UNITED
NATIONS

EP

United Nations
Environment
Programme

Distr.
LIMITED

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/24/7
26 February 1998

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF
THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL
Twenty-fourth Meeting
Montreal, 25-27 March 1998

1998 UNDP BUSINESS PLAN

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE MULTILATERAL FUND
OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL
(24th Meeting, 25-27 March 1998, Montreal)

UNDP REVISED 1998 BUSINESS PLAN: NARRATIVE

(17 February 1998)

A. UNDP's 1998 BUSINESS PLAN RELATED TO THE 1997 UNDP PROGRAMME

UNDP's 1998 BUSINESS PLAN IN A HISTORICAL CONTEXT

1. A review of UNDP's 1991-1997 ODS phaseout investment projects as of 31 December 1997, and the sectoral relationship to the UNDP 1998 Business Plan shows the following trends by sector:

SECTOR	1991-1997 INV. PROJECTS		1998 BUSINESS PLAN	
	APPROVALS		PROPOSED BUDGET	
	$ millions	Percent	$ millions	Percent
Aerosols	4.52	2.8	0.61	1.6
Foams	83.12	50.7	16.74	45.1
Halons	0.51	0.3	1.00	2.7
Methyl Bromide	-	-	6.90	18.6
Refrigeration	68.04	41.5	11.21	30.2
Solvents	7.66	4.7	0.69	1.8
TOTAL	163.85	100.0	37.15	100.0

2. During 1991-97, the foams (50.7%) and refrigeration (41.5%) sectors in UNDP's portfolio together accounted for 92% of UNDP's cumulative approval total for investment projects, with much smaller shares for solvents (4.7%), aerosols (2.8%) and halons (0.3%). While UNDP had conducted methyl bromide usage surveys in four regions during 1995-97; since these were counted as technical assistance rather than demonstration projects, they do not appear in the 1991-97 approvals.

3. The Executive Committee at its 23rd Meeting in November 1997 allocated $29 million of the total MLF 1998 Business Plan budget to methyl bromide alternative activities in 1998 and instructed implementing agencies to redesign their 1998 business plans taking this factor into account and also helping countries meet the 1999 CFC freeze, while simultaneously selecting projects with high ODP phaseout and short implementation durations. UNDP's 1998 Business Plan has been amended accordingly to follow these directives. In the 1998 UNDP Business Plan, the share of foams will fall from 50.7% to 45.1%, that of refrigeration will fall from 41.5% to 30.2%, and the shares of both

aerosols and solvents will also fall. There will be a significant increase in the share of halons (from 0.3% to 2.7%) and a very large increase in the share of methyl bromide - from zero in 1991-97 to 18.6% of the total in 1998 as UNDP will formulate 18 MeBr alternative demonstration projects totalling $6.9 million.

4. Overall UNDP investment project cost-effectiveness (in $/kg.) by year of approval is:

Year	Cost-Effectiveness ($/kg.)
1992	$9.5/kg.
1993	$7.8/kg.
1994	$7.5/kg.
1995	$5.5/kg.
1996	$7.1/kg.
1997 (est.)	$6.7/kg.
1998 (est.)	$9.9/kg.

5. Overall investment programme cost-effectiveness decreased during 1992-95, from $9.5/kg. in 1992 to $5.5/kg. in 1995. By end-1995, however, most large cost-effective projects had already been approved, and UNDP was increasingly being requested to start investment project preparation in mid-sized enterprises and in enterprises in low-volume ODS consuming countries (LVCCs) where cost-effectiveness criteria do not apply. As a result, overall UNDP investment programme cost-effectiveness which was $5.5/kg. in 1995 increased to $7.1/kg. in 1996, declining slightly to $6.7/kg. in 1997.

6. In 1998, UNDP's investment project portfolio cost-effectiveness would be $9.9/kg. including methyl bromide alternative demonstration projects and $8.1/kg. excluding such projects.

7. Thus, ODS phaseout investment projects in UNDP's 1998 Business Plan would not be as cost-effective as in previous years. The reasons include the following:
   - the completion of most large projects and many of the bigger mid-sized projects
   - the greater number of mid-to-smaller sized enterprises left whose cost-effectiveness should be close to (or exceed) the existing sectoral/subsectoral cost-effectiveness threshold levels
   - increased coverage of LVCCs, especially in Africa and Latin America/Caribbean, which often have smaller-size enterprises and where cost effectiveness threshold limits do not apply
   - the mandated allocation in 1998 for methyl bromide alternative demonstration projects which may not directly result in ODS phaseout
   - an increasing number of sectoral/subsectoral ODS phaseout projects that, in general, cover a large number of SMEs.

SPECIAL AREA RESOURCE ALLOCATIONS

8. a) **Low-ODS Consuming Countries (LVCCs)** In 1997, UNDP had programmes in 27 low-ODS consuming countries (Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Botswana, Central

African Republic, Congo (Braz.), Cuba, El-Salvador, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Ghana, Jamaica, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Niger, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Tanzania, Trinidad & Tobago, Uganda, Uruguay, Zambia). During 1998, within this group, Congo (Braz.), Gabon and Niger would have investment projects submitted for the first time. In 1998, three more LVCCs, Congo (Kinshasa), Moldova and Mongolia will be added. By end-1998, UNDP should have programmes in a total of 57 countries comprising 30 LVCCs and 27 medium-to-high level ODS consuming countries.

b) It should be noted that six former LVCCs in UNDP's 1997 Business Plan (Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Kenya, Sri Lanka and Vietnam) have been reclassified as non-LVCCs since their reported ODS consumption, including methyl bromide, now exceeds 360 tonnes/annum as per existing Executive Committee classification. Using older data, UNDP would have programmes in 36 rather than 30 LVCCs.

c) **Refrigerant Recovery/Recycling in LVCCs as Part of RMPs** In 1996, UNDP received approval for 10 national refrigerant recovery/recycling programmes. In its 1997 Business Plan, UNDP was to submit for approval 12 additional programmes for the Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Botswana, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Gabon, Lesotho, Mozambique, Niger, Tanzania and Trinidad & Tobago. However, at its 22nd Meeting in May 1997, the Executive Committee under Decision 22/25 (Development of Refrigeration Management Plans - RMPs) made development of national RMPs a precondition for other project activities in LVCCs so as to ensure sustainability. Further, such projects could only be submitted if fully justified by an RMP.

d) Due to delays in agreement on RMP guidelines and the consequent delay in RMP preparation, potential recovery/recycling programmes for Bangladesh, Botswana, Congo (Braz.), Dominican Republic, Gabon and Niger could not be submitted in 1997; five of these projects have been rescheduled to 1998 with the Botswana project canceled due to a negligible level of CFC refrigerant to be recycled. Since other RMPs are being prepared by UNEP and through bilateral assistance, and due to the extended period that now seems necessary for their finalization, no new LVCC national recovery/recycling project is being proposed by UNDP in 1998. In addition, even when LVCC national recovery/recycling projects are approved, the Executive Committee's condition that national measures be in place before project implementation can start has seriously delayed ongoing project implementation as LVCCs struggle to put in place the required legislation.

e) **Methyl Bromide (MeBr)** Following the decision of the 9th Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol in Sept. 1997 and guidance received at the 23rd Executive Committee Meeting in November 1997, UNDP has been coordinating with UNEP, UNIDO, the World Bank and the Fund Secretariat to harmonize activities in this area. UNDP received requests for MeBr alternative demonstration proposals from 20 countries (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran, Lebanon, Malawi, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Peru, Philippines, Syria, Tanzania, Tunisia, Zambia and Zimbabwe). Following the 5-6 Feb. 1998 Secretariat/Agencies coordination meeting in Montreal, UNDP was requested to withdraw proposals for five countries (Indonesia, Iran, Morocco, Syria, Tunisia) due to the prior involvement of UNIDO in those countries in the MeBr subsectors to be covered.

f) UNDP's 1998 Business Plan would thus have 18 MeBr alternative demonstration projects in 15 countries (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Egypt, Lebanon, Malawi, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, Philippines, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe) with budgets of $6.9 million. The 18 demonstration projects would cover soil fumigation in flowers (3), tobacco (2), tomatoes (3), strawberries (2), cucurbits (1), and others (3) as well as five demonstration projects covering storage and structural use. Having conducted the MeBr surveys for South America, English-speaking Africa, South-East Asia, and North Africa and the Middle East, having contracted and worked with key experts from MBTOC over the last two years, and based on UNDP's own large portfolio of funded IPM (Integrated Pest Management) projects all over the world, UNDP is uniquely placed to develop and successfully implement such projects. Maximum use will be made of both national consultants and qualified NGOs to ensure project sustainability. Existing information on ongoing activities and plans in these countries is also being gathered.

