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ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

**EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF
THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL**

Twenty-third Meeting
Montreal, 12-14 November 1997

Corrigendum

**REPORT OF THE TWENTY-THIRD MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF
THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL
PROTOCOL**

The following corrections are to be made in Annex VI to account for the inadvertent inclusion of the operating costs associated with compressors in calculating the funds recommended for the project "Phasing out ODS at the refrigerator plant of Zhejiang Rongsheng Electric Co. Ltd.", China:

1. Page 5: replace the figures in the last line with:

177.8	\$1,053,910	\$137,008	\$1,190,918	3.85
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2. Page 6: replace the figures for "Total for China" with:

25,355.3	\$39,966,024	\$4,823,583	\$44,789,607
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3. Page 28: replace the figures for "Grand Total" with:

32,270.1	\$96,804,601	\$11,789,479	\$108,594,080
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**REPORT OF THE TWENTY-THIRD MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
OF THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
MONTREAL PROTOCOL**

Introduction

The Twenty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol was held at Montreal from 12 to 14 November 1997, and meetings of the Sub-Committee on Project Review and the Sub-Committee on Monitoring, Evaluation and Finance were held at the same venue on 10 and 11 November 1997.

The Meeting was attended by representatives of the following countries members of the Executive Committee, in accordance with decision VIII/8 of the Eighth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol.

- (a) Parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol: Australia, Belgium, Japan, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (Chairman) and United States of America.
- (b) Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol: Antigua and Barbuda, China, Costa Rica (Vice-Chairman), India, Peru, Senegal and Zimbabwe.

In accordance with the decisions taken by the Executive Committee at its Second and Eighth Meetings, representatives of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), and the World Bank attended the Meeting as observers.

The President of the Meeting of the Parties, representatives of the Ozone Secretariat and the Secretariat of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) were present.

The meeting was also attended by representatives of the following non-governmental organizations: Greenpeace International, and the Pesticide Action Network.

AGENDA ITEM 1: OPENING OF THE MEETING

1. The meeting was opened at 10 a.m. on Wednesday, 12 November 1997, by Mr. David Turner (United Kingdom), Chairman of the Executive Committee. He informed the Executive Committee that, at the Ninth Meeting of the Parties held at Montreal from 15-17 September 1997, he had reported on the progress of the work of the Executive Committee. The Parties had accepted the Committee's recommendation that, in future, membership of the Committee should be on a calendar year basis and that the Committee should hold three meetings a year, while retaining the flexibility to convene additional meetings where special circumstances made this desirable (Decision IX/16). The Meeting of the Parties had identified two areas in which it considered that the Executive Committee should take more positive action, namely the production sector and technology transfer (Decisions IX/14 and IX/15). He then reported that he, the Vice-Chairman and the Chief Officer had visited UNIDO in Vienna, at its invitation, to discuss UNIDO activities under the Multilateral Fund first-hand.

AGENDA ITEM 2: ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

(a) Adoption of the agenda

2. The Executive Committee adopted the following agenda:

1. Opening of the meeting.

2. Organizational matters:

- (a) Adoption of the agenda;
- (b) Organization of work.

3. Secretariat activities.

4. Status of contributions and disbursements.
5. Reports of the Sub-Committee on Monitoring, Evaluation and Finance.
6. Reports of the Sub-Committee on Project Review.
- 6 bis Draft 1998 Business Plans.
7. Country programmes:
 - (a) Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros;
 - (b) Georgia;
 - (c) Guyana;
 - (d) Nigeria (status report);
 - (e) Country programme updates.
8. Issues remaining from the Twenty-second Meeting:
 - (a) Training guidelines for identification of needs and coordination of activities (Decision 22/71);
 - (b) Actions to improve the functioning of the Financial Mechanism (Decisions 21/38 and 22/73).
9. Report of the Executive Committee's Subgroup on the Production Sector.
10. Criteria for project preparation.
11. Prices of chemicals.
12. Administrative costs of the implementing agencies (status report).
13. Report of the Executive Committee's Contact Group on SMEs.
14. Other matters.
15. Adoption of the report.
16. Closure of the meeting.

(b) Organization of work

3. The Meeting decided to follow its customary procedure.

AGENDA ITEM 3: SECRETARIAT ACTIVITIES

4. The Executive Committee considered the report on Secretariat activities since the Twenty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/2), noting in particular the Chief Officer's statement that some 200 investment projects had been reviewed, the draft 1998 business plans had been received and reviewed, and a two-day coordination meeting had been held with the implementing agencies to discuss a wide range of issues.

5. The Executive Committee took note with appreciation of the report on Secretariat activities.

AGENDA ITEM 4: STATUS OF CONTRIBUTIONS AND DISBURSEMENTS

6. The Treasurer introduced his report on the status of the Fund and of contributions (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/3/Rev.1)

7. Regarding contributions, he recalled that, when the Eighth Meeting of the Parties had decided on replenishment for the current financial period, it had considered a carry-over figure of US \$74 million, representing that part of the unpaid 1991-96 contributions that were still expected with a degree of certainty and within a reasonable time-frame. The Ninth Meeting of the Parties had decided to write off some US \$20 million in outstanding contributions by Parties that had not ratified the London Amendment, but this decision affected the carry-over only by approximately US \$1 million and consequently about US \$73 million were still receivable, of which some US \$65 million had been paid to date. Since the Eighth Meeting, a total of US \$135 million in contributions had been received, including the carry-over payments, and another US \$34 million were expected in the coming months, bringing the total amount to US \$170 million since the Eighth Meeting of the Parties. On an annual basis, some US \$120 million had been received in 1997, and a considerably higher figure was expected by the end of the year, which would compare quite favourably with the US \$109 million received in 1996.

8. Turning to the status of the Fund, the Treasurer reported that a total of US \$62.6 million was currently available to the Committee for new allocations. However, the bulk of that amount was in the form of promissory notes. Only US \$21 million was available in cash, which meant that only that amount could be used to cover approvals for implementation by UNDP and UNIDO, whose financial regulations and the terms of their agreements with the Executive Committee prevented them from covering their commitments with resources held in promissory notes. It was expected that another US \$34 million would be available before the next meeting of the Committee, bringing the total to US \$97 million, but again only US \$50 million of this would be available in cash.

9. In his response to a question on whether promissory notes could be encashed to obtain the necessary funds to cover UNDP and UNIDO allocations, the Treasurer explained that, while this would be very helpful in order not to delay implementation, some Governments may not like to agree to encashment on that basis. The Chairman then added that in his recent discussions with UNIDO he had received the impression that the problem concerning UNIDO's inability to use promissory notes was about to be resolved.

10. The Committee was informed that the 1997 contribution of Italy was likely to be paid very soon. This would increase the total funds available within some months to approximately US \$107 million.

11. The Committee was also informed that the outstanding contributions of Canada and France resulted from a loss in exchange when promissory notes had been encashed, and that these outstanding contributions were expected shortly.

12. The Executive Committee decided :

- (a) To take note of the status of the Fund and of contributions for the period 1991-1997 as at 12 November 1997 (see Annex I to the present report);
- (b) To note that the resources available to the Fund as at 12 November 1997 stood at US \$62,561,109 and that this was expected to increase to approximately US \$107 million within some months;
- (c) To take note with appreciation of the Treasurer's report.

(Decision 23/1)

AGENDA ITEM 5: REPORTS OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON MONITORING, EVALUATION AND FINANCE

13. The representative of Australia, Chairperson of the Sub-Committee on Monitoring, Evaluation and Finance (composed of Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Belgium, Costa Rica, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Zimbabwe) introduced the reports of the Sub-Committee on its meetings held in Montreal on 18 and 19 September 1997 (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/4) and on 10 and 11 November 1997 (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/4/Add.1), which contained the Sub-Committee's recommendations on a number of issues.

Timing of implementing the evaluations in the work plan

14. The Executive Committee, having taken note of the Sub-Committee's observations (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/4, paragraph 12), decided:

- (a) To request the Secretariat and the implementing agencies to work as quickly as possible to agree on the format of the project completion reports for non-investment projects so that they could be reviewed at the Sub-Committee's fourth meeting;
- (b) To request the implementing agencies, once the formats had been agreed, to give initial priority to preparing completion reports in the refrigeration and foam sectors.

(Decision 23/2)

Job description for the monitoring and evaluation post

15. The Executive Committee, having taken note of the Sub-Committee's comments and recommendations (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/4, paragraphs 13 and 14), decided:

- (a) To approve the revised job description (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/4, Annex II);
- (b) To request the Secretariat to initiate its submission to the United Nations classification office through UNEP for finalization.

(Decision 23/3)

Project implementation delays

16. The Executive Committee, having taken note of the Sub-Committee's recommendations (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/4/Add.1, paragraphs 23 and 27), decided:

- (a) To encourage the implementing agencies to facilitate, where possible, the transfer of technologies and make greater efforts to assist in the negotiation of technology transfer agreements between the supplier and the recipient where those were necessary;
- (b) To request the World Bank to continue its efforts to obtain exemption from taxes for equipment purchased under the Multilateral Fund and to produce a progress report on the matter in time for the Sub-Committee's fourth meeting;
- (c) To request the Sub-Committee to maintain a watching brief on project implementation delays.

(Decision 23/4)

Evaluation guide

17. The Executive Committee, having noted the comments on the draft Evaluation Guide made at the second meeting of the Sub-Committee (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/4, paragraphs 4-11) decided:

- (a) To take note of the Evaluation Guide in Annex I to the Sub-Committee's Report of its second meeting (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/4) and to delete the qualifications 'if requested' and 'if and when feasible' in the last two bullets of sections c) and d) in part V.C.3 of the Guide (see Annex II to the present report);
- (b) To recognize that the Guide was the first version of what was intended to be a dynamic document that would be revised by the Monitoring and Evaluation Officer in the light of experience with its use by countries and implementing agencies;
- (c) To invite members of the Executive Committee to provide their comments on the Guide, and implementing agencies to continue to offer their advice on the subject in the light of their experience; and
- (d) To request the Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, when appointed, to take such comments and advice into account in preparing future proposals for improvements and/or amendments to the Guide for the consideration of the Sub-Committee and to ensure that the impacts of evaluated projects were considered in the light of their impact on the sector as a whole at the national level.

(Decision 23/5)

18. One representative asked that his delegation's understanding that the Multilateral Fund's evaluation was not the evaluation of the national programme of a country should be recorded in the report.

Membership of the Sub-Committees

19. Responding to the Sub-Committee's request for clarification regarding the issue of membership of the Sub-Committees (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/4/Add.1, paragraph 5), the Executive Committee decided:

- (a) That the membership of both the Sub-Committee on Monitoring, Evaluation and Finance and the Sub-Committee on Project Review should be balanced between Parties representing Article 5 countries and Parties representing non-Article 5 countries;
- (b) That it was within the purview of each geographical group to decide which Parties would be represented on each Sub-Committee;
- (c) That nothing precluded a Party from being represented simultaneously on both Sub-Committees, should that be the decision of the group concerned.

(Decision 23/6)

Standard components on monitoring and evaluation in project proposals

20. The Executive Committee, having taken note of the Sub-Committee's observations and recommendations (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/4/Add.1, paragraphs 6-13), decided:

- (a) That utilized capacity should be deleted from the fifth bullet under baseline data as the other criteria would be sufficient to allow effective monitoring and evaluation;
- (b) That a ninth bullet should be added to the milestones, as follows:

"the beginning of project activities at the country level as stated by the Article 5 Party concerned. Where possible, these activities should be listed.";
- (c) That the Monitoring and Evaluation Officer should be requested to report and provide advice in the future on the effectiveness of this additional milestone;
- (d) That the Secretariat should propose milestones for non-investment projects for consideration at a future meeting;
- (e) That the submission of project completion reports should be included as a milestone;
- (f) That the standard components proposed in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/6, as amended, should be included in investment project proposals as additional components.

(Decision 23/7)

Format of project completion report

21. Having considered the comments and recommendations of the Sub-Committee (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/4/Add.1, paragraphs 14-21), the Executive Committee decided to adopt the format for project completion reports on investment projects, subject to the following provisions (see Annex III to the present report):

- (a) That the key project milestones should be included in the completion reports themselves;
- (b) That the ODS phase-out should be related to national consumption/phase-out;
- (c) That the relevant country should also be asked to endorse the report and space should be left for its comments;

- (d) That the glossary of terms in Appendix III to the “Format of Project Completion Reports” should be appended to the reports for information purposes but that it should not be formally approved;
- (e) That the implementing agencies should be encouraged to describe the lessons learned from a project and therefore their statements in this regard should not be qualified as “brief”;
- (f) That reference should be made to “local executing agency/financial intermediary”, rather than “local executing agency”, and that this term should be defined in the glossary;
- (g) That the Monitoring and Evaluation Officer should develop criteria for the section on overall assessment of the project and that these should be used by all implementing agencies;
- (h) That the Executive Committee should approve the foregoing criteria in order to ensure that the assessment process was open and transparent;
- (i) That reports should be submitted within a maximum period of six months after completion of the project on the basis of provisional financial figures, on the understanding that final financial figures would be prepared by the implementing agencies subsequently and that, if the final financial figures differed significantly from the completion report, they could subsequently be brought to the Executive Committee’s attention;
- (j) That the Monitoring and Evaluation Officer should submit a consolidated report to the Executive Committee at its third meeting each year, and should submit a status report to other meetings of the Executive Committee indicating the number of investment project completion reports received;
- (k) That in 1998 implementing agencies should submit their investment project completion reports on projects completed through 1995, together with reports on projects completed in 1996 and 1997, in time for the Executive Committee to receive a first consolidated report at its second meeting in 1998, while the report to be submitted to the third meeting of the Executive Committee in 1998 would cover completion reports on projects completed by the end of 1996.

