

18. The Fund Secretariat recommends blanket approval of the requests for funding for the preparation of HCFC phase-out management plans for the above countries at the level of funding shown in Table 1 of this document.

A4. Additional project preparation for HPMP preparation:

Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPR Korea): Additional HPMP preparation: US \$35,000

Project description

19. UNEP submitted a request for additional HCFC project preparation funds amounting to US \$35,000 for the DPR Korea. At the 55th Meeting, UNIDO received funds for DPR Korea for HPMP preparation of US \$50,000 because it had reported zero consumption at the time of its submission. The request is being submitted since DPR Korea reported Article 7 data for 2007 that show HCFC-22 consumption of 85.3 ODP tonnes.

Secretariat's comments

20. The Secretariat notes that this submission is in line with decision 55/13 where countries that had zero consumption may submit requests for additional funding for HPMP preparation if new data shows that there is HCFC consumption in the country. The Article 7 data for 2007 reported by the DPR Korea supports this request, and the funding requested is in line with decision 56/16(c).

Secretariat's recommendation

21. The Secretariat recommends blanket approval of the request for additional funding for the preparation of HCFC phase-out management plan for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the level of funding indicated in Table 1 of this document.

A5: TPMP Verification

Burkina Faso: Verification of the TPMP: US \$20,000

Cote d'Ivoire: Verification of the TPMP: US \$20,000

Kuwait: Verification of the TPMP: US \$20,000

Sao Tome and Principe: Verification of the TPMP: US \$20,000

Zambia: Verification of the TPMP: US \$20,000

Project description

22. The Executive Committee in decision 45/54 called, *inter alia*, for verifying a randomly selected sample of 10 per cent of the ongoing TPMPs in LVC countries annually. The Secretariat selected a random number of approved TPMPs for this exercise and the five countries listed above were part of this list. UNEP, as the lead implementing agency responsible for the TPMP in these countries, was invited to submit requests for funding to carry out the verification, for consideration at this meeting. UNEP is requesting US \$20,000 per country for this verification exercise.

Secretariat's comments

23. The proposed amount being requested is in line with the current costs and consistent with the funds approved by the Executive Committee for similar verifications in previous meetings.

Secretariat's recommendation

24. The Secretariat recommends blanket approval of the requests for preparation of verification reports at the level of funding in Table 1 of this document.

SECTION B: ACTIVITIES RECOMMENDED FOR INDIVIDUAL CONSIDERATION**B1. Project preparation for HCFC phase-out management plans for PIC countries**

	Country	Project	Amount requested (US \$)
(a)	Cook Islands	HCFC Phase-out management plan preparation	85,000
(b)	Kiribati	HCFC Phase-out management plan preparation	85,000
(c)	Marshall Islands	HCFC Phase-out management plan preparation	85,000
(d)	Micronesia	HCFC Phase-out management plan preparation	85,000
(e)	Nauru	HCFC Phase-out management plan preparation	85,000
(f)	Niue	HCFC Phase-out management plan preparation	85,000
(g)	Palau	HCFC Phase-out management plan preparation	85,000
(h)	Samoa	HCFC Phase-out management plan preparation	85,000
(i)	Solomon Islands	HCFC Phase-out management plan preparation	85,000
(j)	Tonga	HCFC Phase-out management plan preparation	85,000
(k)	Tuvalu	HCFC Phase-out management plan preparation	85,000
(l)	Vanuatu	HCFC Phase-out management plan preparation	30,000

Project description

25. UNEP submitted individual requests for the preparation of HCFC phase-out management plans (HPMPs) for eleven Pacific island countries (PICs). The HCFC consumption of these countries are listed in the table below:

Country	2007 HCFC-22 consumption	
	ODP tonnes	Metric tons
Cook Islands	0	0.31
Kiribati	0.1	1.33
Marshall Islands	0.2	3.07
Micronesia	0	0.78
Nauru	0	0
Niue	0	0.35
Palau	0	0.31

Country	2007 HCFC-22 consumption	
	ODP tonnes	Metric tons
Samoa	0.2	3.16
Solomon Islands	1	16.94
Tonga	0	0.82
Tuvalu	0	0.63
Vanuatu	0	0
TOTAL	1.5	27.7

26. UNEP's submission includes information that provides justification for the individual country approach for these countries, and mentions that this will be implemented through regional implementation. UNEP indicates that this approach will follow that of the regional PIC strategy for CFC phase-out. The proposal for these countries is attached as Annex 1 to UNEP's work programme amendment submitted to this meeting.