SPECIAL INITIATIVES

9. a) **Assisting Countries Meet their 1999 CFC Freeze Targets** In its 1998 Business Plan, UNDP has programmed ODS phaseout activities in several countries to the extent possible to help them meet their 1999 CFC freeze targets. Specifically:

   o For LVCCs where the refrigeration sector is dominant and RMPs are a pre-requisite, UNDP is timing its investment project preparation activities to contribute to formulation of national refrigerant management plans. Where the potential for national refrigerant recovery/recycling projects exist, UNDP is strongly advising the respective Governments to urgently adopt the measures required by the Executive Committee to ensure programme sustainability. This will facilitate quick project implementation when their respective projects are approved by the Executive Committee.

   o For mid-to-larger size countries, UNDP's strategy is to both help them meet their 1999 CFC freeze targets, while at the same time maintain programme continuity so that longer-term ODS phaseout strategies as detailed in their approved country programmes are not jeopardized. Most UNDP investment projects approved at the 23rd (Nov. 1997) and 24th (March 1998) Executive Committee Meetings will be completed in time to help countries meet the 1999 CFC freeze targets. Only some of the investment projects approved at the 25th Executive Committee Meeting in July 1998 will be completed in time to help countries meet their freeze targets.

b) **Strategies for ODS Phaseout in Small-and-Medium Sized Enterprises (SMEs)** In 1996, the Executive Committee approved 3 UNDP initiatives: an aerosols ODS phaseout programme for Malaysia, a commercial refrigeration ODS phaseout programme in Egypt, and phase one of a solvents sector ODS phaseout programme in the Philippines. In May 1997, the Executive Committee approved 7 UNDP initiatives: umbrella projects in rigid foam and commercial refrigeration in Guatemala, an umbrella project for rigid spray thermoware in India, umbrella projects in rigid spray foam and integral skin foam in Mexico, an umbrella foam project for Paraguay, and an umbrella rigid foam project for the Philippines. These umbrella projects primarily cover SMEs. Except for the Malaysia aerosols project, the rest had to meet existing cost-effectiveness thresholds.

c) In 1998, UNDP will continue to target SMEs which often comprise critical sectors in many developing countries, accounting proportionately and in total for more employees than in larger companies. A key objective is to prevent growth in SME consumption of

ODS while the Fund is approving projects to eliminate ODS consumption in larger enterprises in the same country. It is expected that, due to their small scale, SME investment projects in 1998 and future years may have great difficulty meeting existing cost-effectiveness sectoral thresholds. UNDP has pioneered and will continue to develop new and innovative approaches to facilitate effective ODS phaseout in SMEs.

d) **Increased Coverage in Africa.** In 1997, UNDP has work programmes in 18 African countries (4 mid-sized, 14 LVCCs). This number will increase to 20 in 1998 with the addition of Congo (Kinshasa) which is an LVCC and Zimbabwe. The five mid-size countries are Egypt, Kenya, Morocco, Nigeria and Zimbabwe who have reported ODS consumption of over 360 tonnes/annum. The 15 LVCCs are Botswana, Central African Republic, Congo (Braz.), Congo (Kinshasa), Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Niger, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia.

e) **Sectoral Approaches.** In May 1997 UNDP received approval for a foam sector ODS phaseout project for Egypt as well as funding for development of a solvents sector strategy and financing plan for China. In its 1998 Business Plan, as mandated by the Executive Committee, UNDP will concentrate more on projects that can help countries meet their 1999 CFC freeze targets, and will pursue sectoral approaches only if they fit within this strategy.

B. PLANNED BUSINESS ACTIVITIES: UNDP

ONGOING ACTIVITIES

10. **Table 1 on Funded Investment Projects by Sector** shows that, as of 31 December 1997, UNDP had 458 approved investment projects in 43 countries with cumulative budgets of $163.85 million. The sector shares for ongoing projects are aerosols (2.8%), foams (50.7%), halons (0.3%), refrigeration (41.5%), and solvents (4.7%). These 458 projects will eliminate 24,209 ODP tonnes/annum. Investment project disbursements by UNDP during 1991-1997 (excluding obligations) amount to $68.68 million or 42% of total approvals. A total of 6,625 ODP tonnes have already been eliminated. It should be noted that since UNDP accounts fully close only end-March 1998, that there will be additional disbursements (excluding obligations) recorded in 1997. These will be known when UNDP completes its 1997 progress and financial reports by 1 May 1998 (following final closure of UNDP accounts in end-March 1998) for submission to the 25th Executive Committee Meeting in July 1998.

11. During 1998, investment project disbursements are targeted at $30 million with 3,000 ODP tonnes to be eliminated. In the following years, project disbursements would total $65.17 million with 14,584 ODP tonnes to be phased out. The level of expected disbursements by UNDP in 1998 is conditioned on the expected completion of several projects approved in late-1995 and in 1996, and a few approved in early 1997, based on the 24-28 month duration that UNDP has now found to be typical of its investment projects, and also based on implementation experience during 1997.

12. **Table 4, based on Table 1, shows Funded Investment Projects by Country**. UNDP has investment projects in 43 countries, 14 in Africa, 10 in Asia/Pacific, 1 in Central Asia (CIS), and 18 in Latin America/Caribbean. Table 4 shows that project approval

shares by region are 12.6% for Africa, 51.5% for Asia/Pacific, 0.1% for CIS countries and 35.8% for Latin America/Caribbean. The shares of ODP phaseout by region are 13.4% for Africa, 55.3% for Asia/Pacific, 0.1% for CIS countries, and 31.2% for Latin America/Caribbean, reflecting both the larger-size ODS-consuming enterprises in the Asia/Pacific and Latin America regions and also the significant number of smaller countries currently being assisted in Africa and Latin America/Caribbean. In a few countries, UNDP's 1998 plan includes "umbrella" projects to close out the remaining enterprises and/or activities in sectors/subsectors where UNDP has been active.

13. **Table 3 on Ongoing and Newly Requested Non-Investment Projects** covers 49 ongoing non-investment projects: 22 technical assistance activities, three demonstration projects, one training programme, one country programme update and 22 institutional strengthening projects (of which 13 are requesting extensions in 1998). The budgets for these ongoing projects is $13.55 million. Of this amount, $7.53 million (or 56%) has already been disbursed, $4.18 million would be disbursed in 1998, with the remaining $4.33 million to be disbursed in future years. Half of these projects are institutional strengthening projects and renewals thereof which last 2-3 years, which helps explain the 2-3 year disbursement pattern.