(Decision 23/8)

22. Regarding the format for project completion reports for non-investment projects, the Executive Committee decided to invite Committee members to provide suggestions in writing and to request the Secretariat to work with implementing agencies to develop the format for submission to the fourth meeting of the Sub-Committee on Monitoring, Evaluation and Finance.

(Decision 23/9)

1996 accounts of the Multilateral Fund (Report from the Treasurer)

23. Having considered the report of the Sub-Committee on this subject (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/4/Add.1, paragraphs 38-44 and Annex I), the Executive Committee took note of the Treasurer's report on the 1966 accounts of the Multilateral Fund (Annex IV).

Revised budget of the Fund Secretariat and provisions for salary costs for 1999-2001

24. Having considered the report of the Sub-Committee on this subject (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/4/Add.1, paragraphs 45-52 and Annex II), the Executive Committee decided:

- (a) To approve the revised 1998 budget for the Fund Secretariat and the provisions for Secretariat staff salary costs for the period 1999-2001, as shown in Annex II to the Sub-Committee's report, with the addition of a footnote relating to provision for a fourth meeting of the Executive Committee stating that the budgeted funds were only for the purpose of that meeting;
- (b) To add provision for meetings of the Production Sector Subgroup (see Decision 23/50).

(Decision 23/10)

25. The revised 1998 budget is contained in Annex V.

AGENDA ITEM 6: REPORTS OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON PROJECT REVIEW:

26. The representative of Switzerland, Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Project Review (composed of India, Peru, Senegal, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America), introduced the reports of the Sub-Committee on its meetings held in Montreal on 18 and 19 September 1997 (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/10) and on 10 and 11 November 1997 (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/10/Add.1), which contained the recommendations of the Sub-Committee on a number of issues, as well as a list of new projects and activities recommended for approval. In presenting the report of the just-concluded meeting of the Sub-Committee, he drew particular attention to the great significance of its recommendation on China's halon sector phase-out, which represented the culmination of years of effort.

Halon Sector Phase-out Plan for China

27. Having considered the comments and recommendations of the Sub-Committee on Project Review on the China Halon Sector Strategy (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/10/Add.1, paragraphs 7-15) the Executive Committee decided to approve in principle US \$62 million in total funding for the implementation of the China Halon Sector Strategy. That funding would be paid out in annual increments in the specific amounts specified in paragraph (B) and on the basis of the following understanding:

General Conditions

(A) By this approval, China agrees that in exchange for the funding level agreed in paragraph (B), it will be bound to reduce its production and consumption of halons to the following levels in accordance with the following schedule:

- (i) China will reduce its halon 1211 production (as defined in the Montreal Protocol) to the following levels in the following years: 7960 tonnes in 1998; 5970 tonnes in 1999; 3980 tonnes in 2000; 3317 tonnes in 2001; 2654 tonnes in 2002; 1990 tonnes in each of the years 2003 through 2005; and, to 0 tonnes in 2006.
- (ii) China will reduce its halon 1211 consumption (as defined in the Montreal Protocol) to the following levels in the following years: 7160 tonnes in 1998; 5370 tonnes in 1999; 3580 tonnes in 2000; 3117 tonnes in 2001; 2654 tonnes in 2002; 1890 tonnes in each of the years 2003 through 2005; and, to 0 tonnes in 2006.
- (iii) China will reduce its halon 1301 production (as defined in the Montreal Protocol) to: 618 tonnes in each of the years 1998 through 2001; 600 tonnes in each of the years 2002 through 2005, 150 tonnes in each of the years 2006 through 2009, and 0 tonnes in 2010.
- (iv) China will limit its halon 1301 consumption (as defined in the Montreal Protocol) to the following levels in the following years: 300 tonnes in each of the years 1998 through 2001; 150 tonnes in each of the years 2002 through 2005; 100 tonnes in each of the years 2006 through 2009; and 0 tonnes in 2010.

The above agreement assumes that 1211 and 1301 are the only halons produced in China, and that total halon production and consumption in China (including halon 2402, or any other halons that may be produced in the country) would be limited to the aggregate 1211/1301 levels listed above for the years given. Halon 1202, a by-product of halon production, will also be phased out.

(B) In order to facilitate China in meeting their first reduction targets in accordance with the above noted schedules, the Executive Committee decides at its Twenty-third Meeting to approve US \$12.4 million in funding for 1998. The Executive Committee has also agreed in principle that it will continue to provide funds on the basis of annual programmes submitted in accordance with the following schedule, subject to the conditions set out in paragraph (C):

Annual Programme	Actual amounts (US \$ millions) to be paid in the year prior to the annual programme
1998	12.4
1999	9.7
2000	10.6
2001	4.5
2002	3.7
2003	5.9
2004	1.2
2005	1.8
2006	11.4
2007	0.4
2008	0.3
2009	0.1
TOTAL	62.0

(C) The payments in respect of each annual programme (other than the initial tranche for 1998) are conditional on:

- (i) adequate progress being maintained in phasing out halon in accordance with the schedule in paragraph (A) and the other requirements of the agreement;
and in addition, from 2000 onwards,
- (ii) the Executive Committee receiving satisfactory confirmation that reductions have been made in accordance with the schedule in paragraph (A) and the requirements of paragraph (F) for the year two years prior to the year to which the annual programme relates (e.g. confirmation of the 1998 level to determine funding for the year 2000).

- (D) China agrees to establish a system to ensure accurate monitoring of the import, export and production (including in free trade zones), and to report regularly, consistent with the reporting and monitoring regime outlined in Part I, Chapter V of the proposal contained in UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/11. China also agrees to allow for annual independent technical audits administered as directed by the Executive Committee to verify that annual halon production and consumption levels agreed in paragraphs (A), (E) and (F) are actually being met.
- (E) China agrees that it will use all funds provided to it by the Executive Committee through this decision to implement its halon sector strategy. In using the funds provided in this initial US \$12.4 million tranche being approved at the Twenty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee, and subsequent tranches China understands, consistent with Executive Committee rules, that it has a responsibility to ensure that it will not use Fund resources to build aggregate capacity for the production of substitute chemicals or substitute extinguishers that exceeds that capacity (for halon 1211, 17,800 tonnes; for halon 1301, 1000 tonnes; and for halon fire extinguisher production capacity of 7.71 million units). China also agrees that, after full conversion, that at least 3.59 million extinguishers¹ produced in China will, in 2005, be either CO2 extinguishers or extinguishers using a technology that is at least as expensive. If that is not the case, funding will be requested to be refunded based on a rate of US \$3.08 per unit shortfall of CO2 or equivalent fire extinguishers.
- (F) China agrees that if it does not meet an annual production reduction requirement it has agreed to meet in paragraph (A) above, it will decrease its following year's production allocation by an equivalent amount. If this should happen for a second year, in addition to reducing the subsequent year's production allocation by an equivalent amount, China understands that the Multilateral Fund will withhold the subsequent tranche of funding outlined in paragraph (B) until such time as the required reduction has been met. In addition, China understands that the Multilateral Fund will reduce the subsequent tranche and, therefore, total funding for the Halon Sector Strategy, on the basis of US \$5510/tonne for halon 1301 and US \$486/tonne for halon 1211 of reductions not achieved per year.
- (G) In light of the fact that this project is expected to fund an extensive recycling capability, and that related funds for such capability are being provided solely to allow China to meet its reduction obligations, China will endeavour to prevent export to developed countries of recovered/reclaimed halon.

¹ 65 per cent of 1995 production of halon extinguishers plus 1995 production of CO2 extinguishers.

(H) In accordance with the strategy, China will propose technical assistance in its annual programme and agrees to carry out any technical assistance performed with Fund money in accordance with terms of reference as agreed with the implementing agency.

Special Conditions

(I) The Executive Committee wishes to provide China with maximum flexibility in using the agreed funds to meet China's reduction requirements and alternative fire safety needs. Accordingly, while the strategy included estimates of specific funds that may be needed for specific items, the Executive Committee is of the understanding that during implementation, as long as expenditures are consistent with this agreement, the funds provided to China may be used in the way China believes will achieve the smoothest possible phase-out.

(J) To carry out its responsibilities as outlined in Part I, Chapter V of UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/11, the World Bank has agreed to be the implementing agency for this project at a fee of 10 per cent of project costs for 1998. The fee for future years will be agreed between the Executive Committee and the implementing agency. Funds for the independent technical audit will be approved separately from the agency fee.

(K) China agrees that the funds being agreed in principle in paragraph (B) by the Executive Committee at its Twenty-third Meeting for implementation of the China Halon Sector Strategy is the total funding that will be available to China to enable its full compliance with the halon reduction requirements of the Montreal Protocol (as at the time of this agreement) and the undertakings as promised under the halon sector strategy. It is also understood that, aside from the agency fee referred to in paragraph (J) above, China and the Multilateral Fund and its implementing agencies and bilateral donors will neither provide nor request further Multilateral Fund-related funding for the accomplishment of the total phase-out of halons in accordance with the schedule noted above and the terms of the strategy being approved. This includes but is not limited to funding for actions that China will take regarding conversions of fixed systems, any retrofits of any equipment using halons, and all technical assistance including training. As halon destruction is not part of the Protocol, it is not part of the programme.

Other Conditions

(L) If the Executive Committee determines that China has demonstrated a persistent delay in implementation of the agreed phase-out targets included in paragraph (A), China, at the call of the Executive Committee, agrees to repay any funds advanced to it in excess of US \$0.40/kg ODP production and consumption that has been verified as being eliminated. A call for repayment on the part of the Executive Committee would signal the end of obligations under this agreement.

- (M) The funding components of this decision shall not be modified on the basis of future Executive Committee decisions that may affect the funding of the halon sector.
- (N) The Executive Committee recalls its decision 22/75 and understands that this decision and the China Halon Sector Strategy embody a specific agreement with the Government of China. In the context of that agreement, several factors that are specific to China have been taken into account. In that regard, and while the Executive Committee welcomes this innovation for phasing out production and consumption of halons in China, the Executive Committee agrees that this agreement establishes no specific precedents (including audits and eligibility or ineligibility of funding for specific levels or specific items).

(Decision 23/11)

28. The Chairman of the Executive Committee, stressing the great importance of the decision that the Committee had adopted on the China Halon Sector Strategy, expressed his thanks to the members of the Sub-Committee on Project Review, to the World Bank and to the Government of China itself for the efforts that had resulted in such significant progress.

Overview of issues identified during project review

Installation of additional ODS capacity after an enterprise had received Multilateral Fund funding

29. The Executive Committee took note of the observations of the Sub-Committee, (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/10/Add.1, paragraphs 17 and 18).

Review of the boundary between domestic and commercial refrigeration sub-sectors

30. The Executive Committee, having taken note of the recommendations of the Sub-Committee (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/10/Add.1, paragraphs 19 and 20), decided to request the Secretariat, together with the implementing agencies:

- (a) To take into account the discussion on the item at the Sub-Committee's twelfth meeting and to produce a document to differentiate between the domestic and commercial refrigeration sub-sectors, as well as between domestic and commercial applications of compressors, for submission to the Executive Committee;
- (b) To agree to a specific methodology for determining what incremental cost will be used for defining the eligible costs, as required by Decision 22/26, paragraph (d) (iv).

(Decision 23/12)

Compressor prices

31. The Executive Committee, having taken note of the recommendations of the Sub-Committee (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/10/Add.1, paragraphs 21 and 22), decided:

- (a) To request the Secretariat, together with the implementing agencies, to prepare a document on a methodology for establishing compressor prices, taking into account the views expressed by the members of the Sub-Committee, for submission to its Twenty-fourth Meeting;
- (b) To continue to consider projects involving compressors, with the portions of such projects related to the compressor prices being left pending until the guidelines on the methodology for establishing compressor prices had been agreed.

(Decision 23/13)

Ownership by enterprises in countries reclassified as Article 5

32. The Executive Committee, having taken note of the recommendations of the Sub-Committee (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/10/Add.1, paragraph 24), decided that the two projects submitted for funding which involved companies in China partially owned by enterprises in Singapore should be approved for funding on the basis of the proportion of local ownership.

(Decision 23/14)

MAC projects where CFC-filling is the only activity

33. The Executive Committee took note of the observations of the Sub-Committee, (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/10/Add.1, paragraph 26).

Methyl bromide demonstration projects

34. The Executive Committee, having taken note of the recommendations of the Sub-Committee (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/10/Add.1, paragraph 28), noted that, owing to the low number of projects involved so far, it would be premature to attempt to establish general procedures for methyl bromide demonstration projects, in particular with regard to salary costs, and that the implementing agencies should prepare further projects similar to those so far approved, but using, where possible, more local experts with the objective of enhancing local expertise and reducing costs.

Guidelines for the preparation of refrigerant management plans (RMPs)

35. Having considered the recommendations of the Sub-Committee on Project Review on the Guidelines for the Preparation of Refrigerant Management Plans

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/10/Add.1, paragraphs 30 and 31), the Executive Committee decided that the Guidelines for the Preparation of Refrigerant Management Plans be approved, subject to the insertion of the following new section before Section 3 - Principles and Steps in Formulating RMPs:

“SECTION 2 OVERALL OBJECTIVE”

The overall objective of a Refrigerant Management Plan is to develop and plan a strategy that will manage the use and phase-out of virgin CFC refrigerants for servicing refrigeration and air-conditioning equipment.”