Secretariat's comments

27. In reviewing these requests, the Secretariat sought more clarification from UNEP on why this set of countries is being submitted individually and why the regional approach for assisting these countries was not considered. UNEP informed the Secretariat that they did consider the regional approach, and that the preparation of the HPMPs will significantly draw upon the earlier experiences and the same will be used for these countries. However, UNEP also noted that the funding for preparation of HPMPs should be based on individual country requests in the same way as other countries. UNEP also informed that there are some PIC countries whose HPMP requests are being implemented by other agencies (i.e. Papua New Guinea and Fiji) and this poses difficulties in continuing a comprehensive regional approach. On this issue, the Secretariat notes that the total HCFC consumption of the PIC countries listed above is 1.5 ODP tonnes, with an equivalent project preparation request totalling US \$965,000.

28. While UNEP notes in their submission that the countries did prepare individual national CFC compliance action plans, the Secretariat notes that funding for preparation for these plans was part of the regional project which was approved at the 36th Meeting. The Secretariat further notes that PIC countries did not receive individual project preparation other than for implementation of specific activities of the RMP (i.e. training) and for their institutional strengthening projects, except for three countries that received funds for country programme preparation in advance of the regional strategy before the 36th Meeting. All preparation for plans was part of the PIC regional strategy.

29. The Secretariat further noted that for the preparation of the HPMPs, the regional approach appears to be a cost-effective and more efficient approach. Taking into consideration the unique geographical nature of the small island countries and the problem of communication resulting from their isolation, the use of common experts to assist in the survey and final HPMP preparation is the ideal methodology to ensure that information is shared among the countries with very similar economies, and common solutions can be found. Within this regional approach, countries will still individually undertake the surveys in a similar manner as used for CFC phase-out. UNEP can thus consider requesting for individual country funding for the full HPMP implementation in the future.

Secretariat's recommendation

30. The Executive Committee may wish to consider the requests for the project preparation of HPMPs for PIC countries in light of the above comments by the Secretariat.

B2. Project preparation:

Guatemala: Project preparation for methyl bromide phase-out: US \$15,000

Project description

31. UNEP is requesting funds for the preparation of the policy component of a methyl bromide phase-out in Guatemala. UNEP will be working very closely with UNIDO which is responsible for implementing this project for the phase-out of methyl bromide in the country. The cost of hiring a national consultant who will design the overall policy and awareness assistance required by the country to meet the MB phase-out in 2015 will be covered under this project preparation request.

Secretariat's comments

32. The methyl bromide consumption of Guatemala for 2007 as reported under Article 7 is 290.8 ODP tonnes, from a baseline consumption of 400.7 ODS tonnes. At the 38th Meeting, UNIDO received funds for the implementation of a MB phase-out plans in the amount of US \$3.2 million, to phase-out 500 ODP tonnes of MB. A second phase of the project to achieve the complete phase-out of MB may be submitted once the approved project has been completed.

33. The Secretariat informed UNEP that they are aware of the cooperation between UNIDO in implementing activities in Guatemala. UNEP was also informed that if there was any need for additional policy assistance, this could be done through the funds already approved for UNIDO, which UNEP may implement. The Secretariat also informed UNEP that as the funding received by Guatemala was to phase out 500 ODP tonnes of MB, no additional project preparation may be requested for this sector as the funding already covers the phase-out of the full baseline consumption of the country. UNEP was also encouraged to withdraw this proposal for project preparation, and submit a full project for policy assistance instead, but the Secretariat was informed that the country requests the preparation funds to allow UNEP to work in the country on MB projects.

Secretariat's recommendation

34. The Executive Committee may wish to consider this request in the light of the comments above.

B3. Regional technical assistance projects:

Regional: Initiating regional cooperation to enforce ODS trade controls in ECA Network countries: US \$51,250

Project description

35. This project is being submitted by the Czech Republic as bilateral assistance, and is therefore considered under document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/17 on bilateral cooperation. Part of the funds for the project is included under this work programme for the UNEP component.