14. On total, the UNDP portfolio comprises 148 non-investment projects of which 86 have been completed, 49 are ongoing and 13 are new requests. Total non-investment project approvals since 1991 amount to $17.91 million, of which $11.878 million (66%) had been disbursed as of end-December 1997. As with investment projects, since UNDP accounts fully close end-March 1998, there will be additional disbursements (excluding obligations) recorded in 1997 which will be known when UNDP completes its 1997 progress and financial reports by 1 May 1998 for submission to the 25th Executive Committee Meeting in July 1998.

15. The following 13 projects, with budgets amounting to $2,295,600, will be submitted to the Executive Committee for approval in 1998:

a)	Bangladesh:	Institutional Strengthening: Phase II	$ 100,000
b)	Brazil:	Institutional Strengthening: Phase II	270,000
c)	Colombia:	Institutional Strengthening: Phase II	212,000
d)	Costa Rica:	Institutional Strengthening: Phase III	108,000
e)	Cuba:	Institutional Strengthening: Phase II	115,000
f)	India:	Institutional Strengthening: Phase III	287,000
g)	Global:	Global MAC Project: Phase III	250,000
h)	Kenya:	Institutional Strengthening: Phase II	117,000
i)	Mexico:	Institutional Strengthening: Phase III	190,000
j)	Thailand:	Institutional Strengthening: Phase II	267,000
k)	Trinidad & Tobago:	Institutional Strengthening: Phase II	44,000
l)	Uruguay:	Institutional Strengthening: Phase III	116,000
m)	Venezuela:	Institutional Strengthening: Phase III	219,600

16. Twelve of the above 13 projects are renewals of ongoing Institutional Strengthening projects. Following on the success of the second phase of the Global MAC project which had supported activities in Argentina, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Jamaica, the Philippines, Thailand, Trinidad & Tobago, Turkey and Vietnam, the third phase is being proposed to expand these efforts to Bolivia, Egypt, Morocco and Pakistan, continue work in Turkey, and potentially start a regional

programme in Africa. UNDP will continue working closely with USEPA and other interested parties in this area.

PROGRAMME EXPANSION

17. **Table 2 shows UNDP's request for investment project preparation by sector** (including methyl bromide). UNDP, by end-1997, would have exhausted its previously approved project preparation funds. An advance of $256,000 against UNDP's 1998 programme, approved at the 23rd Executive Committee Meeting, would be fully available. UNDP in 1998 will prepare 118 investment projects and 18 MeBr alternative demonstration in 34 countries amounting to $37.15 million. An additional $1.139 million is being requested in project preparation funding to formulate this 1998 programme.

- o The total $1.395 million project preparation request in 1998 would amount to 3.75% of expected project budgets and would eliminate 3,743 ODP tonnes (3,053 ODP tonnes of CFCs and 690 ODP tonnes of halons).
- o Expected project submissions by sector would be: aerosols (1.6%), foams (45.1%), halons (2.7%), methyl bromide (18.6%), refrigeration (30.2%) and solvents (1.8%).
- o Expected ODP phaseout by sector would be: aerosols (4.0%), foams (53.0%), halons (18.4%), methyl bromide (nil), refrigeration (22.7%) and solvents (1.9%).

18. **Table 5, based on Table 2, shows UNDP's request for investment project preparation by country** (including methyl bromide). A total of 34 countries are covered: 10 in Africa, 11 in Asia/Pacific, 1 CIS country and 12 in Latin America/Caribbean. Of total project preparation funds of $1.395 million (the $256,000 advance plus the requested $1,139,000):

- o Africa has 21% which includes project formulation in Congo (Kinshasa), Egypt, Gabon, Malawi, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.
- o Asia/Pacific will have 41% covering project formulation in Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mongolia, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Vietnam.
- o Latin America/Caribbean will have 38% covering project formulation in Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Mexico, Peru, Trinidad & Tobago and Uruguay.
- o Countries that would receive their first investment project would include Congo (Kinshasa), Gabon, Mongolia and Niger.
- o No project preparation funds are being requested for Moldova since these projects have already been formulated by UNDP under the GEF prior to Moldova being reclassified as an Article 5, para 1 country.

19. **Table 5a** elaborates on Table 5 by showing in detail requests for project preparation by both country and sector. It provides a detailed look on exactly which specific sectoral projects UNDP will be formulating in 1998, country by country.

C. PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

20. **Project Disbursements**. Estimated project disbursements by UNDP in 1998, excluding obligations, should total $35.2 million comprising $30.0 million on investment projects, $4.2 million on non-investment projects and $1.0 million of project preparation funds.

21. The disbursement targets are possible only if no critical delays are encountered, such as disagreements with Governments on implementation modalities, delays in signing project documents, inability of equipment suppliers to meet deadlines, inability of joint venture companies or companies that have accepted partial funding to provide their share in foreign exchange, and the tendency of some Governments to levy taxes/duties on equipment purchased through MLF projects, with enterprises refusing to complete their projects until the policies change.

22. It is also presumed that the prevailing disarray in certain markets and economies, particularly in South-East Asia, would be resolved fairly quickly with no adverse impact on the ability of enterprises to complete their approved projects, including providing the needed counterpart contributions where mandated.

23. Total UNDP disbursements by year (excluding obligations) since 1991 are:

Year	Disbursements ($ millions)	Cumulative Disbursements ($ millions)
1991	0.251	0.251
1992	0.518	0.769
1993	3.862	4.631
1994	6.467	11.098
1995	11.532	22.630
1996	29.501	52.131
1997 (prelim.)	32.603	84.734
1998 Target	35.200	119.934

24. For the period 1991-1997, preliminary reports show cumulative UNDP project disbursements of $84.734 million as compared to total approvals of $187.54 million giving a delivery rate of 45.2%. In 1998, net additional disbursements of $35.2 million are anticipated which would raise total disbursements during 1991-98 to $119.934 million. A comparison of actual and expected disbursements on investment, non-investment, and project preparation activities during 1991-1997, in calendar year 1998 and cumulatively during 1991-1998 is as follows:

Period	Inv. Project Disbursements ($ millions)	Non-Inv. Project Disbursements ($ millions)	Project Prep. Disbursements ($ millions)	Total Disbursements ($ millions)
1991 - Dec 97 (prelim.)	68.676	11.878	4.180	84.734
1998 Target	30.000	4.200	1.000	35.200
1991-98 Target	98.676	15.078	5.180	119.934

25. **UNDP Meets 99% of its 1997 Target in Investment Project Disbursements:** In its 1997 Business Plan, UNDP had targeted its total 1991-97 disbursement on investment projects to be $69.388 million. According to preliminary estimates, which are likely to

be revised upwards, UNDP's actual 1991-97 disbursements on investment projects were \$68.676 million. Thus UNDP achieved 99% of its specified target for 1991-97 cumulative investment project disbursements. This demonstrates the extent to which UNDP was able to meet the targets it set for itself in its 1997 Business Plan.

26. **Project Approvals in 1997**

Total approvals expected in 1997 Business Plan	: \$54.91 million
Less approvals as of November 1997	: 51.11 "
Balance to be approved in March 1998	: 3.80 "

UNDP submitted \$4.8 million in projects (including overprogramming) to the Secretariat in January 1998 for consideration and approval at the 24th Executive Committee Meeting in March 1998 so as to complete its 1997 Business Plan. Thus UNDP will meet its target submissions.