(Decision 23/15)

36. The Executive Committee noted that the focus of guidelines for refrigerant management plans was on low-volume consuming countries (LVCs), but that those guidelines were sufficiently flexible to allow them to be used by larger countries.

37. On the general question of refrigerant recovery and recycling projects, taking into account the recommendation of the Sub-Committee on Project Review, (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/10/Add.1, paragraph 33), the Executive Committee decided to amend the text of paragraph (a) of Decision 22/23 to read:

“That future refrigerant recovery and recycling projects should be prepared within the context of the refrigerant management plan/strategy of the country concerned, but that small demonstration projects designed to inform a larger country could be considered.”

(Decision 23/16)

Policy papers requested by the Executive Committee, including one which affects projects submitted to the Twenty-third Meeting

Baseline equipment

38. Taking into account the recommendation of the Sub-Committee (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/10/Add.1, paragraph 35), the Executive Committee decided:

- (a) To postpone consideration of the issue of baseline equipment until its Twenty-fifth Meeting, noting that informal consultations among members of the Sub-Committee on Project Review could take place before then;
- (b) To request the Secretariat to endeavour to provide concrete examples of projects in which the baseline concept had been applied.

(Decision 23/17)

Safety-related costs of hydrocarbon technology

39. Taking into account the recommendation of the Sub-Committee (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/10/Add.1, paragraph 37), the Executive Committee decided that:

- (a) Safety standards should follow international standards, where these are higher than standards in the country concerned. The practical application of established standards should be based on industry norms and practice in European countries.
- (b) Projects should be prepared and reviewed on the basis of this principle.

(Decision 23/18)

Draft guidelines for cost-effectiveness thresholds in the tobacco sector

40. The Executive Committee, having noted the comments of the Sub-Committee (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/10/Add.1, paragraphs 38 and 39), as well as the views expressed in the course of the discussion, decided to request the Sub-Committee on Project Review to reconsider, during 1999, the question of guidelines for the tobacco sector as a whole, with a view to determining whether the circumstances then prevailing with regard to cost-effectiveness thresholds would allow further work to be done in that sector.

(Decision 23/19)

Projects and activities recommended for blanket approval by the Twenty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee

41. The Executive Committee, having noted the comments of the Sub-Committee (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/10/Add.1, paragraph 41), as well as information provided and views expressed in the course of the discussion, approved for funding the projects and activities listed in Annex VI to the present report, subject to the conditions appearing in the Secretariat's recommendations in the project evaluation sheets and to the following conditions for specific projects:

- (a) Bahamas: Implementation of a refrigerant management plan: Implementation of a national programme for recovery and recycling of refrigerant (UNDP). The project was approved taking into account that the accompanying measures necessary for successful implementation were already in place, or would be before implementation began, and that the project had been prepared on the basis of in-depth discussions with the national authorities and trade associations.
- (b) China: Elimination of ODS used in the production lines at Irico (Caihong) Colour Picture Tube Factory (UNDP). It was agreed that the project was eligible for

approval but that - as it required commitment of a significant amount of funding over a four-year period which the Executive Committee considered could be better used at present for projects contributing directly to attainment of the 1999 freeze - it should be considered for funding only in 1999, and no later than the second meeting of the Executive Committee in that year.

42. The Executive Committee, having noted the Sub-Committee's recommendation (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/10/Add.1, paragraph 42), decided:

- (a) To request the Fund Secretariat to produce a paper containing figures on an analysis of what projects were being submitted for funding using HCFC technologies, to see whether there existed any trend towards or away from HCFC use in specific sectors, particularly the foam sector;
- (b) To request the Secretariat to incorporate the following elements in the project evaluation sheets and, in the case of (i) below, in the list of projects and activities presented to the Committee for approval:
 - (i) information on the conversion technology to be used;
 - (ii) a comprehensive outline of the reasons for selection of the HCFC technology, if used; and, where possible,
 - (iii) an indication of how long an enterprise intended to use a transitional HCFC technology.

(Decision 23/20)

43. The representative of Greenpeace International expressed serious concern over the high proportion of projects being submitted by the implementing agencies for approval by the Executive Committee that were replacing CFCs by HCFCs and recalled that Article 2 (f) of the Montreal Protocol clearly recognized the dangers of HCFCs to the ozone layer. He believed that it was inconceivable that in all of the proposed projects there were no suitable alternatives to HCFCs, and the justifications given for their use were inadequate. Moreover, he said, consultants did not always explain fully all the alternatives available. He considered that, as the 1999 freeze approached, the implementing agencies were under increasing pressure to submit more projects for approval and in many cases environmentally unsustainable HCFC technologies offered the path of least resistance in the project preparation process.

44. The representative of the World Bank said that consultants deployed by her agency to advise enterprises on project preparation did in fact try to provide them with full information on the range of alternative technologies available. Pointing to the increasing application of hydrocarbon substitution technologies, she considered that the record of actual ODP tonnes phased out was satisfactory.

45. The Executive Committee, having noted the Sub-Committee's comments on the need for a project proposal to provide the best possible information on how the project would contribute to attaining the 1999 freeze (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/10/Add.1, paragraph 43), decided:

- (a) To stress the critical need for the implementing agencies to assume responsibility for the accuracy of the data they provided in project proposals they put forward for funding;
- (b) To reiterate that proposals for renewal of institutional strengthening projects should contain a history of what the ozone unit had done since its inception, together with a plan for its future activities, and that the renewal requests should be forwarded to the Executive Committee for its consideration;
- (c) To reinforce the need for compliance with Decision 22/63 regarding the conditions for project approval when counterpart funding was involved.

(Decision 23/21)

Projects for individual consideration

Lebanon: Bilateral request: Conversion of refrigeration industrial facilities in Lebanon - Total sector phase-out (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/18)

46. Having taken note of the considerations of the Sub-Committee (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/10/Add.1, paragraphs 45 and 46), the Executive Committee decided:

- (a) To approve the project, at a reduced level of funding which met the parameters of Decision 19/32 on terminal umbrella projects, and on the understanding that France and Lebanon could still implement the project at the allowable level;
- (b) To review, at a later meeting, action to be taken with respect to Decision 19/32, which had been adopted for a trial period of 18 months, that period having now expired.

(Decision 23/22)

Cameroon: Phasing out of CFC-11 at Sonopol (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/26)

Cameroon: Phasing out CFC-11 at Scimpos (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/26)

47. Having taken note of the considerations of the Sub-Committee (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/10/Add.1, paragraph 47), the Executive Committee decided to approve the above two projects, contingent upon the ability of UNIDO to certify the ODS

consumption of the enterprises and that the enterprises had converted back to using CFCs before 25 July 1995.

(Decision 23/23)

Fourteen flexible polyurethane foam projects using LCD technology

48. Having taken note of the considerations of the Sub-Committee (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/10/Add.1, paragraph 48), the Executive Committee decided:

- (a) To approve the 14 projects;
- (b) To stipulate that no further projects utilizing LCD technology should be submitted for approval before it had approved the applicable guidelines.

(Decision 23/24)

China: Elimination of ODS (CFC-113) used in the production line at Fujian Putian Vikay Electronics Co. Ltd (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/27 and Corr.1)

49. Having taken note of the considerations of the Sub-Committee (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/10/Add.1, paragraph 49), the Executive Committee decided to approve the project for funding at the level corresponding to the 70 per cent local ownership.

(Decision 23/25)

China: Conversion of refrigerator manufacture to HFC-134a refrigerant and cyclopentane foam blowing agent at Henan Xinfo Electric Co. Ltd. (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/27)

50. Having taken note of the considerations of the Sub-Committee (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/10/Add.1, paragraph 50), the Executive Committee decided to approve the project for funding on the basis of costs which took into account the expanded level of production using 50 per cent CFC reduced foam, and on the basis of funding only the local ownership component.

(Decision 23/26)

China: Revision of technical standards for non ODS products at Hefei General Machinery Research Institute (GMRI) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/27)

China: Licensing and Quality Control at Hefei General Machinery Research Institute (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/27)

China: Conversion of test equipment at GMRI Hefei (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/27)

China: Technology transfer and support to projects on phase-out of CFCs in Chinese industrial & commercial refrigeration industry at Hefei General Machinery Research Institute (HGMRI) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/27)

51. Having taken note of the considerations of the Sub-Committee (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/10/Add.1, paragraph 51), the Executive Committee decided to approve the above four projects at a total combined level of funding of US \$692,400 including US \$422,400 for optical measuring equipment.

(Decision 23/27)

China: Conversion of CFC-12 MAC condensers to HFC-134a at Hubei Jingsha Electric Group (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/27)

China: Conversion of CFC-12 compressor assembly and machining line to HFC-134a at Mudanjiang Automotive Air Conditioning Factory (MDAFC) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/27)

China: Conversion of CFC-12 compressor assembly line to HFC-134a Huada Zexel Automotive Air Conditioning Ltd. (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/27)

52. Having taken note of the considerations of the Sub-Committee (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/10/Add.1, paragraph 52), the Executive Committee decided:

- (a) That action on the above three projects should be deferred;
- (b) To request the World Bank, the Secretariat and China to re-examine the projects in the light of Decision 17/6 and taking into account the views expressed during the Project Review Sub-Committee's 12th meeting, with a view to submitting them to the Twenty-fourth Meeting.

(Decision 23/28)

Guyana: Phasing out ODS at Guyana Refrigerator Ltd., Guyana (GRL)
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/31 and Corr.1)

53. Having taken note of the considerations of the Sub-Committee (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/10/Add.1, paragraph 54), the Executive Committee decided to approve the above project.

(Decision 23/29)

Iran: Phasing out ODS at Iran Compressor Manufacturing Company (ICMC)
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/34 and Corr.1)

54. Having taken note of the considerations of the Sub-Committee (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/10/Add.1, paragraph 55), the Executive Committee noted the Sub-Committee's recommendation that consideration of the project should be deferred to the Twenty-fourth Executive Committee Meeting.

Thailand: Building chiller replacement programme to reduce the usage of CFC-11 and CFC-12 in chiller servicing at Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand (EGAT)
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/46 and Corr.1)

55. Having taken note of the considerations of the Sub-Committee (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/10/Add.1, paragraphs 56 and 57), the Executive Committee noted that important issues of such a nature should be dealt with through consideration of the policy first and decided:

- (a) To request the World Bank to consider how innovative funding could be applied to this or a similar project;
- (b) That any project along these lines should be considered in the context of the paper on concessional loans currently being prepared by the World Bank.

(Decision 23/30)

Turkey: Conversion to non-CFC foam blowing agents in the production of polyurethane (PU) insulation panels, spray/in situ foam and one-component foams at Izopoli Yapi Elemenari Taahhuet Sanayii ve Ticaret Ltd. Sti. (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/49 and Corr.1)

56. Having taken note of the considerations of the Sub-Committee (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/10/Add.1, paragraphs 58 and 59), the Executive Committee decided to request the implementing agency to do further research into the extent of the fire damage and the insurance payout and to resubmit the project only if it could establish the conditions necessary to determine eligible incremental costs and that no additional CFC capacity had been added subsequent to July 1995.

(Decision 23/31)

Projects not yet resolved

57. Having taken note of the considerations of the Sub-Committee (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/10/Add.1, paragraphs 60 and 61), the Executive Committee noted its recommendation that consideration of the projects should be deferred in order to permit the technical issues to be resolved.

Work programmes and work programme amendments

UNIDO 1998 (work programme advance)

58. Having taken note of the considerations of the Sub-Committee (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/10/Add.1, paragraphs 62 and 63), the Executive Committee decided:

- (a) To approve UNIDO's request for an advance against its 1998 work programme in the amounts of US \$190,000 and US \$24,700 for agency fees;
- (b) To request UNIDO, in the light of the Sub-Committee's observation of a possibility of overlap between certain projects being undertaken by UNIDO vis-à-vis projects being undertaken by UNDP, UNEP and the World Bank, to defer disbursing funds for such projects until the possibility of overlap had been cleared.

(Decision 23/32)

UNDP and the World Bank

59. Having taken note of the considerations of the Sub-Committee (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/10/Add.1, paragraphs 64-67), the Executive Committee decided:

- (a) To approve UNDP's 1997 work programme amendments;
- (b) To make available to UNDP and to the World Bank an amount equivalent to 20 per cent of the project preparation funding indicated in their 1998 draft business plans for project preparation purposes as an advance against their 1998 work programme;
- (c) To note the importance which the Sub-Committee attached to close coordination among the implementing agencies in the preparatory stages in order to avoid duplication.

(Decision 23/33)

UNEP

60. Having taken note of the considerations of the Sub-Committee (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/10/Add.1, paragraphs 68 and 69), the Executive Committee decided to approve UNEP's work programme for 1998.

(Decision 23/34)

Resource allocation

61. Having taken note of the considerations of the Sub-Committee (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/10/Add.1, paragraph 70), and in particular of the fact that available resources in the Fund currently totalled US \$62 million and approvals of projects and activities for funding recommended by the Sub-Committee totalled about US \$100 million, the Executive Committee decided:

- (a) To use the funds currently available to allocate money to the most cost-effective projects first;
- (b) To request the Fund Secretariat to instruct the Treasurer to transfer money to the remainder of the projects as soon as the balance became available.