Secretariat's recommendation:

36. The Fund Secretariat recommends approval of this project for one year only at the level of funding of US \$51,250 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, the Government of the Czech Republic and UNEP shall prepare a joint report on the outputs of the network's first year of operation.

Annex I

INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECT PROPOSALS

Algeria: Renewal of institutional strengthening

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

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

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

Progress report

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

Plan of action

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

Burundi: Renewal of institutional strengthening

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

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

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

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

Progress report

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

Plan of action

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

Cape Verde: Renewal of institutional strengthening

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

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

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

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

Progress report

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

Plan of action

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

Central African Republic: Renewal of institutional strengthening

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

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

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

Progress report

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

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

Plan of action

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

Comoros: Renewal of institutional strengthening

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

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

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

Progress report

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

Plan of action

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

Congo: Renewal of institutional strengthening

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

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

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

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

Progress report

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

Plan of action

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

Djibouti: Renewal of institutional strengthening

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

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

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

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

Progress report

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

Plan of action

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

Equatorial Guinea: Renewal of institutional strengthening

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

Summary of activities and funds approved by the Executive Committee:

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

Honduras: Renewal of institutional strengthening

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

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

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

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

Progress report

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

Plan of action

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

Iraq: Renewal of institutional strengthening

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

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

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

Liberia: Renewal of institutional strengthening

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

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

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

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

Progress report

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

Plan of action

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

Mauritania: Renewal of institutional strengthening

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

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

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

Progress report

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

Plan of action

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

Mozambique: Renewal of institutional strengthening

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

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

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

Progress report

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

Plan of action

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

Rwanda: Renewal of institutional strengthening

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

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

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

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

Progress report

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

Plan of action

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

Tanzania: Renewal of institutional strengthening

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

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

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

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

Progress report

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

Plan of action

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

Vietnam: Renewal of institutional strengthening

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

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

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

Progress report

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

Plan of action

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

Zambia: Renewal of institutional strengthening

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

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

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

Progress report

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

Plan of action

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

Annexe II

POINTS DE VUE EXPRIMÉS PAR LE COMITÉ EXÉCUTIF SUR LES PROROGATIONS DES PROJETS DE RENFORCEMENTS DES INSTITUTIONS SOUMISES À LA 57^e RÉUNION

Algérie

1. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport accompagnant la demande de prorogation du projet de renforcement des institutions pour l'Algérie et note avec satisfaction que ce pays a communiqué au Secrétariat de l'ozone des données indiquant que sa consommation de SAO pour 2007 est inférieure aux limites fixées par le Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité exécutif espère ainsi qu'au cours des deux prochaines années l'Algérie poursuivra avec grand succès la mise en œuvre des activités de son programme de pays et de son plan national d'élimination et réduira sa consommation de SAO.

Burundi

2. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport accompagnant la demande de prorogation du projet de renforcement des institutions pour le Burundi et note avec satisfaction que ce pays a communiqué au Secrétariat de l'ozone des données indiquant que sa consommation de CFC pour 2007 est inférieure à l'objectif de réduction de 85 % requis. Le Comité exécutif espère ainsi qu'au cours des deux prochaines années le Burundi poursuivra avec grand succès ses efforts de mise en œuvre des activités de son programme de pays et des activités connexes.

Cap Vert

3. Le Comité exécutif a examiné les informations accompagnant la demande de prolongation du projet de renforcement des institutions pour le Cap Vert et note avec satisfaction que ce pays continue à communiquer au Secrétariat de l'ozone une consommation de CFC de niveau zéro. Le Comité exécutif note également que le Cap Vert a entrepris des activités importantes pour maintenir ce niveau zéro de consommation grâce à la mise en application rigoureuse du système d'autorisation des SAO. Le Comité exécutif espère vivement qu'au cours des deux prochaines années le Cap Vert continuera à mettre en œuvre avec grand succès ses activités liées aux SAO.

République centrafricaine

4. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport accompagnant la demande de prorogation du projet de renforcement des institutions pour la République centrafricaine et note avec satisfaction que ce pays a communiqué au Secrétariat de l'ozone des données indiquant que sa consommation de CFC pour 2007 est inférieure à l'objectif de réduction de 85 % requis. Le Comité exécutif espère ainsi que la République centrafricaine poursuivra avec grand succès au cours des deux prochaines années ses efforts de mise en œuvre des activités de son programme de pays et des activités connexes afin de parvenir à l'élimination complète de sa consommation de SAO, conformément au calendrier d'élimination du Protocole de Montréal.