27. **ODP to be Phased out from 1997 Business Plan Approvals**

Total ODP phaseout expected from 1997 approvals	: 6,620 ODP tonnes
Less approvals as of November 1997	: 6,732 " "
Additional ODP phaseout to be approved in March 1998	: 1,000 " "

In the 1997 UNDP Business Plan the expected 1997 ODP phaseout approval of 7,614 ODP tonnes included 15% overprogramming. Excluding overprogramming gives a total of 6,620 ODP tonnes. UNDP projects approved as of November 1997 would eliminate 6,732 ODP tonnes. Thus UNDP has already exceeded its 1997 Business Plan target for ODP to be phased out from 1997 approvals. With approximately another 1,000 ODP tonnes expected to be approved at the March 1998 Executive Committee Meeting as the completion of UNDP's 1997 Business Plan, UNDP would have exceeded its 1997 Business Plan target by over 1,000 ODP tonnes.

28. **ODP Phased out in 1997**

1997 ODP phaseout expected in 1997 Business Plan	: 4,271 ODP tonnes
1997 actual ODP phaseout	: 3,065 " "
Difference	: 1,206 " "

The 1997 Business Plan has anticipated that 4,271 ODP tonnes would be phased out in 1997. The actual ODP phaseout in 1997 was 3,065 tonnes which is 72% of the anticipated total. The reasons for not meeting the target include a mix of technical problems, the delay in project completion in some countries until issues concerning taxes and duties were resolved, longer supply times for several equipment suppliers, and longer periods required to complete local works and safety measures for hydrocarbon projects.

29. **Speed of Investment Project Delivery** Analysis of UNDP's speed of delivery and completion for investment projects shows the following:

Year	Months from Approval to First Disbursement	Months from Approval to Completion	Cost-Effectiveness
1992	18	29	9.5
1993	14	26	7.8
1994	14	32	7.5
1995	15	24	5.5
1996	9	22	7.1

1997 (prelim.)	12	27	6.7
1998 (target)	12	27	9.9

30. Based on evaluation of UNDP's May 1997 Progress Report for the period ending December 1996, and since these detailed tables are only prepared once a year, UNDP will stay with its previously proposed estimates as follows:

a) The average length of time between investment project approval and first disbursement for investment projects averaged between 9-18 months for projects approved during 1992-96. For 1997, UNDP targeted a maximum of 12 months between investment project approval and first disbursement and will strive to shorten this period. The same target will hold for 1998.

b) UNDP's investment projects, approved during 1992-96, have taken between 22-32 months to complete their ODS phaseout. UNDP targeted a completion period of 27 months for investment projects approved in 1997; this would take into account a number of umbrella projects, often covering SMEs, since such projects would have a duration of three years or longer. The same duration is being targeted for 1998, on the assumption that MeBr alternative demonstration projects approved in 1998 will be completed in 24-36 months.

31. **Speed of Non-Investment Project Delivery** Analysis of UNDP's speed of delivery and completion for non-investment projects done on the basis of UNDP's Progress Report to the 22nd Executive Committee Meeting in May 1997 showed the following:

Year	Months from Approval to First Disbursement	Months from Approval to Completion
1991	11	24
1992	16	33
1993	10	33
1994	6	24
1995	4	15
1996	6	24
1997 (prelim.)	6	24
1998 (target)	6	24

32. The above table shows the following:

a) The average length of time between non-investment project approval and first disbursement averaged 10-16 months during 1991-93 and has been falling since then. It averaged 6 months in 1996-97 and UNDP is targeting the same in 1998.

b) UNDP's non-investment projects, approved during 1991-96, have taken between 15-33 months to complete. UNDP is targeting an average completion period of 24 months for non-investment projects approved in 1997 and in 1998. Over half these ongoing projects comprise 2-year renewals of institutional strengthening projects.

33. **ODP Phaseout** With 6,625 ODP tonnes already eliminated as of end-December 1997, UNDP proposes to eliminate an additional 3,000 ODP tonnes in 1998 so that by end-1998 UNDP would have eliminated a total of 9,625 ODP tonnes/annum. This would amount to 40% of the existing UNDP programme of 24,209 ODP tonnes. The actual and projected ODS phaseout expressed in ODP tonnes is as follows:

Year	ODP Tonnes/Yr Phased Out	Cumulative ODP Tonnes/Yr Phased Out
1992	0	0
1993	178	178
1994	227	405
1995	1,497	1,902
1996	1,658	3,560
1997	3,065	6,625
1998 (target)	3,000	9,625
Future years	14,584	24,209

34. **1998 ODS Phaseout as a Percentage of UNDP Programme.** The total ODP to be eliminated in 1998 under UNDP investment projects would be 3,000 ODP tonnes. This amounts to 12.4% of the total UNDP programme of 24,209 ODP tonnes.

35. **Project Costing and Use of Contingency Costs.** For several projects approved during 1995-1997, contingency costs will have to be utilized fully and in many cases additional funding from the recipient enterprises will be essential since equipment costs, freight, insurance and handling fees have in several instances been going up rather than down. With the smaller size of enterprises being covered, project cost-effectiveness is also not as favorable. Revised baseline equipment calculations would increase the counterpart funding required from recipient enterprises.

36. **Cost of Investment Project Preparation**

a) During 1991-97, $4.18 million in project preparation funds disbursed resulted in the approval of $163.85 million in investment projects. The cost of preparation was 2.6% of the total value of the projects approved. However, obligated costs would only be recorded in 1998 and it is likely that the overall cost of project preparation will be between 3.0%-3.5%.

b) For 1998, around $1.0 million in project preparation funds would be disbursed with the expected formulation of $37.15 million in investment and MeBr alternative demonstration projects, of which $32.3 million would be approved (deducting the 15% overprogramming). This gives a ratio of 3.1%. However, obligated costs would only be recorded in 1999 and it is likely that the overall cost of project preparation will be closer to 4%. This reflects the growing cost of investment project preparation as the projects get smaller and more numerous, together with the increasing use of umbrella projects and the proportionately higher cost of preparation of MeBr alternative demonstration projects which will involve more substantive participation by national experts and additional Government ministries (e.g. Agriculture) as well as NGOs.

37. **Cost-Effectiveness of UNDP Investment Projects**

a) The average cost-effectiveness of approved UNDP ODS phaseout investment projects decreased during 1992-95, it being $9.5/kg. in 1992, $7.8/kg. in 1993, $7.5/kg. in 1994 and $5.5/kg. in 1995. However, in 1996 the cost-effectiveness figure was $7.1/kg. reflecting both a smaller number of large cost-effective projects and a larger number of small projects, especially in LVCCs. During 1997, a few large highly cost-effective projects were developed counterbalancing many smaller ones; as a result the cost-effectiveness of UNDP's 1997 investment programme will be around $6.7/kg.

b) For 1998, 136 projects would be prepared amounting to $37.15 million that would eliminate 3,743 ODP tonnes. Overall programme cost-effectiveness would be $9.9/kg. including methyl bromide and $8.1/kg. excluding methyl bromide.

c) During 1998, UNDP's should have project submissions from 15 LVCCs amounting to $4.64 million and which would eliminate 255 ODP tonnes. This would give a cost-effectiveness of $18.2/kg. for LVCC projects.

d) During 1998, UNDP's should have project submissions from 19 non-LVCCs amounting to $32.51 million and which would eliminate 3,488 ODP tonnes. This would give a cost-effectiveness of $9.3/kg. for non-LVCC countries.