(Decision 23/35)

Carry-over of implementing agencies' 1997 shares

62. Having taken note of the considerations of the Sub-Committee (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/10/Add.1, paragraph 71), the Executive Committee decided to authorize implementing agencies to submit to the Twenty-fourth Meeting project proposals emanating from their 1997 business plans with funding requests amounting to the unused portion of their 1997 shares.

(Decision 23/36)

Other matters

63. The representative of the World Bank, referring to document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/10, paragraph 16, recalled that at the eleventh meeting of the Sub-Committee, the World Bank had been requested to do further work on a document which it had prepared on guidelines for retrofitting projects in the commercial refrigeration sub-sector, and present the revised document to the twelfth meeting. It had complied, but the document had been received too late for consideration at the twelfth meeting.

64. The Executive Committee decided that the revised document should be considered at the thirteenth meeting of the Sub-Committee.

(Decision 23/37)

AGENDA ITEM 6 bis: DRAFT 1998 BUSINESS PLANS

65. The Executive Committee discussed the procedure for dealing with business plans as there had been some concern on whether this subject fell within the purview of the Sub-Committee on Monitoring, Evaluation and Finance, or that of the Sub-Committee on Project Review, and on the need to provide for substantive discussion in the Executive Committee.

66. The Executive Committee decided:

- (a) That the Sub-Committee on Monitoring, Evaluation and Finance shall consider and make recommendations to the Executive Committee on the draft and final versions of the implementing agencies' business plans;
- (b) That the Executive Committee should take final action on the business plans in the light of those recommendations and any that might be submitted by members of the Committee;
- (c) That, in order to assist the Executive Committee, the Secretariat should append the terms of reference of both Sub-Committees to the documents sent to members of the Committee;

(d) In the light of experience, the Executive Committee should consider whether the foregoing procedure was satisfactory.

(Decision 23/38)

Priorities

67. Having taken note of the considerations of the Sub-Committee on Monitoring, Evaluation and Finance (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/4/Add.1, paragraphs 30-32), the Executive Committee decided:

- (a) To request the implementing agencies to be more specific on how projects would assist countries to meet the freeze.
- (b) To request the implementing agencies to reconsider the allocation of resources in their revised business plans to be submitted to the first meeting of the Sub-Committee in 1998.

(Decision 23/39)

Contingencies

68. Having taken note of the considerations of the Sub-Committee on Monitoring, Evaluation and Finance (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/4/Add.1, paragraph 33), the Executive Committee decided to request the implementing agencies to provide more detail on contingency proposals.

(Decision 23/40)

Co-financing

69. The Executive Committee, noting the comments and the recommendation of the Sub-Committee on Monitoring, Evaluation and Finance (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/4/Add.1, paragraph 34), decided:

- (a) To request the Secretariat to explore modalities for co-financing with the implementing agencies;
- (b) To discuss the issue further at a subsequent meeting.

(Decision 23/41)

Coordination

70. Having noted the views of the Sub-Committee on Monitoring, Evaluation and Finance on this issue (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/4/Add.1, paragraph 35), the Executive Committee decided:

- (a) To request the implementing agencies to cooperate more closely in the development of their work programmes;
- (b) To request the Secretariat to facilitate coordination among the implementing agencies with a view to avoiding duplication and ensuring a common approach to the achievements of targets.

(Decision 23/42)

Format and timing

71. Having noted the Sub-Committee on Monitoring, Evaluation and Finance's observations on this issue (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/4/Add.1, paragraph 36), the Executive Committee decided:

- (a) To request implementing agencies to include in their business plans information on ongoing activities in addition to new projects;
- (b) To urge implementing agencies to comply with the eight-week deadline for the submission of business plans.

(Decision 23/43)

Methyl bromide

72. Having noted the observations and the recommendation of the Sub-Committee on Monitoring, Evaluation and Finance (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/4/Add.1, paragraph 37), the Executive Committee decided:

- (a) To request the Secretariat to convene a meeting of implementing agencies and interested bilateral donors, with the participation of the Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee and some interested non-governmental organizations, for the purpose of developing a strategy and guidelines for investment projects in the methyl bromide sector;
- (b) That, as guidelines for these already existed, demonstration projects should go ahead.
- (c) To urge the implementing agencies to make every effort to present well-considered investment projects in the methyl bromide sector during 1998 and based on the developments under point (a) above.

(Decision 23/44)

Allocation of funds

73. The Executive Committee discussed the allocation of funds for non-investment projects and decided:

- (a) To request the Secretariat to work together with the implementing agencies to charge some items in the non-investment category to other categories in order to allow more room in the non-investment category;
- (b) To request the Secretariat to define separately a specific figure for institutional strengthening projects under the non-investment category.

(Decision 23/45)

AGENDA ITEM 7: COUNTRY PROGRAMMES

- (a) **Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros**
- (b) **Georgia**
- (c) **Guyana**

74. The representative of UNEP/IE presented the proposals concerning the country programmes of the Islamic Republic of the Comoros (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/56), Georgia (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/57) and Guyana (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/58), observing that all three were LVC countries and that phase-out would be earlier than their obligations under the Protocol. All three were requesting institutional strengthening projects.

75. The Executive Committee decided:

- (a) To approve the country programmes for the Islamic Republic of the Comoros, Georgia and Guyana, while noting that such approval did not denote approval of the projects identified therein or their funding levels;
- (b) To request the Governments of the Islamic Republic of the Comoros, Georgia and Guyana to present annually to the Executive Committee reports on progress being made in the implementation of their country programmes, in accordance with the decision of the Executive Committee on implementation of country programmes (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/10/40, paragraph 135). Using the approved format, the initial report, covering the period 15 November 1997 to 31 December 1998, should be submitted to the Fund Secretariat no later than 1 May 1999.

(Decision 23/46)

(d) Nigeria

76. The representative of the World Bank presented a progress report on the status of the country programme of Nigeria (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/59). The Fund Secretariat had received the draft country programme in October 1997 and a workshop was now being held in Washington to test and refine the assumptions underlying the programme, following which it was hoped to submit the final draft by the end of the year.

77. The Executive Committee, noting the status report on the country programme, decided that projects already approved could go ahead but no new projects could be submitted until the country programme of Nigeria had been approved.

(Decision 23/47)

(e) Country programme updates

78. The representative of the Secretariat introduced documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/60 and Add.1.

79. In response to a question on the increase of ODS consumption in Togo from 1 tonne to 34 tonnes, the representative of UNEP explained that the first survey, made when the country was in an unstable situation, had given the earlier amount, while a second survey, made when political and economic stability had been achieved, had resulted in the higher consumption figure.

80. The Executive Committee noted the updated country programmes of Cameroon and Togo, as contained in UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/60 and Add.1.

AGENDA ITEM 8: ISSUES REMAINING FROM THE TWENTY-SECOND MEETING

81. The Executive Committee had before it document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/61, which listed two items that it had agreed should be considered at the current meeting, together with the relevant decisions.

(a) Training guidelines for identification of needs and coordination of activities
(Decision 22/71)

82. The representative of UNEP/IE presented document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/74, which had been prepared pursuant to Decision 21/40 and contained draft guidelines divided into two parts: Part I, "Identification of Training Needs", and Part II, "Coordination of Training Activities". He invited the Committee to endorse the guidelines and to authorize UNEP/IE to proceed with their implementation.

83. Following a brief exchange of views, the Chairman requested UNEP/IE to consult with the representatives of Australia, Costa Rica and the United States, on various points that had been raised, with a view to presenting a revised draft of the guidelines later in the meeting.

84. The representative of UNEP/IE subsequently presented for the consideration of the Executive Committee a revised text of the draft guidelines which, as requested, had been developed in consultation with the representatives of Australia, Costa Rica and the United States.

85. The Executive Committee decided:

- (a) To note the Training Guidelines for Identification of Needs and Coordination of Activities contained in UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/Inf.4;
- (b) To authorize UNEP/IE to proceed with their implementation.

(Decision 23/48)

(b) Actions to improve the functioning of the Financial Mechanism (Decisions 21/38 and 22/73)

86. In the course of a brief exchange of views, it was pointed out that, while a number of the issues concerned had been, and were being, addressed in various ways, several important issues were still outstanding, e.g., the concessional financing study to be carried out by the International Finance Corporation on behalf of the World Bank (Decision 21/39).

87. The Executive Committee decided:

- (a) To examine the subject again at a subsequent meeting, in time for a report to be submitted to the Tenth Meeting of the Parties;
- (b) To request the World Bank to submit the concessional financing study to the Executive Committee at its Twenty-fourth Meeting.

(Decision 23/49)

AGENDA ITEM 9: REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S SUBGROUP ON THE PRODUCTION SECTOR

88. The Executive Committee noted the report presented by the Facilitator of the Subgroup on the Production Sector on its meeting held in Montreal on 18 September 1998 (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/62).

89. On behalf of the Subgroup, Mr. A. Agarwal (India) reported on the informal planning meeting of the Subgroup held on 12 November 1997, on the basis of which the Executive Committed decided:

- (a) That the Subgroup on the Production Sector be reconstituted from amongst members of the next Executive Committee;
- (b) That the next meeting of the Subgroup be held on 17-19 February 1998 in Washington;
- (c) To request the Subgroup to continue its work and report the results of its meeting in February 1998 to the next meeting of the Executive Committee;
- (d) To accept the offer of the representative of the United States of America to host the meeting in Washington; and
- (e) To make a provision of additional US \$30,000 in the budget of the Secretariat for the meeting of the Subgroup in February 1998 and for another potential meeting after March 1998.

(Decision 23/50)

AGENDA ITEM 10: CRITERIA FOR PROJECT PREPARATION

90. The Secretariat introduced document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/63, prepared in response to the Executive Committee's request (Decision 21/15) that the Secretariat draw up criteria to be used as a basis for submitting future project preparation proposals.

91. Following an exchange of views on the proposed criteria, the Executive Committee decided that:

- (a) All project preparation requests should:
 - (i) Assist countries in meeting their obligations under the Montreal Protocol, beginning with their 1999 CFC consumption freeze obligations;
 - (ii) Be based on previous consultations and close co-ordination with the responsible ozone unit. Ozone units should take into consideration their national strategies in recommending project preparation;
 - (iii) Be consistent with business planning priorities (e.g., decision 22/11).

- (b) Low-volume ODS-consuming countries which have not previously received funding from the Multilateral Fund should receive funding;
- (c) Requests for project preparation should indicate the sector(s) concerned (e.g., aerosol, foam, fumigants (methyl bromide), halon, production, multiple, refrigeration, several, or solvent);
- (d) Requests for project preparation should be considered on a case-by-case basis if:
 - (i) the request is for project preparation for countries for which approved projects have phased out over 80 per cent of their ODS consumption as reported in the latest available data;
 - (ii) the request is from agencies whose rate of disbursement is low (for projects approved a year and a half prior to the request) in the country for which the request is made;
- (e) In approving project preparation, the Executive Committee should take into account if regulatory impediments exist that might impede project implementation.
(Decision 23/51)

AGENDA ITEM 11: PRICES OF CHEMICALS

92. Having considered a paper (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/64) prepared jointly by the Secretariat and the implementing agencies in response to Decision 22/25, describing a process and a methodology for determining prices of chemicals for the purpose of calculating incremental operating costs, the Executive Committee decided:

- (a) To approve the document, amended by inserting in its paragraph 13 the words “and Article 5” following “Article 2”;
- (b) To consider at a subsequent meeting a simplified methodology to be prepared by the representative of India.
(Decision 23/52)

AGENDA ITEM 12: ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF THE IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES (STATUS REPORT)

93. Having considered a status report (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/65) on the progress of a consultant’s work and, notably, the fact that the Memorandum of Discussion which had been

drafted revealed a departure from the Terms of Reference of the study, the Executive Committee decided to request the consultant to prepare its report in time for the Twenty-fourth Meeting.

(Decision 23/53)

AGENDA ITEM 13: REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S CONTACT GROUP ON SME

94. The Executive Committee decided:

- (a) To note the report of the Contact Group on SMEs presented by its Chair, Mr. M.A. Gonzalez (Costa Rica);
- (b) To request the Secretariat to provide the following information to the members of the Group by the end of 1997:
 - A break-down by sector, including information on cost, cost-effectiveness and ODS phase-out, from the inventory of approved projects of the SMEs already funded, using the definitions of SMEs from the UNDP/UNEP paper (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/19/54).
 - National studies and surveys on SMEs available to the Secretariat (noting that Mexico promises to send its national survey on SMEs once the survey is completed in January 1998, and China promises to send its report on SMEs, to the Secretariat for circulation to members of the Group).
 - Completion reports and elaborated progress reports on ongoing projects from implementing agencies on approved SME projects. Therefore the implementing agencies are requested to submit these data to the Secretariat no later than 4 December 1997.
- (c) To encourage members of the Contact Group that had not already done so to submit to the Secretariat their national perspective on the problems and approaches on ODS phase-out by SMEs; and
- (d) To note that the draft proposal of the Contact Group would be presented to the first meeting of the Executive Committee in 1998.

(Decision 23/54)

AGENDA ITEM 14: OTHER MATTERS

Submission of projects from 1998 business plans

95. The Secretariat confirmed the understanding of one representative that projects from the 1998 business plans could be submitted to the first meeting of the Executive Committee in 1998. It added, however, that there would not be sufficient resources available to be committed to new projects at the Twenty-fourth Meeting.

Process agents

96. The Executive Committee decided that any issues relating to consideration of projects involving ODS use as process agents should be considered at the Twenty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee

(Decision 23/55)

Report of the informal group on technology transfer

97. The Executive Committee noted the report of the Facilitator of the informal group established by the Meeting of the Parties to deal with the question of technology transfer that the group had met and discussed several issues and had examined information received from the Parties. It had agreed that the discussions should continue and that a further meeting of the group should be held on 22 March 1998, immediately preceding the Twenty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee.