Comores

5. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport accompagnant la demande de prorogation du projet de renforcement des institutions pour les Comores et note avec satisfaction que ce pays a communiqué au Secrétariat de l'ozone des données indiquant que sa consommation de CFC pour 2007 est inférieure à l'objectif de réduction de 85 % requis. Le Comité exécutif espère ainsi que les Comores poursuivront

avec grand succès au cours des deux prochaines années leurs efforts de mise en œuvre des activités de leur programme de pays et des activités connexes afin de parvenir à l'élimination complète de leur consommation de SAO en avance sur le calendrier d'élimination du Protocole de Montréal.

Congo

6. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport accompagnant la demande de prorogation du projet de renforcement des institutions pour le Congo et note avec satisfaction que ce pays a communiqué au Secrétariat de l'ozone des données indiquant que sa consommation de CFC pour 2007 est inférieure à l'objectif de réduction de 85 % requis. Le Comité exécutif espère ainsi que le Congo poursuivra avec grand succès au cours des deux prochaines années ses efforts de mise en œuvre des activités de son programme de pays et des activités connexes afin de parvenir à l'élimination complète de sa consommation de SAO en avance sur le calendrier d'élimination du Protocole de Montréal.

Djibouti

7. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport accompagnant la demande de prorogation du projet de renforcement des institutions pour Djibouti et note avec satisfaction que ce pays a communiqué au Secrétariat de l'ozone des données indiquant la conformité à l'objectif requis de réduction de 85 % de la consommation de SAO. Le Comité exécutif espère ainsi que Djibouti poursuivra avec grand succès au cours des deux prochaines années la mise en œuvre du système d'autorisation, du PGEF ainsi que de la préparation du PGEH et réduira sa consommation actuelle de CFC.

Honduras

8. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport accompagnant la demande de prorogation du projet de renforcement des institutions pour le Honduras et note avec satisfaction que ce pays est en conformité avec toutes les phases de réduction fixées pour toutes les substances réglementées, en particulier pour le bromure de méthyle, ce qui est en accord avec son plan d'action accepté à la dix-septième Réunion des Parties. Le Comité exécutif est heureux d'apprendre que le Honduras a mis en place un Comité national directeur pour l'élimination des SAO au niveau national, le contrôle du commerce des SAO et l'adoption de produits de remplacement du bromure de méthyle. Le Comité exécutif espère que, grâce aux activités planifiées pour la prochaine phase, le Honduras poursuivra avec grand succès l'élimination des SAO.

Libéria

9. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport accompagnant la demande de prorogation du projet de renforcement des institutions pour le Libéria et note avec satisfaction que ce pays a communiqué au Secrétariat de l'ozone des données indiquant que sa consommation de CFC pour 2007 respecte tout à fait l'objectif de réduction de 85 % requis en vertu du Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité exécutif espère ainsi que le Libéria poursuivra avec grand succès au cours des deux prochaines années ses efforts de mise en œuvre des activités d'élimination des SAO afin de parvenir à l'élimination complète de sa consommation de SAO en avance sur le calendrier d'élimination du Protocole de Montréal.

Mauritanie

10. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport accompagnant la demande de prorogation du projet de renforcement des institutions pour la Mauritanie et note avec satisfaction que ce pays a communiqué au Secrétariat de l'ozone des données indiquant une réduction de sa consommation de CFC en 2007. Le Comité exécutif espère ainsi que la Mauritanie poursuivra avec grand succès au cours des deux prochaines années la mise en œuvre de son programme de pays et des activités connexes afin de parvenir

à l'élimination complète de sa consommation de SAO conformément au calendrier d'élimination du Protocole de Montréal.