Category	Value of 1998 Submissions ($ millions)	ODP Tonnes	Cost-Effectiveness
LVCC (15)	4.64	255	18.2
Other (19)	32.51	3,488	9.3

D. POLICY ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED IN 1998

38. **Issues regarding ODS-using equipment destruction or rendering it unusable** Cases have arisen where recipient enterprises are finding it difficult to adhere to such conditions. The following specific cases have arisen:

a) When the enterprise is only partially nationally-owned and the MLF grant comprises only part of the equipment project cost, recipient enterprises state that UNDP can insist on the disposition only of the MLF-funded components and cannot legally insist on destruction of old equipment, since the MLF has not paid the full cost of replacement and does not possess ownership rights thereof.

b) Certain recipient enterprises have argued from a technical point of view that they need to keep the old machine as standby in case the new equipment malfunctions or in cases where the new machine cannot perform to standard immediately (e.g. a refrigerant charging machine cannot achieve the needed charging accuracy).

c) In certain projects recipient enterprises have to pay so much of the capital conversion costs themselves that they claim an entitlement to the old machine.

39. **Significant decrease in production capacity after equipment procurement** There are one or two cases where, following project approval and procurement and delivery of the specified equipment to the recipient enterprise, that the enterprise - due to market or economic reasons - has significantly reduced its production volume and may even have had to stop production altogether. If this is a temporary situation there would be no problem. What should be done where this situation continues for a longer period?

40. **Customs/Import duties** UNDP was able to resolve previous problems in Colombia. We now face a somewhat different issue. Some UNDP projects in Argentina have a significant counterpart contribution, covering equipment and other items. The Argentine Foreign Ministry has agreed to waive customs duties/taxes only on that portion of the equipment cost funded by the Multilateral Fund, with the enterprises expected to pay customs duties/taxes on the balance. The enterprises are most reluctant to do so. We are investigating how to proceed in such a case. Since many developing country Governments have adopted measures to exempt all non-ODS equipment imports from customs duties and taxes, UNDP is strongly encouraging Argentina to do likewise and would recommend an Executive Committee message to all countries facing this problem.

E. ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL MATTERS

41. a) UNDP can accept promissory notes provided its legal agreement with the Executive Committee is suitably amended. A draft amendment is being agreed upon between the Fund Treasurer, the Fund Secretariat and UNDP.

b) The level of support costs is also of serious concern to UNDP which feels that any reduction from the current 13% level may not be justified, especially given the additional agency work effort involved in contributing the needed technical, financial and policy information to facilitate implementation of the Executive Committee's monitoring and evaluation system.

(BPLAN98E)

Table 1: FUNDED INVESTMENT PROJECTS BY SECTOR — UNDP – (1) (2) (3) 13-Feb-98

Sector	Sub-Sector	No. Of Countries	Approvals by the Executive Committee				Disbursement by the Agencies ($'000)			ODP Phase Out (tons/yr)		
								Planned			Planned	
			Amount ($'000)	ODP to be Phased Out (4)	Number of Projects	Cost Effectiveness	1991 through Dec 97	Year of Plan- (1998)	Following Years	1991 through Dec 97	Year of Plan- (1998)	Following Years
Aerosol	Aerosol	20	4,521	1,238	20	3.7	1,708	887	1,926	193	272	773
Foam	Foam Flexible PUF	62	18,375	4,171	62	4.4	9,754	2,717	5,904	1,254	573	2,344
Foam	Foam General	10	5,006	820	10	6.1	1,417	1,131	2,458	200	79	541
Foam	Foam Integral Skin	53	12,331	1,248	53	9.9	4,512	2,465	5,364	429	56	763
Foam	Foam Polystyrene/Polyethylene	38	14,023	3,243	38	4.3	6,491	2,374	5,158	804	1,034	1,405
Foam	Foam Rigid PUF	125	33,386	4,799	125	7.0	12,849	6,474	14,063	1,322	351	3,126
Halon	Halon Non-Recycling	4	356	656	4	0.5	232	39	85	574	41	41
Halon	Halon Recycling	1	155	0	1	n/a	120	11	24	0	0	0
Refrigeration	Refrigeration Commercial	44	12,707	842	44	15.1	6,149	2,067	4,491	102	190	550
Refrigeration	Refrigeration Domestic	32	25,438	3,009	32	8.5	13,318	3,820	8,300	1,391	244	1,374
Refrigeration	Refrigeration Domestic Hydrocarbon	9	21,242	2,906	9	7.3	4,419	5,303	11,520	67	0	2,821
Refrigeration	Refrigeration MAC & Compressors	4	1,667	1	4	n/a	1,044	260	584	0	1	0
Refrigeration	Refrigeration Recycling	30	6,763	885	30	7.7	3,525	1,027	2,231	168	136	561
Solvents	Solvents CFC-113	20	6,130	355	20	17.3	1,959	1,315	2,856	54	23	276
Solvents	Solvents TCA	6	1,530	34	6	45.0	1,179	111	240	27	0	7
Sub-Total		43	163,850	24,209	458	6.8	68,676	30,000	65,174	6,625	3,000	14,584
Support Costs (13%)			21,301									
Total			185,151									

Footnotes:

(1) Implementing agencies will only provide data for those sectors/categories for which there are funded or planned activities.

(2) Funded activities include all investment projects approved by the Executive Committee.

(3) In some cases, project implementation (e.g. ODS phase-out or workshop completion) may have occurred but the financial transactions may not have been completed.

(4) The amount of ODP in the proposal that led to the approval.

(5) Recov/recycl. projects in the Bus. Plan are INV. projects but in the Prog. Rep. are TAS projects as per Secretariat format. The two tables are not directly comparable.

Table 2: PROJECT PREPARATION BY SECTOR — UNDP (1) (2) 13-Feb-98

Sector	Sub-Sector	No. Of Countries	Project Preparation Funds $'000		Projects to be Submitted							
					Year of Plan (1998)				Following Year (1999)			
			Prior Years	PRP Needed	Number of Projects	Value ($'000)	CFC's to be Phased Out (ODP tons/yr)	Other ODP to be phased out	Number of Projects	Value ($'000)	CFC's to be Phased Out (ODP tons/yr)	Other ODP to be phased out
Aerosol		4	0	85	9	612	148	0				
Foam	General	11	0	355	62	9,800	1,100	0				
Foam	Flexible Polyurethane	2	0	30	3	600	82	0				
Foam	Integral Skin	1	0	40	2	2,300	200	0				
Foam	Polystyrene/ Polyethylene	0	0	0	-	0	0	0				
Foam	Rigid Polyurethane	3	0	100	14	4,043	590	0				
Fumigation	Soil Fumigation - Flowers	3	0	60	3	1,000	0	0				
Fumigation	Soil Fumigation - Tobacco	2	0	60	2	800	0	0				
Fumigation	Soil Fumigation - Tomato	3	0	65	2	1,200	0	0				
Fumigation	Soil Fumigation - Strawberries	2	0	45	2	700	0	0				
Fumigation	Soil Fumigation - Cucurbits	1	0	20	1	300	0	0				
Fumigation	Soil Fumigation - Other	3	0	80	3	1,200	0	0				
Fumigation	Storage and Structural Use	5	0	130	5	1,700	0	0				
Halon	Recycling	1	0	20	1	300	0	50				
Halon	Non-Recycling	2	0	50	6	700	0	640				
Refrigeration	Commercial	6	0	116	19	3,335	232	0				
Refrigeration	Domestic	1	0	20	1	300	20	0				
Refrigeration	Domestic (hydrocarbon)	2	0	60	3	6,120	459	0				
Refrigeration	MACs and Compressors	0	0	0	-	0	0	0				
Refrigeration	Recycling	5	0	35	5	1,460	141	0				
Solvent	CFC-113	3	0	45	3	685	71	0				
Solvent	TCA	0	0	0	-	0	0	0				
Production	CFC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Production	Halons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Unforeseen Requests		0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Sub-Total		33	0	1,395	136	37,146	3,053	690				
Support Costs (13%)				181		4,829						
Total				1,576		41,974	3,053	690				
			minus 15% Overprogramming:			36,499						

Footnotes:

(1) Implementing agencies will only provide data for those sectors/categories for which there are funded or planned activities.