Calendar of Meetings and work programme of the Executive Committee for 1998

98. The Executive Committee decided to adopt the following Calendar of Meetings and Work Programme of the Executive Committee for 1998 which took into consideration the projection of workload during 1998, the timing of other related important events such as the seventeenth OEWG meeting (6-10 July 1998) and the Tenth Meeting of the Parties (tentatively 17-27 November 1998):

Mtg No.	Timing	Interval from previous mtg	Work to be done in the interval	Agenda
24th	23-27 March 1998	4 months	Revise 1998 business plans and work programmes. Complete the remaining projects from the 1997 business plans. Prepare policy papers	Approve revised 1998 business plans and work programmes. Approve the remaining projects from 1997 business plans. Approve policy papers. Consider funding of projects for process agents
25th	27-31 July 1998	4 months	Prepare projects, policy papers, progress reports, evaluation of 1997 business plans, national status of phase-out	Approve projects and policy papers. Review progress reports, evaluation of 1997 business plans and national status of phase-out
26th	9-13 November 1998*	4 months	Prepare projects, policy papers, draft 1999 business plans, necessary elements of work programmes	Approve projects, policy papers, draft 1999 business plans, necessary and non-contentious elements of work programmes

* To be held back to back with the Tenth Meeting of the Parties in Cairo, Egypt.

(Decision 23/56)

Composition of Sub-Committees for 1998

99. The Chairman announced that the composition of the Sub-Committees for 1998 would be as follows:

Sub-Committee on Project Review

Article 5 countries: India (Chairman), Peru and Burkina Faso

Non-Article 5 countries: Italy, Switzerland and United States of America

Sub-Committee on Monitoring, Evaluation and Finance

Article 5 countries: Costa Rica, Jordan and Zimbabwe (Chairman)

Non-Article 5 countries: Belgium, Canada and Japan

Subgroup on the Production Sector

Article 5 countries: China, Costa Rica and India

Non-Article 5 countries: Canada (Facilitator), Italy and United States of America.

Statement by the President of the Meeting of the Parties

100. The President of the Meeting of the Parties, Dr. Won-Hwa Park (Republic of Korea), expressed his pleasure at having attended the Executive Committee meeting whose deliberations demonstrated how well the Protocol represented a model of international cooperation. He looked forward to further contacts with participants in the coming year.

AGENDA ITEM 15: ADOPTION OF THE REPORT

101. At its closing session on 14 November 1997, the Executive Committee adopted the present report on the basis of the draft report contained in UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/L.1, on the understanding that the Secretariat would be entrusted with the finalization of the report on any remaining agenda items.

AGENDA ITEM 16: CLOSURE OF THE MEETING.

102. After the customary exchange of courtesies, the Chairman declared the meeting closed at 1 p.m., on Friday, 14 November 1997.

ANNEX I

Status of the Fund as at 12 November 1997 In US Dollars

INCOME	
Contributions received:-	
- Cash payments including note encashments	555,786,607
- Promissory notes held	91,462,296
Bilateral cooperation	17,840,574
Interest earned	41,126,863
Miscellaneous income	3,333,905
TOTAL INCOME	709,550,245
ALLOCATIONS AND PROVISIONS	
UNDP	178,687,744
UNEP	27,076,855
UNIDO	125,611,009
World Bank	273,628,816
Total allocations to implementing agencies	605,004,424
Secretariat and Executive Committee costs (1991-1997)	18,106,852
- includes provision for staff contracts into 1998	
Monitoring & evaluation activities approved at 22nd ExCom	361,000 *
Bilateral cooperation	17,840,574
Provision for reductions in promissory note values for new bilateral projects	5,576,286
BALANCE AVAILABLE FOR NEW ALLOCATIONS	62,661,109

* Adjusted to reflect the inclusion of US \$100,000 for the Monitoring and Evaluation post in the Fund Secretariat as indicated in Annex V to this report.

Trust Fund For the Multilateral Fund For the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol
1991 - 1997 Summary of Status of Contributions and Other Income
As at 12 November 1997

DESCRIPTION	1991 (US \$)	1992 (US \$)	1993 (US \$)	1994 (US \$)	1995 (US \$)	1996 (US \$)	1997 (US \$)	TOTAL (US \$)
Pledged contributions	53,308,224	72,797,293	108,923,724	142,630,330	142,404,091	147,905,193	157,076,159	825,045,014
Cash payments	46,350,898	61,817,895	97,700,638	122,194,811	106,801,780	92,190,484	28,730,100	555,786,607
Bilateral assistance	480,000	1,726,772	2,282,736	4,874,062	5,568,635	2,010,661	897,708	17,840,574
Promissory notes	0	0	0	1,459,452	18,199,945	31,414,439	40,388,460	91,462,296
Total payments	46,830,898	63,544,667	99,983,374	128,528,325	130,570,361	125,615,584	70,016,268	665,089,477
Disputed contributions	0	0	0	0	0	8,098,267	0	8,098,267
Outstanding pledges	6,477,326	9,252,626	8,940,350	14,102,005	11,833,730	14,191,342	87,059,891	151,857,270
Payments/ pledges as %	87.85%	87.29%	91.79%	90.11%	91.69%	84.93%	44.57%	80.61%
Interest earned	540,614	1,757,933	3,025,097	5,701,779	11,211,677	11,606,895	7,282,868	41,126,863
Miscellaneous income	703,334	522,219	216,520	651,433	428,554	263,321	548,524	3,333,905
TOTAL INCOME	48,074,846	65,824,819	103,224,991	134,881,537	142,210,592	137,495,800	77,847,660	709,550,245
Accumulated figures			1991 - 1993	1994 - 1996	1991 - 1996			
Total pledges			235,029,241	432,939,614	667,968,855			
Total payments			210,358,939	384,125,418	595,073,209			
% payments to pledges			89.50%	88.72%	89.09%			
Total income			217,124,656	413,989,077	631,702,585			
Total outstanding contributions			24,670,302	48,814,196	72,895,646			
% to total pledges			10.50%	11.28%	10.91%			
Outstanding contributions for Economies in Transition			24,670,102	31,567,833	56,237,935			
% to total pledges			10.50%	7.29%	8.42%			

PARTY	Agreed contributions (US \$)	Cash payments (US \$)	Bilateral assistance (US \$)	Promissory notes (US \$)	Outstanding contributions (US \$)
AUSTRALIA	2,719,451	2,719,451	0	0	0
AUSTRIA	1,589,409	1,589,409	0	0	0
AZERBAIJAN	215,902	0	0	0	215,902
BELARUS	537,459	0	0	0	537,459
BELGIUM	1,851,248	1,851,248	0	0	0
CANADA	5,700,741	0	640,285	4,560,593	499,863
CZECH REPUBLIC	376,958	376,958	0	0	0
DENMARK	1,318,383	1,318,383	0	0	0
FINLAND	1,134,636	907,708	0	0	226,928 *
FRANCE	11,773,570	0	257,423	9,446,435	2,069,712 *
GERMANY	16,615,295	0	0	16,615,295	0
GREECE	698,237	700,187	0	0	(1,950)
HUNGARY	257,245	0	0	0	257,245
ICELAND	55,124	0	0	0	55,124
IRELAND	385,868	385,868	0	0	0
ISRAEL	491,522	367,999	0	0	123,523
ITALY	9,550,235	0	0	0	9,550,235
JAPAN	28,361,303	0	0	0	28,361,303
LIECHTENSTEIN	18,375	18,375	0	0	0
LUXEMBOURG	128,623	128,623	0	0	0
MONACO	18,375	18,363	0	0	12
NETHERLANDS	2,916,979	0	0	0	2,916,979
NEW ZEALAND	440,992	440,992	0	0	0
NORWAY	1,028,982	0	0	0	1,028,982
POLAND	620,145	620,145	0	0	0
PORTUGAL	505,303	0	0	0	505,303
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	8,176,728	0	0	0	8,176,728
SLOVAKIA	151,591	151,591	0	0	0
SOUTH AFRICA	592,583	592,583	0	0	0
SPAIN	4,341,016	4,341,016	0	0	0
SWEDEN	2,255,491	1,804,393	0	0	451,098 *
SWITZERLAND	2,223,335	1,780,000	0	0	443,335 *
TURKMENISTAN	59,718	0	0	0	59,718
UKRAINE	1,365,867	0	0	0	1,365,867
UNITED KINGDOM	9,766,137	0	0	9,766,137	0
UNITED STATES OF A	38,833,333	8,616,809	0	0	30,216,524
TOTAL	157,076,159	28,730,100	897,708	40,388,460	87,059,891

Outstanding contribution wholly or partially withheld for bilateral cooperation

Trust Fund for the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol

Summary of Status of Contributions: 1991- 1996

As at 12 November 1997

PARTY	Agreed contributions (US \$)	Cash payments (US \$)	Bilateral assistance (US \$)	Promissory notes (US \$)	Outstanding contributions (US \$)
AUSTRALIA	12,169,842	11,422,914	746,928	0	0
AUSTRIA	6,212,240	6,080,450	116,628	0	15,162 *
AZERBAIJAN	63,182	0	0	0	63,182
BELARUS	536,370	0	0	0	536,370
BELGIUM	8,588,289	8,588,289	0	0	0
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM	0	0	0	0	0
BULGARIA	829,207	829,207	0	0	0
CANADA	24,948,120	22,076,793	2,186,483	0	684,844
CYPRUS	148,670	148,670	0	0	0
CZECH REPUBLIC	2,849,573	2,849,573	0	0	0
DENMARK	5,399,598	5,194,598	205,000	0	0
FINLAND	4,574,634	4,471,194	103,440	0	0
FRANCE	48,598,094	25,013,628	1,588,103	19,596,765	2,399,598
GEORGIA	0	0	0	0	0
GERMANY	72,415,467	55,482,997	1,355,296	15,577,174	0
GREECE	2,938,344	2,938,344	0	0	0
HUNGARY	1,420,925	1,420,925	0	0	0
ICELAND	241,067	241,067	0	0	0
IRELAND	1,498,654	1,498,654	0	0	0
ISRAEL	1,574,736	1,574,736	0	0	0
ITALY	34,042,507	28,644,156	0	0	5,398,351
JAPAN	98,501,042	98,501,042	0	0	0
KUWAIT	286,549	286,349	0	0	200
LATVIA	0	0	0	0	0
LIECHTENSTEIN	80,356	80,356	0	0	0
LITHUANIA	0	0	0	0	0
LUXEMBOURG	499,552	499,552	0	0	0
MALTA	28,052	28,052	0	0	0
MONACO	59,787	59,787	0	0	0
NETHERLANDS	12,426,686	9,661,853	0	2,764,833	0
NEW ZEALAND	1,928,536	1,928,536	0	0	0
NORWAY	4,436,982	4,436,982	0	0	0
PANAMA	16,915	16,915	0	0	0
POLAND	474,924	473,318	0	0	1,606
PORTUGAL	1,708,280	1,708,280	0	0	0
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	54,813,611	0	0	0	54,813,611
SINGAPORE	531,221	459,245	71,976	0	0
SLOVAKIA	956,372	829,605	0	0	126,767
SLOVENIA	61,290	0	0	0	61,290
SOUTH AFRICA	3,201,108	3,171,108	30,000	0	0
SPAIN	16,532,425	16,532,425	0	0	0
SWEDEN	9,271,415	9,271,415	0	0	0 *
SWITZERLAND	9,116,083	8,873,483	242,600	0	0
TURKMENISTAN	56,603	0	0	0	56,603
UKRAINE	1,425,396	785,600	0	0	639,796
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	559,639	559,639	0	0	0
UNITED KINGDOM	40,096,675	26,961,611	0	13,135,064	0
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	173,751,570	163,455,158	10,296,412	0	0
UZBEKISTAN	0	0	0	0	0
SUB -TOTAL	659,870,588	527,056,507	16,942,866	51,073,836	64,797,279
Disputed Contributions	8,098,267	0	0	0	8,098,267 **
TOTAL	667,968,855	527,056,501	16,942,866	51,073,836	72,895,646

* Outstanding contribution wholly or partially withheld for bilateral cooperation

** In this table, the amounts disputed by France, Germany, Italy, Japan and the United Kingdom have been deducted from their agreed contributions and are shown here as aggregate totals only