Mozambique

11. Le Comité exécutif a examiné les informations accompagnant la demande de prorogation du projet de renforcement des institutions pour le Mozambique et note avec satisfaction le fait que ce pays a communiqué au Secrétariat de l'ozone des données indiquant une réduction de sa consommation de CFC allant au-delà de l'objectif de 85 % fixé. Le Comité exécutif note également que le Mozambique a pris des mesures importantes afin d'approuver des réglementations sur les SAO établissant pour l'importation de ces substances un système d'autorisation et de quotas, et organisant la formation des agents des douanes et des techniciens frigoristes. Le Comité exécutif espère vivement qu'au cours des deux prochaines années le Mozambique achèvera la mise en œuvre du PGEF et augmentera ses niveaux actuels de réduction des SAO.

Rwanda

12. Le Comité exécutif a examiné les informations accompagnant la demande de prorogation du projet de renforcement des institutions pour le Rwanda et note avec satisfaction que ce pays a communiqué au Secrétariat de l'ozone des données indiquant une réduction de sa consommation de CFC de 85 % en 2007. Le Comité exécutif note également que le Rwanda a pris des mesures importantes afin d'éliminer sa consommation de SAO durant cette période en introduisant un système d'autorisation des SAO. Le Comité exécutif espère qu'au cours des deux prochaines années, le Rwanda poursuivra avec grand succès la mise en œuvre de son système d'autorisation, du PGEF, des programmes d'assistance technique et des projets ne portant pas sur des investissements et qu'il maintiendra et améliorera les niveaux actuels de réduction de SAO.

Tanzanie

13. Le Comité exécutif a examiné les informations accompagnant la demande de prorogation du projet de renforcement des institutions pour la Tanzanie et note avec satisfaction que ce pays a pris des mesures importantes en vue de l'élimination de sa consommation de SAO pendant la période couverte par le projet de renforcement des institutions. Le Comité exécutif félicite également à la Tanzanie pour la phase avancée de la mise en œuvre du système d'autorisation des SAO, la formation des agents des douanes et des techniciens frigoristes ainsi que la mise en œuvre du centre de récupération et de recyclage. Le Comité exécutif espère que la Tanzanie poursuivra avec grand succès au cours des deux prochaines années la mise en œuvre de ces activités et qu'elle maintiendra et améliorera les niveaux actuels de réduction de SAO.

Viet Nam

14. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport accompagnant la demande de prorogation du projet de renforcement des institutions pour le Viet Nam et note avec satisfaction que ce pays a communiqué au Secrétariat de l'ozone des données indiquant le maintien de l'élimination de sa consommation de CFC depuis 1996. Le Comité exécutif espère ainsi que le Viet Nam poursuivra avec grand succès au cours des deux prochaines années la mise en œuvre de son programme de pays, du plan national d'élimination des CFC, du plan d'élimination du bromure de méthyle, du PGEH et autres activités connexes.

Zambie

15. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport accompagnant la demande de prorogation du projet de renforcement des institutions pour la Zambie et note avec satisfaction que ce pays a communiqué au Secrétariat de l’ozone des données indiquant une réduction de sa consommation de CFC de 85 % en 2007. Le Comité exécutif note également que la Zambie a pris des mesures importantes afin d’éliminer sa consommation de SAO durant la période couverte par le projet de renforcement des institutions en mettant en application un système d’autorisation des SAO et en organisant la formation des agents des douanes et des techniciens frigoristes. Le Comité exécutif espère, qu’au cours des deux prochaines années, la Zambie poursuivra avec grand succès la mise en œuvre de ses activités et qu’elle maintiendra et améliorera les niveaux actuels de réduction de SAO.



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

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

3 March 2009

United Nations Environment Programme

A. INTRODUCTION

1. UNEP's Work Programme 2009 was approved at the 56th Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol.

2. This document, as submitted for consideration to the 57th meeting of the Executive Committee represents an Amendment to that Work Programme.

B. SUMMARY OF THE WORK PROGRAMME AMENDMENT FOR 2009

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

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

4. Details of the Work Programme Amendment and the total funding by project groups and the grand total funding requested are presented in Tables 1 and 2.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 4: Items with no funding request.

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

C. PROJECT CONCEPTS for items to be submitted by UNEP

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

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

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

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

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

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

Description: Training for refrigeration technicians on good practices related to alternatives and starter tool kits: to train remaining refrigeration technicians and engineers in good practices in refrigeration and techniques of retrofitting to non-ODS refrigerants.