(2) Includes project preparation advances.

(3) Without the Fumigation Sector, the Values in '000 US$ would show a "subtotal" of 30,245, with 13% support cost 34,177 and minus 15% overprogramming 29,719.

	Table 3: NON-INVESTMENT PROJECTS - UNDP (1) (2) (3)										13-Feb-98
					Project Funding		Disbursements			Date Completed	Status
LVC		Re-gion	Ty-pe	Title	Already Appro-ved	To be Reques-ted	To-Date (Dec 97)	Year of Plan (1998)	Future Years		
	Argentina	LAC	INS	Institutional strengthening	360		36	121	203	Dec-98	
Yes	Bangladesh	ASP	INS	Institutional strengthening	150	100	46	80	124	Dec-99	Request for Extension (1998)
	Brazil	LAC	INS	Institutional strengthening	403	270	306	177	190	Dec-99	Request for Extension (1998)
	Brazil	LAC	TAS	SME Survey	100		2	75	23	Jun-99	Approved at 23rd ExCom (Nov 97)
	China	ASP	CPG	Country Programme Preparation	425		209	100	116	Feb-98	Update approved at 21st ExCom
	China	ASP	TAS	Design standards: cold storage	200		11	100	89	Dec-97	
	China	ASP	TAS	Foam Sector Study: BHEARI	480		334	100	46	Jun-97	
	China	ASP	DEM	Food stores refrig. demo project	76		50	26	0	Jun-97	
	China	ASP	TAS	Halon phaseout plan/codes/train.	280		202	58	20	Jul-97	
	China	ASP	TAS	Halons phaseout: alter. systems	300		195	75	30	Dec-97	
	China	ASP	INS	Instituional Strengthening	750		509	100	141	Oct-98	
	China	ASP	TAS	MBR-Survey	87		66	21	0	Jun-97	
	China	ASP	TAS	Nat. policy CFC recov/recycling	100		56	44	0	Sep-97	
	China	ASP	TAS	ODS Alternative Standards - SIOFM	363		319	44	0	Sep-97	
	China	ASP	TAS	Refrigeration Quality control testing	70		40	21	9	Jun-97	
	China	ASP	TAS	SME Survey: small CFC plant convers.	90		84	6	0	Jun-97	
	China	ASP	TAS	Solvents financing plan	200		36	100	64	Feb-98	Approved at the 21st ExCom (Feb 97)
	China	ASP	TAS	Solvents: Cleaning Applications Centre	489		373	68	49	Sep-97	
	Colombia	LAC	INS	Institutional strengthening	318	213	239	119	173	Dec-99	Request for Extension (1998)
	Costa Rica	LAC	INS	Institutional strengthening	321	108	249	110	70	Dec-00	Request for Extension (1998)
Yes	Cuba	LAC	INS	Institutional strengthening	172	115	125	77	65	Dec-99	Request for Extension (1998)
Yes	Cuba	LAC	TAS	Refrigeration Phaseout strategy	30		20	10	0	Sep-97	
	Dominican Republic	LAC	TAS	Demonstration project	78		20	41	17	Dec-97	
Yes	Ghana	AFR	INS	Institutional Strengthening	290		154	79	57	Oct-98	
	Global	GLO	TAS	Global Halons Project	345		234	91	20	Dec-97	
	Global	GLO	TAS	Global MAC TA	50		25	25	0	Jun-97	
	Global	GLO	TAS	Global MACs project	819	250	481	225	363	Jun-00	Request for Extension
	Global	GLO	TRA	Study tours (2) govt/industry rep	50		37	13	0	Jun-97	
	India	ASP	DEM	Aerosol Filling at 5 companies	176		0	115	61	Apr-98	
	India	ASP	TAS	Foam Strategy/action programme	200		3	75	122	Dec-97	
	India	ASP	DEM	Halon Sector Demo/Eval	309		212	77	20	Dec-97	
	India	ASP	INS	Institutional Strengthening	718	287	387	285	333	Dec-00	Request for Extension (1998)
	Indonesia	ASP	INS	Institutional strengthening	525		287	118	120	Jun-97	Extension Approved at 23rd ExCom
	Iran	ASP	INS	Institutional strengthening	400		117	183	100	Dec-99	Extension Approved at 23rd ExCom
	Kenya	AFR	INS	Institutional strengthening	175	120	91	94	110	Dec-99	Request for Extension (1998)
	Malaysia	ASP	TAS	Aerosols: safety & TA programme	146		87	58	0	Dec-95	
	Malaysia	ASP	INS	Institutional Strengthening	538		305	93	140	Oct-98	
	Mexico	LAC	INS	Institutional Strengthening	285	190	194	101	180	Oct-00	Request for Extension (1998)
	Mexico	LAC	TAS	SME Survey of ODS use	60		45	15	0	May-98	Approved at the 22nd ExCom (Jun 97)

	Table 3: NON-INVESTMENT PROJECTS - UNDP (1) (2) (3)											13-Feb-98
					Project Funding		Disbursements			Date Completed		Status
LVC		Region	Type	Title	Already Approved	To be Requested	To-Date (Dec 97)	Year of Plan (1998)	Future Years			
	Nigeria	AFR	INS	Institutional strengthening	300		51	127	122	Dec-97		
	Pakistan	ASP	INS	Institutional strengthening	259		44	130	85	Sep-97		
	Region: Africa	AFR	TAS	MBR Survey: Africa-ES	180		83	97	0	Dec-97		
	Sri Lanka	ASP	INS	Institutional strengthening	258		129	46	83	Dec-99		Extension Approved at 23rd ExCom
	Thailand	ASP	TAS	Aerosol safety programme	127		41	66	20	Dec-97		
	Thailand	ASP	INS	Institutional strengthening	400	267	238	167	262	Dec-99		Request for Extension (1998)
Yes	Trinidad and Tobago	LAC	INS	Institutional Strengthening	86	44	0	48	82	Oct-00		Request for Extension (1998)
Yes	Uruguay	LAC	TAS	Aerosol sector CFC phaseout.	54		37	17	0	May-97		
Yes	Uruguay	LAC	INS	Institutional Strengthening	319	116	236	61	139	Dec-99		Request for Extension (1998)
	Venezuela	LAC	INS	Institutional Strengthening	659	220	489	103	287	Oct-00		Request for Extension (1998)
				SUBTOTAL	13,548	2,300	7,534	4,180	4,134			
				13% Overhead	1,761	299						
				GRAND TOTAL	15,310	2,599						
			Subtotal Ongoing and New Requests		13,548	2,300	7,534	4,180	4,134			
			Completed Non-Investment Projects		4,358	0	4,344	0	0			
			SUBTOTAL Ongoing, New, Completed		17,907	2,300	11,878	4,180	4,134			
			13% Overhead		2,328	299						
			GRAND TOTAL Ongoing, New, Completed		20,234	2,599						

Footnotes:

(1) Implementing agencies will only provide data for those sectors/categories for which there are planned activities.