Trust Fund for the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol

Status of Contributions for 1996

As at 12 November 1997

PARTY	Agreed contributions (US \$)	Cash payments (US \$)	Bilateral assistance (US \$)	Promissory notes (US \$)	Outstanding contributions (US \$)
AUSTRALIA	2,577,608	2,062,087	515,521	0	0
AUSTRIA	1,506,507	1,374,717	116,628	0	15,162 *
AZERBAIJAN	63,182	0	0	0	63,182
BELARUS	160,066	0	0	0	160,066
BELGIUM	1,754,689	1,754,689	0	0	0
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM	0	0	0	0	0
BULGARIA	75,684	75,684	0	0	0
CANADA	5,403,397	4,701,554	17,000	0	684,843
CYPRUS	52,249	52,249	0	0	0
CZECH REPUBLIC	452,823	452,823	0	0	0
DENMARK	1,249,617	1,249,617	0	0	0
FINLAND	1,075,455	972,015	103,440	0	0
FRANCE	10,466,186	0	958,072	9,508,114	0
GEORGIA	0	0	0	0	0
GERMANY	15,577,174	5,192,391		10,384,783	0
GREECE	661,818	661,818	0	0	0
HUNGARY	243,828	243,828	0	0	0
ICELAND	52,249	52,249	0	0	0
IRELAND	365,742	365,742	0	0	0
ISRAEL	465,885	465,885	0	0	0
ITALY	7,483,323	2,084,972	0	0	5,398,351
JAPAN	21,717,336	21,717,336	0	0	0
KUWAIT	0	0	0	0	0
LATVIA	0	0	0	0	0
LIECHTENSTEIN	17,416	17,416	0	0	0
LITHUANIA	0	0	0	0	0
LUXEMBOURG	121,914	121,914	0	0	0
MALTA	0	0	0	0	0
MONACO	17,416	17,416	0	0	0
NETHERLANDS	2,764,833	0	0	2,764,833	0
NEW ZEALAND	417,990	417,990	0	0	0
NORWAY	975,311	975,311	0	0	0
PANAMA	0	0	0	0	0
POLAND	1,606	0	0	0	1,606
PORTUGAL	478,947	478,947	0	0	0
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	7,750,239	0	0	0	7,750,239
SINGAPORE	0	0	0	0	0
SLOVAKIA	143,684	143,684	0	0	0
SLOVENIA	61,290	0	0	0	61,290
SOUTH AFRICA	561,675	561,675	0	0	0
SPAIN	4,114,593	4,114,593	0	0	0
SWEDEN	2,137,847	2,137,847	0	0	0 *
SWITZERLAND	2,107,368	2,107,368	0	0	0
TURKMENISTAN	56,603	0	0	0	56,603
UKRAINE	0	0	0	0	0
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	0	0	0	0	0
UNITED KINGDOM	8,756,709	0	0	8,756,709	0
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	37,916,667	37,616,667	300,000	0	0
UZBEKISTAN	0	0	0	0	0
SUB - TOTAL	139,806,926	92,190,484	2,010,661	31,414,439	14,191,342
Disputed Contributions**	8,098,267	0	0	0	8,098,267 **
TOTAL	147,905,193	92,190,484	2,010,661	31,414,439	22,289,609

* Outstanding contribution withheld for bilateral cooperation

** Amounts disputed by France, Germany, Italy, Japan and the United Kingdom have been deducted from their agreed 1996 contributions and are shown here as aggregate totals only.

Trust Fund for the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol

Status of Contributions for 1995

As at 12 November 1997

PARTY	Agreed contributions (US \$)	Cash payments (US \$)	Bilateral assistance (US \$)	Promissory notes (US \$)	Outstanding contributions (US \$)
AUSTRALIA	2,633,990	2,513,094	120,896	0	0
AUSTRIA	1,308,273	1,308,273	0	0	0
AZERBAIJAN	0	0	0	0	0
BELARUS	0	0	0	0	0
BELGIUM	1,849,026	1,849,026	0	0	0
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM	0	0	0	0	0
BULGARIA	226,767	226,767	0	0	0
CANADA	5,424,973	4,523,393	901,580	0	0
CYPRUS	34,887	34,887	0	0	0
CZECH REPUBLIC	732,633	732,633	0	0	0
DENMARK	1,133,837	928,837	205,000	0	0
FINLAND	994,288	994,288	0	0	0
FRANCE	10,466,186	0	375,257	10,088,651	2,278
GEORGIA	0	0	0	0	0
GERMANY	15,577,174	10,384,783	0	5,192,391	0
GREECE	610,528	610,528	0	0	0
HUNGARY	313,986	313,986	0	0	0
ICELAND	52,331	52,331	0	0	0
IRELAND	313,986	313,986	0	0	0
ISRAEL	401,204	401,204	0	0	0
ITALY	7,483,323	7,483,323	0	0	0
JAPAN	21,717,336	21,717,336	0	0	0
KUWAIT	0	0	0	0	0
LATVIA	0	0	0	0	0
LIECHTENSTEIN	17,444	17,444	0	0	0
LITHUANIA	0	0	0	0	0
LUXEMBOURG	104,662	104,662	0	0	0
MALTA	0	0	0	0	0
MONACO	17,444	17,444	0	0	0
NETHERLANDS	2,616,547	2,616,547	0	0	0
NEW ZEALAND	418,647	418,647	0	0	0
NORWAY	959,400	959,400	0	0	0
PANAMA	0	0	0	0	0
POLAND	0	0	0	0	0
PORTUGAL	348,873	348,873	0	0	0
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	11,704,685	0	0	0	11,704,685
SINGAPORE	0	0	0	0	0
SLOVAKIA	226,767	100,000	0	0	126,767
SLOVENIA	0	0	0	0	0
SOUTH AFRICA	715,189	715,189	0	0	0
SPAIN	3,453,841	3,453,841	0	0	0
SWEDEN	1,936,244	1,936,244	0	0	0
SWITZERLAND	1,936,244	1,693,644	242,600	0	0
TURKMENISTAN	0	0	0	0	0
UKRAINE	0	0	0	0	0
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	0	0	0	0	0
UNITED KINGDOM	8,756,709	5,837,806	0	2,918,903	0
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	37,916,667	34,193,365	3,723,302	0	0
UZBEKISTAN	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	#####	#####	5,568,635	18,199,945	11,833,730

1996B - sheet name yr96b - disputed not shown per country - no inputs this table

Trust Fund for the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol

Status of Contributions for 1994

As at 12 November 1997

PARTY	Agreed contributions (US \$)	Cash payments (US \$)	Bilateral assistance (US \$)	Promissory notes (US \$)	Outstanding contributions (US \$)
AUSTRALIA	2,633,990	2,567,190	66,800	0	0
AUSTRIA	1,308,273	1,308,273	0	0	0
AZERBAIJAN	0	0	0	0	0
BELARUS	0	0	0	0	0
BELGIUM	1,849,026	1,849,026	0	0	0
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM	0	0	0	0	0
BULGARIA	226,767	226,767	0	0	0
CANADA	5,424,973	4,990,403	434,570	0	0
CYPRUS	34,887	34,887	0	0	0 *
CZECH REPUBLIC	732,633	732,633	0	0	0
DENMARK	1,133,837	1,133,837	0	0	0
FINLAND	994,288	994,288	0	0	0
FRANCE	10,466,186	7,814,092	254,774	0	2,397,320
GEORGIA	0	0	0	0	0
GERMANY	15,577,174	14,240,256	1,336,918	0	0
GREECE	610,528	610,528	0	0	0
HUNGARY	313,986	313,986	0	0	0
ICELAND	52,331	52,331	0	0	0
IRELAND	313,986	313,986	0	0	0
ISRAEL	401,204	401,204	0	0	0
ITALY	7,483,323	7,483,323	0	0	0
JAPAN	21,717,336	21,717,336	0	0	0
KUWAIT	0	0	0	0	0
LATVIA	0	0	0	0	0
LIECHTENSTEIN	17,444	17,444	0	0	0
LITHUANIA	0	0	0	0	0
LUXEMBOURG	104,662	104,662	0	0	0
MALTA	0	0	0	0	0
MONACO	17,444	17,444	0	0	0
NETHERLANDS	2,616,547	2,616,547	0	0	0
NEW ZEALAND	418,647	418,647	0	0	0
NORWAY	959,400	959,400	0	0	0
PANAMA	16,915	16,915	0	0	0
POLAND	0	0	0	0	0
PORTUGAL	348,873	348,873	0	0	0
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	11,704,685	0	0	0	11,704,685
SINGAPORE	209,324	169,324	40,000	0	0
SLOVAKIA	226,767	226,767	0	0	0
SLOVENIA	0	0	0	0	0
SOUTH AFRICA	715,189	685,189	30,000	0	0
SPAIN	3,453,841	3,453,841	0	0	0
SWEDEN	1,936,244	1,936,244	0	0	0
SWITZERLAND	1,936,244	1,936,244	0	0	0
TURKMENISTAN	0	0	0	0	0
UKRAINE	0	0	0	0	0
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	0	0	0	0	0
UNITED KINGDOM	8,756,709	7,297,257	0	1,459,452	0
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	37,916,667	35,205,667	2,711,000	0	0
UZBEKISTAN	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	142,630,330	122,194,811	4,874,062	1,459,452	14,102,005

* Classified later as operating under Article 5 for this year

Trust Fund for the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol
 Summary of Status of Contributions :1991- 1993
 As at 12 November 1997

PARTY	Agreed contributions (US \$)	Cash payments (US \$)	Bilateral assistance (US \$)	Promissory notes (US \$)	Outstanding contributions (US \$)
AUSTRALIA	4,324,254	4,280,543	43,711	0	0
AUSTRIA	2,089,187	2,089,187	0	0	0
AZERBAIJAN	0	0	0	0	0
BELARUS	376,304	0	0	0	376,304
BELGIUM	3,135,548	3,135,548	0	0	0
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM	0	0	0	0	0
BULGARIA	299,989	299,989	0	0	0
CANADA	8,694,777	7,861,444	833,333	0	0
CYPRUS	26,647	26,647	0	0	0
CZECH REPUBLIC	931,484	931,484	0	0	0
DENMARK	1,882,307	1,882,307	0	0	0
FINLAND	1,510,603	1,510,603	0	0	0
FRANCE	17,199,536	17,199,536	0	0	0
GEORGIA	0	0	0	0	0
GERMANY	25,683,945	25,665,567	18,378	0	0
GREECE	1,055,470	1,055,470	0	0	0
HUNGARY	549,125	549,125	0	0	0
ICELAND	84,156	84,156	0	0	0
IRELAND	504,940	504,940	0	0	0
ISRAEL	306,443	306,443	0	0	0
ITALY	11,592,538	11,592,538	0	0	0
JAPAN	33,349,034	33,349,034	0	0	0
KUWAIT	286,549	286,349	0	0	200
LATVIA	0	0	0	0	0
LIECHTENSTEIN	28,052	28,052	0	0	0
LITHUANIA	0	0	0	0	0
LUXEMBOURG	168,314	168,314	0	0	0
MALTA	28,052	28,052	0	0	0
MONACO	7,483	7,483	0	0	0
NETHERLANDS	4,428,759	4,428,759	0	0	0
NEW ZEALAND	673,252	673,252	0	0	0
NORWAY	1,542,871	1,542,871	0	0	0
PANAMA	0	0	0	0	0
POLAND	473,318	473,318	0	0	0
PORTUGAL	531,587	531,587	0	0	0
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	23,654,002	0	0	0	23,654,002
SINGAPORE	321,897	289,921	31,976	0	0
SLOVAKIA	359,154	359,154	0	0	0
SLOVENIA	0	0	0	0	0
SOUTH AFRICA	1,209,055	1,209,055	0	0	0
SPAIN	5,510,150	5,510,150	0	0	0
SWEDEN	3,261,080	3,261,080	0	0	0
SWITZERLAND	3,136,227	3,136,227	0	0	0
TURKMENISTAN	0	0	0	0	0
UKRAINE	1,425,396	785,600	0	0	639,796
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	559,639	559,639	0	0	0
UNITED KINGDOM	13,826,548	13,826,548	0	0	0
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	60,001,569	56,439,459	3,562,110	0	0
UZBEKISTAN	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	235,029,241	205,869,431	4,489,508	0	24,670,302

Annex II
EVALUATION GUIDE
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- A. Purpose of evaluation, users of this guide
- B. Accountability for monitoring and evaluation
- C. Glossary of terms

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- A. Introduction to evaluation approach at proposal stage
- B. Monitoring and project preparation
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- B. Indicators of progress in the implementation of investment projects (definition; rationale; optimum number)
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- E. Monitoring of non-investment projects
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Appendices

Appendix I: sectoral evaluation matrix

Appendix II non-investment project evaluation matrix – Training projects

Appendix III: non-investment project evaluation matrix – Institutional strengthening projects

Glossary of Terms

For the purposes of this Guide, the following definitions will be assumed:

Activity	Action taken or work performed within a project in order to transform inputs into outputs.
Assumption	External factors, influences, situations or conditions which are necessary for project success, worded in terms of positive conditions. Assumptions are external factors which are quite likely but not certain to occur and which are important for the success of the project, but which are largely or completely beyond the control of project management.
Baseline benchmarks	Data that describe the situation before any project intervention.
Effectiveness	A measure of the extent to which a project is successful in achieving its planned objectives or results.
Efficiency	A measure of the extent to which inputs were supplied and managed and activities organized in the most appropriate manner at the least cost to produce the required outputs.
Evaluability	The extent to which a project has been defined in such a way as to enable evaluation later on.
Ex-post evaluation	An evaluation conducted after project completion.
Findings vs. conclusions	A finding is a factual statement (e.g. 405 tonnes of ODS were phased out). A conclusion is a synthesis of findings incorporating the evaluator's analysis (e.g. the project was not efficient since it cost twice as much to phase out 3 tonnes of ODS compared to the costs in other similar projects).

Impact/effect	An expression of the ultimate planned and unplanned changes brought about as a result of a project; the planned and unplanned consequences of the project. In projects that follow logical frameworks, effects are generally related to the purpose, impacts to the goal.
Indicator	An explicit statistic or benchmark that defines how performance is to be measured.
Input	Resources such as human resources, materials, services, etc., which are required for achieving the stated results by producing the intended outputs through relevant activities.
Objective	Expresses the particular effect which the project is expected to achieve if completed successfully and on time.
Output	The physical products, institutional and operational changes or improved skills and knowledge to be achieved by the project as a result of good management of the inputs and activities.
Project	A planned undertaking designed to achieve certain specific objectives/results within a given budget and specified time period through various activities.
Stakeholders	Interested and committed parties; a group of people with a vested interest in the phenomena under study.