Training complement for customs officers and identifiers: It will enable customs officers and other enforcement officers to follow-up the import/export license delivery and identify the ODS and ODS based equipment;

Strengthening of a centre of excellence and incentives programme for retrofit and conversion: The purpose of the project is to provide the country with the opportunity to develop excellence centres facilitating access to alternative technologies, parts and tools; for training of future generations of technicians; and to provide them with the most up to date information on current best practices and alternatives and demonstration equipment on which to practice.

Monitoring and reporting: This project will fund the monitoring activities of the NOU.

Time Frame: TPMP: 24 months (2009-2010)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

These projects have been included in the UNEP 2009-2011 Business Plan.

Objectives: To assist the Governments of these Article 5 countries in building and strengthening their capacity for the implementation of the Montreal Protocol and its Amendments.

Description: Individual documents for these projects – the terminal reports and the action plans - have been submitted to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat separately.

Time Frame: 24 months

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

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

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

6 Title: Policy Assistance Strategy for MB reduction in Guatemala

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Objectives: The main objectives of this preparation project is:

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

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

Activities: The following activities are planned under this project:

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

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

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

Time Frame: April 2009 – March 2010

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

7 Title:	<i>Development of HCFC Phase-out Management Plans (HPMPs) in 21 countries*</i>
<i>Background:</i>	<p>These proposed HCFC Phase-out Management Plans development follow the recent MOP and Executive Committee decisions related to the accelerated phase-out of HCFCs.</p> <p>The development of these plans are to assist 21 Article 5 Parties in preparing their phase-out management plans for an accelerated HCFC phase-out, including the priority of conducting surveys to improve reliability in establishing their baseline data on HCFCs.</p> <p>These projects have been included in UNEP’s and in the respective cooperating/lead agencies’ 2009-2011 Business Plans. For detailed information on Pacific Island Countries’ approach, see Annex 1.</p>
<i>Objectives:</i>	<p>The management plans will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide practical guidance to countries

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximize local ownership of the process and outcome • Reflect inputs of the NOUs and other national HCFC stakeholders • Reflect prior experience with CFC methodology • Identify HCFC consumption in the different sectors to prepare for the technical and financial assistance required • Provide technical and economic information to facilitate environmentally sound and cost effective HCFC phase out to ensure that the best available and environmentally-safe substitutes and related technologies are adopted 	
<i>Activities:</i>	<p>The following activities will be considered within the development of HCFC Management Plans:</p> <p>Kick-off stakeholder workshop</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Venue ➤ Travel and DSA <p>Policy/legislative/regulatory and institutional framework</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ National legal adviser ➤ Public awareness ➤ Design and follow up activities <p>Data collection and surveys (consumption sector)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ National expert ➤ Local travel and DSA ➤ International expert ➤ Mission <p>Strategy and plan for the implementation of HPMPs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ International expert ➤ Mission <p>Project coordination and management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Analysis of information and establishing database ➤ National team leader ➤ Local travel and DSA ➤ Communication, printing, translation, etc <p>HPMP finalization workshop</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Venue ➤ Travel and DSA 	
<i>Time Frame:</i>	12 months (April 2009 – March 2010)	
<i>Cost:</i>	Benin	US\$ 85,000
	Cook Islands	US\$ 85,000
	Cote d'Ivoire	US\$ 85,000
	Dominica	US\$ 85,000
	DPR Korea	US\$ 35,000**
	Haiti	US\$ 85,000
	Guatemala	US\$ 75,000
	Guinea Bissau	US\$ 85,000
	Kiribati	US\$ 85,000
	Marshall Islands	US\$ 85,000
	Micronesia	US\$ 85,000
	Myanmar	US\$ 42,500
	Nauru	US\$ 85,000
	Niue	US\$ 85,000
	Palau	US\$ 85,000
	Samoa	US\$ 85,000

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

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

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

Annex 1:

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT HPMP PREPARATION FOR PACIFIC ISLAND COUNTRIES

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

GEOGRAPHY

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



POPULATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

JUSTIFICATION FOR THIS APPROACH

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

¹ CIA Factbook July 2008 estimate

² Ozone Secretariat.

³ Not including Programme Support Cost.

⁴ Decision 54/39 Para (e).

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

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

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

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

⁵ CIA Factbook July 2008 estimate

⁶ Ozone Secretariat.

⁷ Not including Programme Support Cost.