(2) Include funded activities

(3) In some cases project implementation (eg ODS phaseout or workshop completion) may have occurred but financial transactions may not have been completed

Table 4: FUNDED INVESTMENT PROJECTS BY COUNTRY — UNDP (1) (2) (3)

13-Feb-98

Country	Region	Approvals by Ex. Committee ($'000)				Disbursement by UNDP ($'000)			ODP Phased out (tonnes/year)		
		Amount US$000	ODP to be Phased Out (4)	Number of Projects	Cost Effectiveness	1991 through Dec 97	Year of Plan- (1998)	Following Years	1991 through Dec 97	Year of Plan- (1998)	Following Years
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	AFR	128	6	2	21.4	9	38	82	0	0	6
CONGO (Braz)	AFR	201	19	1	10.6	4	62	135	0	0	19
EGYPT	AFR	13,642	1,710	28	7.9	9,029	1,423	3,090	814	279	617
GAMBIA	AFR	64	11	1	5.8	2	19	42	0	0	11
GHANA	AFR	673	366	2	1.8	344	104	225	0	183	183
LESOTHO	AFR	56	3	1	16.7	2	17	37	0	0	3
MALAWI	AFR	106	7	1	15.2	100	2	4	0	0	7
MAURITIUS	AFR	649	38	4	17.1	421	72	156	30	4	4
MOROCCO	AFR	2,418	538	9	4.5	88	735	1,595	13	0	526
MOZAMBIQUE	AFR	116	6	1	19.3	4	35	77	0	0	6
NIGERIA	AFR	2,301	520	13	4.4	270	640	1,391	0	0	520
TANZANIA	AFR	162	10	1	16.2	4	50	108	0	0	10
UGANDA	AFR	56	4	1	14.0	57	0	-1	0	0	4
ZAMBIA	AFR	106	7	1	15.2	97	3	6	0	0	7
SUBTOTAL AFR		20,578	3,245	66	6.3	10,428	3,200	6,951	857	466	1,922
BAHRAIN	ASP	242	20	1	12.1	5	76	162	0	0	20
BANGLADESH	ASP	323	124	1	2.6	0	102	221	0	62	62
CHINA	ASP	41,306	6,326	59	6.5	9,642	9,981	21,683	389	933	5,004
INDIA	ASP	9,429	1,449	51	6.5	3,031	2,017	4,381	304	197	948
INDONESIA	ASP	1,714	237	16	7.2	409	411	894	42	6	189
MALAYSIA	ASP	15,617	2,502	66	6.2	10,124	1,731	3,762	1,781	104	617
PHILIPPINES	ASP	5,784	705	10	8.2	2,990	864	1,920	358	101	246
SRI LANKA	ASP	1,166	56	5	20.8	530	200	435	7	9	40
THAILAND	ASP	8,080	1,713	28	4.7	4,358	1,173	2,549	520	242	951
VIET NAM	ASP	802	220	4	3.6	552	79	171	0	96	124
SUBTOTAL ASP		84,472	13,352	241	6.3	31,641	16,653	36,178	3,401	1,750	8,201
Georgia	EUR	107	4	1	26.8	0	34	73	0	0	4
SUBTOTAL EUR		107	4	1	26.8	0	34	73	0	0	4
ARGENTINA	LAC	7,348	1,002	21	7.3	3,110	1,336	2,902	19	43	940
BAHAMAS	LAC	151	13	1	11.6	0	48	103	0	0	13
BOLIVIA	LAC	146	14	1	10.4	126	6	14	0	0	14
BRAZIL	LAC	14,403	2,254	40	6.4	2,895	3,696	7,812	516	236	1,502
COLOMBIA	LAC	8,300	768	15	10.8	5,338	934	2,028	251	153	364
COSTA RICA	LAC	710	64	2	11.1	399	98	213	0	14	50
CUBA	LAC	288	52	2	5.6	164	38	86	49	0	3
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	LAC	423	31	1	13.7	7	131	285	0	0	31
EL SALVADOR	LAC	306	22	1	13.9	4	95	207	0	0	22
GUATEMALA	LAC	947	81	5	11.7	478	149	321	24	15	42
JAMAICA	LAC	766	98	2	7.8	466	95	206	17	0	81
MEXICO	LAC	14,989	2,154	24	7.0	8,725	1,974	4,290	1,384	57	733
PANAMA	LAC	667	85	3	7.8	227	139	301	0	22	63
PARAGUAY	LAC	406	56	1	7.3	0	128	278	0	0	56
PERU	LAC	3,377	248	12	13.6	2,143	389	845	0	89	159
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	LAC	214	18	1	11.9	0	67	147	0	0	18
URUGUAY	LAC	1,102	115	8	9.6	989	36	78	103	6	6
VENEZUELA	LAC	4,146	533	13	7.8	1,434	855	1,857	24	149	360
SUBTOTAL LAC		58,692	7,608	150	7.7	26,607	10,114	21,972	2,367	784	4,457
ALL REGIONS		163,850	24,209	458	6.8	68,676	30,000	65,174	6,625	3,000	14,584
SUPPORT COSTS (13%)		21,301									
GRAND TOTAL		185,151									

Footnotes:

(1) Implementing agencies will only provide data for those sectors/categories for which there are funded or planned activities.

(2) Funded activities include only those projects and activities approved by the Executive Committee but for which financial transactions have not been completed.

(3) In some cases, project implementation (e.g. ODS phase-out or workshop completion) may have occurred but the financial transactions may not have been completed.

(4) the amount of ODP in the proposal that led to the approval.

(5) disbursements do NOT include obligations

Table 5: PROJECT PREPARATION BY COUNTRY — UNDP (1) (2) 13-Feb-98

Country	Region	Project Preparation		Projects to be Submitted							
				Year of Plan (1998)				Following Year (1999)			
		Prior Years	PRP Needed	Number of Projects	Value ($'000)	CFC's to be Phased Out (ODP tons/yr)	Other ODP to be Phased Out	Number of Projects	Value ($'000)	CFC's to be Phased Out (ODP tons/yr)	Other ODP to be Phased Out
Congo (Kinshasa)	AFR	0	25	1	75	10	0				
Egypt	AFR	0	70	3	1,300	0	500				
Gabon	AFR	0	5	1	150	15	0				
Malawi	AFR	0	25	1	400	0	0				
Morocco	AFR	0	20	2	300	30	0				
Niger	AFR	0	5	1	150	15	0				
Nigeria	AFR	0	50	8	1,000	100	0				
Tanzania	AFR	0	45	2	500	27	0				
Zambia	AFR	0	25	1	400	0	0				
Zimbabwe	AFR	0	25	1	300	0	0				
SUBTOTAL	AFR	0	295	21	4,575	197	500				
Bangladesh	ASP	0	15	1	350	35	0				
China	ASP	0	170	13	11,600	1,145	0				
India	ASP	0	85	23	2,900	268	140				
Indonesia	ASP	0	40	9	1,400	133	0				
Lebanon	ASP	0	25	1	400	0	0				
Malaysia	ASP	0	60	5	943	70	0				
Mongolia	ASP	0	25	1	75	10	0				
Philippines	ASP	0	55	2	725	50	0				
Sri Lanka	ASP	0	20	1	300	15	0				
Thailand	ASP	0	55	7	800	110	0				
Viet Nam	ASP	0	20	1	170	40	0				
SUBTOTAL	ASP	0	570	64	19,663	1,876	140				
Moldova	EUR	0	0	1	620	29	0				
SUBTOTAL	EUR	0	0	1	620	29	0				
Argentina	LAC	0	50	3	800	80	0				
Bolivia	LAC	0	40	3	470	32	0				
Brazil	LAC	0	140	21	5,800	536	0				
Chile	LAC	0	25	1	400	0	0				
Colombia	LAC	0	25	2	400	50	0				
Costa Rica	LAC	0	60	4	750	10	0				
Dominican Republic	LAC	0	25	2	715	61	0				
El Salvador	LAC	0	25	3	650	66	0				
Mexico	LAC	0	100	8	1,900	100	50				
Peru	LAC	0	25	1	300	0	0				
Trinidad and Tobago	LAC	0	15	1	42	10	0				
Uruguay	LAC	0	0	1	60	6	0				
SUBTOTAL	LAC	0	530	50	12,287	951	50				
ALL REGIONS		0	1,395	136	37,145	3,053	690				
Unforeseen Requests		0	0								
GRAND TOTAL		0	1,395	136	37,145	3,053	690	0	0	0	0
Support Costs		0	181		4,829				0		
Grand Total		0	1,576		41,974				0		
	Minus 15% Overprogramming				36,499						

Footnotes:

(1) Implementing agencies will only provide data for those sectors/categories for which there are funded or planned activities.