V. Conducting evaluations under the Multilateral Fund

A. Background and rationale for Evaluation

In the context of the Multilateral Fund, an evaluation may be defined as “*an assessment, as systematic and independent as possible, of projects or clusters of projects, their design, implementation and results. The aim of evaluation is to assess the continued relevance of Fund support to various types of projects in various regions, the efficiency of project implementation, and the effectiveness of such projects in achieving the Fund’s/project’s objectives, as well as any lessons that can help guide future policy and practice*

”.

The purpose of Multilateral Fund evaluations is to provide information on:

- overall Fund performance in reducing ODS according to established targets;
- the effectiveness of projects in particular sectors, and of non-investment projects;
- the strengths and limitations of various types of projects;
- the major causes of observed failures to reach targets;
- possible actions that might improve performance of the Fund.

The Executive Committee and all other stakeholders, such as Article 5 countries and implementing agencies, are intended to benefit from evaluation information and lessons learned that will help them improve their efforts in achieving the goals of the Montreal Protocol. The Executive Committee acknowledges evaluation priorities through a budget for evaluations approved annually.

The Executive Committee considered the Multilateral Fund’s work programme and work plan for monitoring and evaluation at its Twenty-second Meeting and adopted deliverables 1, 2, 4, and 5 in the work programme and outputs 1 to 4 in the work plan.

Output 1 mandates the preparation of an Evaluation Guide covering both investment and non-investment projects. This guide incorporates and builds on the guidelines and procedures already developed by the implementing agencies, including, *inter alia*:

- project baseline data;
- data from Progress and Completion reports;
- evaluation data collected by the implementing agencies;
- established guidelines for evaluation data collection.

B. Timing, scope and focus of Multilateral Fund evaluations

Evaluations can be classified according to their timing, their scope and their focus.

1. Timing

Evaluations may be undertaken during project implementation or after projects have been completed as characterized below.

EVALUATION TIMING	DESCRIPTION	RATIONALE
Mid-term evaluation	An evaluation of a specific project, done at any time during project implementation.	Projects that may require mid-term evaluations include those that are very large, that have high risks associated with their design, that are using novel technology, or that are experiencing problems, such as implementation delays.
Ex-post evaluation	Evaluation of one or more projects that takes place at some point after operational project completion.	Such evaluations are intended to confirm that projects performed as reported, and to facilitate future decision-making by learning about strengths, weaknesses and unplanned effects of projects of various types.

2. Scope

The scope of Fund evaluations will respond to particular needs which will be identified by the Executive Committee's evaluation work programme. Evaluations may examine a collection of projects in a sector or region, or may focus on a single project.

TYPE OF EVALUATION	SCOPE
Evaluation of a single investment project	Such an evaluation would focus on a single project, but would examine the context in which it is situated. The project may be in the process of being implemented, or it may be completed.
Evaluation of projects within a sector (sectoral or thematic)	Such evaluations would normally deal with a group of projects within the sector. They could include both investment and non-investment projects, and both completed and non-completed projects. Specific evaluation studies may relate to a designated geographic area or theme, or be limited in other ways.
Evaluation of non-investment projects	Such evaluations would normally deal with a group of completed projects and may be designed to focus on one or more of a combination of particular issues, sectors, implementing agencies, or geographic areas.

3. Focus

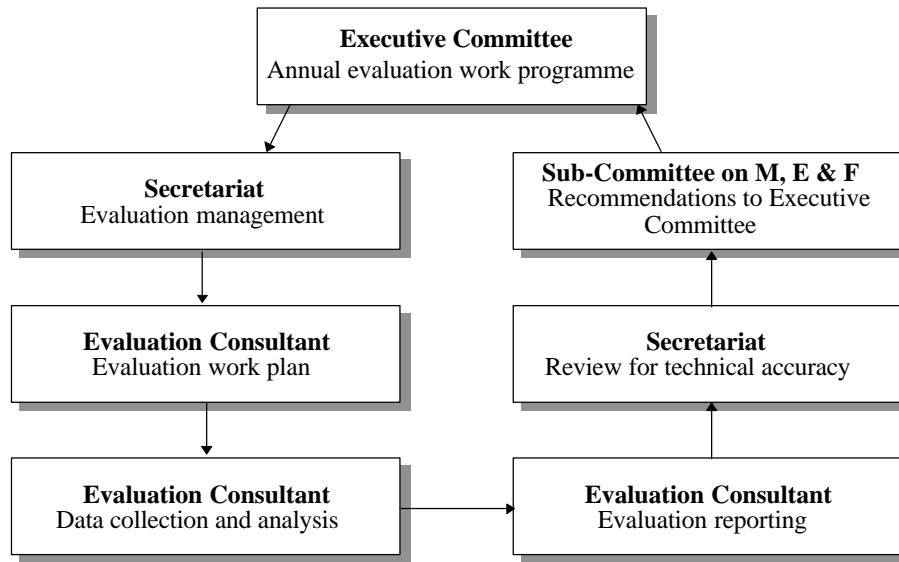
The focus of an evaluation refers to the types of issue it is to address. These are described by the major questions an evaluation is expected to answer. The Executive Committee has considered the following as illustrative of key potential questions for sectoral and thematic evaluations (training and institutional strengthening) supported by the Fund. The following tables provide possible evaluation questions for sectoral, training, and institutional strengthening projects. (Appendices I-III provide additional examples.)

SECTORAL EVALUATIONS	TRAINING	INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING
Effectiveness and effects	Effectiveness and effects	Effectiveness and effects
In general, how effective have the various types of investment projects been in achieving ODP targets and reducing ODS within the sector?	To what extent is training supported by the Fund effective?	To what extent is institutional strengthening supported by the Fund effective?
Was the old technology successfully discontinued?	Is training impacting the enabling environment in ways that support achievement of the Fund's objectives?	Is institutional strengthening impacting the enabling environment in other ways that support achievement of the Fund's objectives?
What have been the effects of the new technology on operating costs? On market demand? On safety and environment?	Is technical training leading to more effective technical conversions?	
How sustainable are the project results?		
Efficiency	Efficiency	Efficiency
What were the major implementation challenges and how were they overcome? How efficient are the various approaches to project implementation (e.g.: financial intermediary; local executing agency; ozone unit)?	Are training activities planned and implemented in the most cost-effective way? How could cost-effectiveness be improved?	Are institutional strengthening activities planned and implemented in the most cost-effective way? How could cost-effectiveness be improved?
Which aspects of investment projects in this sector (equipment, technical assistance, training) worked very well?	Do implementing agencies include suitable monitoring and evaluation of training activities that enable such activities to benefit from participant feedback?	Have expenditures been allocated appropriately among the allowable categories?
How effective was transfer of technology in the various projects and regions?		Have regional network activities been implemented in a cost effective way?

SECTORAL EVALUATIONS	TRAINING	INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING
Project design	Project design	Project design
What were the critical factors in the enabling environment that have affected project success? How have they contributed to or hindered project efficiency and effectiveness?	Are implementing agencies addressing the most pressing training needs?	Was the chosen mechanism appropriate for the institutional strengthening tasks?
Did the design of various types of projects change prior to implementation?	To what extent are training activities suitably targeted to reach people and institutions with a need for such support?	Did the original provisions reflect the needs?
Was the level of funding provided by the Fund understood by the enterprise and appropriate to the need and incremental cost requirements?	Are training programmes designed in conformity with contemporary international standards for training?	Did original project documents contain adequate information for subsequent evaluation?
Did original project documents contain adequate information for subsequent evaluation?	Did original project documents contain adequate information for subsequent evaluation?	
Lessons learned	Lessons learned	Lessons learned
What lessons have been learned that may be useful in guiding future project preparation, approval, or implementation?	What lessons have been learned that may be useful in guiding future project preparation, approval, or implementation?	What lessons have been learned that may be useful in guiding future project preparation, approval, or implementation?
What lessons have been learned about monitoring and evaluation under the Fund?	What lessons have been learned about monitoring and evaluation under the Fund?	What lessons have been learned about monitoring and evaluation under the Fund?

C. Evaluation management and procedures

The general process for approving and conducting evaluations under the Fund is depicted below.



The Sub-Committee on Monitoring, Evaluation and Finance recommends the annual evaluation work programme and work plan of the Multilateral Fund for approval by the Executive Committee. The approved work programme and plan of the Fund on monitoring and evaluation is the normal basis on which specific evaluations are carried out; however, the Executive Committee may decide to conduct special evaluations at any time. The annual work programme provides, in the form of proposed outputs, a summary description of specific evaluations to be undertaken. The management of these evaluations is the responsibility of the Secretariat as described below.

1. Initiating a specific evaluation

The Monitoring and Evaluation Officer within the Secretariat has overall responsibility for managing evaluations approved by the Executive Committee. For each evaluation, it is the responsibility of the Monitoring and Evaluation Officer to prepare terms of reference (TOR) leading to the contracting of external consultants. The content of the TOR is as follows:

TERMS OF REFERENCE (TOR)

Using established contracting procedures, the Secretariat will contract a firm or consultant to conduct the evaluation. The Secretariat typically issues a letter of invitation to qualified consulting firms to submit the qualifications of personnel proposed for the assignment and professional fees for the assignment. The TOR are normally included with this invitation to bid.

2. Evaluation work plan

Once evaluators have been contracted, the first deliverable in the contract is normally a work plan for the assignment, with the details worked out in consultation with the Secretariat. The suggested outline for such an evaluation work plan is shown below.

EVALUATION WORK PLAN OUTLINE	
1. Overview	5. Activity/effort analysis
2. Evaluation team	6. Data collection plan
3. Project selection	7. Budget
4. Evaluation matrix	

The evaluation work plan is an important control document as it supplements the contract and enables the Monitoring and Evaluation Officer to exercise control over the quality of the evaluation. The evaluation work plan will conform to the general requirements of this guide and will continue to evolve in matters of operational detail.

3. Roles and responsibilities

a) *Evaluation Team*

In order to benefit from a range of perspectives, and to ensure a balance of independent views and a mix of expertise, evaluations are normally conducted by teams of independent experts who are not directly linked to the preparation and/or implementation of projects and activities approved under the Multilateral Fund. These teams are contracted under the normal procedures for contracting of consultants. The specific composition of each evaluation team will vary according to the evaluation needs and cost effectiveness considerations. Evaluation teams for a simple project evaluation may include as few as one or two external consultants.

Each evaluation conducted by a team will involve an Evaluation Team Leader with expertise related to the work of the Multilateral Fund, and/or ODS technology, and/or evaluation methodology, experienced in leading evaluation teams in international contexts. Evaluation teams will be contracted by the Fund Secretariat. The Team Leader's role is to:

- Lead the evaluation team in all aspects of the work, so as to produce all required outputs according to agreed standards and time frames;
- Be responsible for coordinating the implementation of the required evaluations;
- Liaise with the Evaluation Officer within the Secretariat;
- Participate with the team in data collection and analysis;
- Be responsible for drafting the evaluation report;
- Submit reports that respond to the TOR to the Secretariat.

b) Multilateral Fund Secretariat

The Fund Secretariat ensures that evaluations relate to the evaluation needs of the Fund, the decisions of the Executive Committee and the requirements of the Executive Committee's work programme on monitoring and evaluation. The role of the Secretariat is to:

- Manage the evaluation process;
- Provide an ongoing link between the evaluation and the Secretariat;
- Approve the evaluation work plan developed by the Evaluation Team Leader;
- Facilitate communication between the evaluation team and implementing agencies, participating Article 5 countries and bilateral agencies;
- Provide technical expertise and participate in field missions as required;
- Provide data from the Secretariat's databases and archives;
- Review final evaluation report to ensure it meets the requirements of the TOR and has adequate technical quality.

c) Implementing agencies

Implementing agencies are expected to support the evaluation process by:

- Being responsive to the requirements of evaluation team members;
- Meeting the evaluators at Headquarters and/or in field offices as required;
- Facilitating meetings with financial intermediaries and enterprises as appropriate;

- Advising the evaluation team on suitable approaches for data collection if requested;
- Providing relevant data on projects, enterprises and their context;
- Commenting on the accuracy of data in report drafts;
- Contributing to the formulation of lessons learned.

d) Article 5 Countries

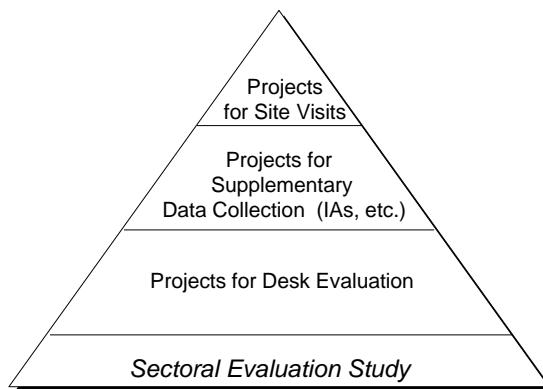
Involvement of Article 5 countries is the key to improving the Fund's performance reducing ODS. Country representatives such as Ozone Officers are important contributors to the work of evaluation teams. The role of Article 5 country representatives is to:

- Meet with the evaluators during field missions;
- Advise the evaluation team on suitable approaches for data collection if requested;
- Provide relevant data and interpretation on projects implemented within the country;
- Facilitate the collection of data within government departments and on site visits to enterprises;
- Advise on local product markets;
- Comment on the accuracy of data in report drafts;
- Contribute to the formulation of lessons learned.