(2) Includes project preparation advances.

(3) Without the Fumigation Sector, the Values in '000 US$ would show a "subtotal" of 30,245, with 13% support cost 34,177 and minus 15% overprogramming 29,719.

Table 5a: PROJECT PREPARATION BY COUNTRY AND BY SECTOR — UNDP (1) (2)

13-Feb-98

Country	Re-gion	LVC	Sub-sector	Project Preparation: Prior Years	Project Preparation: PRP Needed	Projects to be Submitted: Nr of pro-jects	Projects to be Submitted: Value ($'000)	Projects to be Submitted: CFC's to be Phased Out (ODP tons/yr)	Projects to be Submitted: Other ODP to be Phased Out
ARGENTINA	LAC		Foam General	0	25	2	400	80	0
ARGENTINA	LAC		Fumigation: Soil Fumigation - Tobacco	0	25	1	400	0	0
BANGLADESH	ASP	1	Refrigeration Recycling	0	15	1	350	35	0
BOLIVIA	LAC	1	Refrigeration Commercial	0	20	2	170	12	0
BOLIVIA	LAC	1	Refrigeration Domestic	0	20	1	300	20	0
BRAZIL	LAC		Foam General	0	70	16	4,200	480	0
BRAZIL	LAC		Fumigation: Soil Fumigation - Flowers	0	20	1	400	0	0
BRAZIL	LAC		Fumigation: Soil Fumigation - Tomato	0	20	0	400	0	0
BRAZIL	LAC		Refrigeration Commercial	0	30	4	800	56	0
CHILE	LAC		Fumigation: Soil Fumigation - Other	0	25	1	400	0	0
CHINA	ASP		Foam Flexible PUF	0	10	2	400	65	0
CHINA	ASP		Foam Integral Skin	0	40	2	2,300	200	0
CHINA	ASP		Foam Rigid PUF	0	40	6	3,000	450	0
CHINA	ASP		Fumigation: Storage / Structural Use	0	30	1	400	0	0
CHINA	ASP		Refrigeration Domestic Hydrocarbon	0	50	2	5,500	430	0
COLOMBIA	LAC		Foam General	0	25	2	400	50	0
CONGO (Kin)	AFR	1	Foam General	0	25	1	75	10	0
COSTA RICA	LAC		Fumigation: Soil Fumigation - Cucurbits	0	20	1	300	0	0
COSTA RICA	LAC		Fumigation: Soil Fumigation - Flowers	0	20	1	300	0	0
COSTA RICA	LAC		Refrigeration Commercial	0	20	2	150	10	0
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	LAC		Refrigeration Commercial	0	20	1	315	21	0
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	LAC		Refrigeration Recycling	0	5	1	400	40	0
EGYPT	AFR		Fumigation: Soil Fumigation - Strawberries	0	20	1	400	0	0
EGYPT	AFR		Fumigation: Soil Fumigation - Tomato	0	20	1	400	0	0
EGYPT	AFR		Halon Non-Recycling	0	30	1	500	0	500
EL SALVADOR	LAC	1	Foam General	0	20	2	250	30	0
EL SALVADOR	LAC	1	Refrigeration Recycling	0	5	1	400	36	0
GABON	AFR	1	Refrigeration Recycling	0	5	1	150	15	0
INDIA	ASP		Aerosol	0	20	3	200	48	0
INDIA	ASP		Foam General	0	30	10	1,500	150	0
INDIA	ASP		Halon Non-Recycling	0	20	5	200	0	140
INDIA	ASP		Refrigeration Commercial	0	15	5	1,000	70	0
INDONESIA	ASP		Foam Rigid PUF	0	30	4	500	70	0
INDONESIA	ASP		Refrigeration Commercial	0	10	5	900	63	0
LEBANON	ASP	1	Fumigation: Soil Fumigation - Tomato	0	25	1	400	0	0
MALAWI	AFR	1	Fumigation: Soil Fumigation - Tobacco	0	25	1	400	0	0
MALAYSIA	ASP		Foam Rigid PUF	0	30	4	543	70	0
MALAYSIA	ASP		Fumigation: Storage / Structural Use	0	30	1	400	0	0
MEXICO	LAC		Foam General	0	40	6	1,000	100	0
MEXICO	LAC		Fumigation: Soil Fumigation - Flowers	0	20	1	300	0	0
MEXICO	LAC		Fumigation: Storage / Structural Use	0	20	1	300	0	0
MEXICO	LAC		Halon Recycling	0	20	1	300	0	50
MOLDOVA	EUR	1	Refrigeration Domestic Hydrocarbon	0	0	1	620	29	0
MONGOLIA	ASP	1	Foam General	0	25	1	75	10	0
MOROCCO	AFR		Foam General	0	20	2	300	30	0
NIGER	AFR	1	Refrigeration Recycling	0	5	1	150	15	0
NIGERIA	AFR		Foam General	0	50	8	1,000	100	0
PERU	LAC	1	Fumigation: Soil Fumigation - Strawberries	0	25	1	300	0	0
PHILIPPINES	ASP		Fumigation: Soil Fumigation - Other	0	30	1	400	0	0
PHILIPPINES	ASP		Solvents CFC-113	0	25	1	325	50	0

Table 5a: PROJECT PREPARATION BY COUNTRY AND BY SECTOR — UNDP (1) (2) 13-Feb-98

Country				Project Preparation		Projects to be Submitted			
Country	Re-gion	LVC	Sub-sector	Prior Years	PRP Needed	Nr of pro-jects	Value ($'000)	CFC's to be Phased Out (ODP tons/yr)	Other ODP to be Phased Out
SRI LANKA	ASP		Solvents CFC-113	0	20	1	300	15	0
TANZANIA	AFR	1	Foam Flexible PUF	0	20	1	200	27	0
TANZANIA	AFR	1	Fumigation: Storage / Structural Use	0	25	1	300	0	0
THAILAND	ASP		Aerosol	0	30	4	200	50	0
THAILAND	ASP		Foam General	0	25	3	600	60	0
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	LAC	1	Aerosol	0	15	1	42	10	0
URUGUAY	LAC	1	Solvents CFC-113	0	0	1	60	6	0
VIET NAM	ASP		Aerosol	0	20	1	170	40	0
ZAMBIA	AFR	1	Fumigation: Soil Fumigation - Other	0	25	1	400	0	0
ZIMBABWE	AFR		Fumigation: Storage / Structural Use	0	25	1	300	0	0
			GRAND TOTAL	0	1,395	136	37,145	3,053	690
			Support Costs	0	181		4,829		
			TOTAL Incl. Support Cost	0	1,576		41,974		
			Minus 15% Overprogramming				36,499		

Footnotes:

(1) Implementing agencies will only provide data for those sectors/categories for which there are funded or planned activities.

(2) Includes project preparation advances.

(3) Without the Fumigation Sector, the Values in '000 US$ would show a "subtotal" of 30,245, with 13% support cost 34,177 and minus 15% overprogramming 29,719.