D. Procedures for implementing work plans

1. Selecting projects for evaluation

Sometimes the selection of specific projects to be evaluated will be specified in the TOR. In other situations, such as with sectoral evaluations, all projects that have certain characteristics will be reviewed, but at different levels of detail as shown below:



The Evaluation Team Leader, in consultation with the Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, and within the context of the approved work programme, will make the technical decision about the particular projects which will be included in an evaluation, and at what level of examination. The selection of projects for site visits will depend on a variety of factors including the needs for coverage, cost efficiency, and the scale and type of projects (e.g.: demonstration; completed or ongoing).

2. Evaluation framework matrix

The framework for data collection and analysis is recorded in an evaluation matrix. This matrix outlines the key questions and sub-questions to be addressed, and shows the indicators and sources of data to be included in the data analysis relative to each question.

Three generic evaluation matrices (including possible evaluation questions, indicators and sources of data) are presented in Appendices I-III): Appendix I: a matrix for a sectoral evaluation, Appendix II: a matrix for an evaluation of training projects, and Appendix III: a matrix for an evaluation of institutional strengthening projects.

Using the generic evaluation matrix as a guide, the Team will refine the evaluation questions and develop the specific indicators and data sources required to address the specific TOR.

3. Activity/effort analysis

The work plan will include a table of the activities to be undertaken, who will undertake them, and the amount of time planned for each. This table will link to the personnel costs in the budget. The Team will divide responsibilities so that all aspects of data collection and analysis are efficient. In practice, this may involve different team members conducting different site and country visits.

4. Data collection plan

The Evaluation Team Leader will develop a detailed data collection plan; assign specific roles and responsibilities; schedule specific activities such as site visits; and develop the necessary data collection methods and instruments.

In developing the detailed data collection plan, the Team may review available implementing agency reports and project completion reports. The Evaluation Team Leader may make a preliminary request for data from implementing agencies and from Ozone Officers.

5. Budget

The work plan will include a budget for the costs of personnel, travel, and other expenses. This budget is indicative of the emphasis of various components of the evaluation; however, contracting may be on a fixed fee basis with payments linked to specific deliverables.

6. Collecting and analysing data (see later section for general aspects)***a) Initial analysis***

The first level of analysis will be through the existing data found in implementing agency reports, of which the Project Completion Reports are particularly important. The initial data analysis will help the team to understand what data are not available and need to be collected elsewhere, and will help define issues that require follow-up.

b) Country field missions

Field missions are an important supplement to existing reported data. They provide an opportunity to validate available data, to supplement it, and to collect data on developments following operational completion of a project.

Once the dates of field missions are known, the Secretariat informs the concerned Article 5 countries and implementing agencies of the start of the evaluation field mission. The nature of their involvement and expected support will be indicated.

Country missions may begin with in-country briefings with the Ozone Officer to review and obtain input and assistance on the data collection plan.

The purpose of site visits will be to gain additional understanding by confirming and/or complementing information available from existing data sources, and situating the findings in the context. During the mission, data will be collected according to the data collection plan (through interviews and visits with government representatives,

implementing agencies' field offices, enterprises, and bilateral donors as applicable) with modifications made as needed and as agreed by the Team.

c) Non-investment evaluations

As in other types of evaluations, studies of non-investment projects will involve analysis of extensive existing data (e.g. internal evaluations of training workshops, country programmes and reports). These tend to be self-reported data that are collected before or at project completion. In addition, evaluations emphasizing effects and impact will require follow-up or tracer study methods such as questionnaire surveys, telephone interviews, electronic communication, and, when warranted, visits to the field.

7. Reporting

The Team Leader bears overall responsibility for the final analysis and reporting. Following accepted practice for sound evaluation, the Team Leader will attempt to share drafts of relevant sections of reports with involved implementing agencies and Article 5 countries to give them the opportunity to correct factual errors in the drafts. While every attempt will be made to ensure factual accuracy, the substantive conclusions of the evaluation are the responsibility of the evaluators.

The Evaluation Team Leader will submit the report to the Monitoring and Evaluation Officer. The latter ensures conformity to the TOR, technical accuracy and quality, and may require revisions before submitting the report to the Sub-Committee.

a) Sectoral evaluations

The outline of each evaluation report will be tailored to the specific TOR and other requirements. A suggested outline is provided below to indicate the type of reporting desired. The emphasis is on clear reports that state what was found, the resulting conclusions and recommendations directed at specific stakeholders. Every report should contain a concise executive summary of 2-5 pages.

SECTORAL EVALUATION REPORT OUTLINE	
Executive summary	3. Effectiveness and effects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achievement of results <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ODS phase-out - Institutional strengthening at operational level • Differences by sector, region • Equipment rendered unusable • Effects on enterprises • Effects on safety/environment
1. Introduction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Background • Description of projects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Investment - Non-investment • Evaluation methodology • Organization of report 	4. Implementation efficiency <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conversion of inputs to outputs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Differences by component - Differences by type of project, region, agency • Project management
2. Design and Rationale <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assumptions • Sector context • Context - enabling environment • Design <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Changes - Evaluability - Alternative designs • Cost <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Planned/actual - Cost sharing - Sources of extra cost 	5. Sustainability
	6. Conclusions
	7. Recommendations and follow-up
	8. Lessons Learned
	Annex 1 - TOR
	Annex 2 - Evaluation matrix
	Annex 3 - Organizations visited
	Annex 4 - Project list

b) *Reporting on evaluations of non-investment projects*

The outlines of the evaluation reports for non-investment projects will follow the key questions of the evaluation framework matrix. A sample outline for a training evaluation and for an institutional strengthening evaluation are shown below.

TRAINING EVALUATION REPORT OUTLINE

<p>Executive summary</p> <p>1. Introduction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Background • Description of projects • Evaluation methodology • Organization of report </p> <p>2. Design and rationale <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assumptions • Context - enabling environment • Design <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Relevance of plan - Changes • Cost <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Planned/actual - Cost sharing - Sources of extra cost </p>	<p>3. Effectiveness and Effects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achievement of targets • Effects on enterprises • Effects on safety/environment </p> <p>4. Implementation efficiency <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivery of inputs • Project management </p> <p>5. Sustainability</p> <p>6. Conclusions</p> <p>7. Recommendations</p> <p>8. Lessons Learned</p>
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Annex 1 - TOR
 Annex 2 - Evaluation matrix
 Annex 3 - Organizations visited and interviews conducted
 Annex 4 - Project list

INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING EVALUATION REPORT OUTLINE

<p>Executive summary</p> <p>1. Introduction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Background • Description of IS funding • Evaluation methodology • Organization of report </p> <p>2. Design and rationale <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assumptions • Design <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Relevance of plan - Level of responsibility - Variations in different category countries - Changes in roles of units • Cost <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Planned/actual - Cost sharing - Sources of extra cost </p> <p>3. Effectiveness and effects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achievement of objectives: data-gathering; information exchange; dissemination; monitoring; coordination </p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fulfillment of obligations • Differences by sector, region, category of country, etc. • Regional networks • Effects on ODS phase-out <p>4. Efficiency <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Time lags in implementation • Capital expenditures • Professional staff • Operational costs • Regional networks </p> <p>5. Sustainability <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need for continuation • Government plans </p> <p>6. Conclusions</p> <p>7. Recommendations</p> <p>8. Lessons Learned</p>
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Annex 1 - TOR
 Annex 2 - Evaluation matrix
 Annex 3 - Organizations visited and interviews conducted
 Annex 4 - Project list

E. Data Collection And Analysis

1. Types of Data

Data can be hard or soft, quantitative or qualitative. Hard (quantitative) data generally include technical or financial facts such as the amount of ODS phased-out through a project or the number of trainees who participated in a course. Soft (qualitative) data reflects perceptions or judgments. It includes both non-technical judgments such as the perceptions of people about what took place, and the expert judgment of an individual who is knowledgeable and experienced in a particular field. Valid evaluations try to obtain as many types of data from as many sources as possible. One of the rules of thumb of evaluation is that the more sources that confirm a finding, the more valid the finding.

2. Data sources

Evaluation studies draw from many data sources, as it is a combination of sources that lend strength to evaluation findings. Some of the major sources include the following:

- Documents:
 - Project proposals;
 - Project documents;
 - Project progress reports;
 - Project completion reports;
 - Country programmes.
- Interviews:
 - Government officials;
 - Persons involved in any aspect of project implementation;
 - Persons involved in training and institutional strengthening supported by the Fund;
 - Bilateral donors involved in the sector;
 - Managers (e.g.: production; marketing) and technical personnel from involved enterprises;
 - Persons involved in product markets (e.g.: distributors; retailers).
- Enterprises:
 - Equipment and production processes;
 - Production reports;
 - Product sampling.

Note that there are instances where data are missing or not available, in which case alternative sources may provide data with which to address the questions. In extreme cases, there are no data and the questions cannot be answered, at least at the time of the evaluation. This would suggest recommendations for improved data systems in future project approvals and implementation.

3. Methods of data collection

It is expected that the Evaluation Team will use a combination of methods of data collection and analysis, including:

- review of project proposals and reports, especially project completion reports;
- surveys and telephone interviews with project stakeholders;
- country and on-site visits to enterprises, where the volume of projects warrants it;
- selective sampling of products considered to be ozone-friendly may also be undertaken through market surveys.

Whatever methods are used, the evaluators will ensure the confidentiality of people who provided data by avoiding the use of interpretations and conclusions that could be traced back to the person providing them.

4. Instrumentation

Each evaluation team will also develop data collection instruments and procedures suited to the needs of particular evaluation studies and sites. The types of instruments normally used include:

- Interview protocols:
 - Country officials;
 - Persons knowledgeable about project implementation;
 - Persons who have been supported by non-investment projects;
 - Other stakeholders (bilateral donors; persons involved with product markets).
- Checklists:
 - Factors in the enabling environment;
 - Environmental and safety concerns.
- Questionnaire surveys:
 - Training participant tracer surveys.

5. Indicators

Indicators are important quantifiable measures of various aspects of project performance. The amount of ODP phased-out is an example. The proportion of training participants who are successful in applying new skills is another. The time taken to reach agreed targets is a third. Each of the evaluation questions will be judged using one or more indicators of this type. The use of indicators helps make the rules of judgment transparent, and it provides a sound and rational basis for data analysis.

SECTORAL EVALUATION REPORT OUTLINE	
Executive Summary	
1. Introduction	3. Effectiveness and effects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achievement of targets • Differences by sector, region, etc. • Effects on enterprises • Effects on safety/environment • Sustainability
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Background • Description of projects • Evaluation methodology • Organization of report 	4. Implementation efficiency <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivery of inputs • Project management
2. Design and rationale	5. Conclusions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assumptions • Sector context • Regulation/legislation • Context - enabling environment • Design <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Relevance of plan - Changes • Cost <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Planned/actual - Cost sharing - Sources of extra cost 	6. Recommendations
	7. Lessons Learned
	Annex 1 - TOR
	Annex 2 - Evaluation matrix
	Annex 3 - Organizations visited and interviews conducted
	Annex 4 - Project list

Appendix I: Sectoral Evaluation Matrix

The following matrix includes generic questions, indicators and data sources. It is included to suggest the types of questions and approaches that may be useful; however, it is not intended to be prescriptive – each evaluation will need to develop a matrix that addresses its TOR.

POSSIBLE EVALUATION QUESTIONS	POSSIBLE SUB-QUESTIONS	POSSIBLE INDICATORS	POSSIBLE SOURCES OF DATA
Effectiveness and Effects			
In general, how effective have the various types of investment projects been in achieving ODP targets and reducing ODS within the sector?	Were there differences by region or implementing agency? Were there differences by sub-sector? Were there differences by type of technology?	Baseline + ODS reduction Change in ODP Planned/actual target achievement	Project documents Enterprise data Country representatives Project implementation agencies
Was the old technology successfully discontinued?	For how long was the old technology in use after implementation of the project? How was the de-commissioned equipment rendered unusable?	% old technology destruction % of various means of disposal months for phase-out	Project documents Enterprise Country representatives Project implementation agencies
What have been the effects of the new technology on operating costs? On market demand? On safety and environment?	What were the effects on production following conversion? What were the effects of conversion on product quality, price, market acceptance? What were the effects on safety and the environment?	% change in products % change in costs % market penetration Changes in accident rates; safety guidelines	Project documents Enterprise Product testing Market sampling
How sustainable are the project results?	Has the project led to plans for additional conversions? What are the risks of re-conversion?	Number of enquiries about adopting technology Instances of re-conversion	Project documents Enterprise Country representatives Project implementation agencies Bilateral agencies

POSSIBLE EVALUATION QUESTIONS	POSSIBLE SUB-QUESTIONS	POSSIBLE INDICATORS	POSSIBLE SOURCES OF DATA
Efficiency			
What were the major implementation challenges and how were they overcome? How efficient are the various approaches to project implementation (e.g.: financial intermediary; local executing agency; ozone unit)?	How has the capacity of local implementing agencies affected project efficiency and effectiveness? Have conversions complied with environmental/safety standards? Have new equipment or processes introduced new safety or environmental risks?	Time to various project milestones Frequency of specific contextual constraints Frequency of specific environmental or safety concerns	Project documents Enterprises Country representatives Project implementation agencies and associates
Which aspects of investment projects in this sector (equipment, technical assistance, training) worked very well?	Were there contextual factors that affected the implementation of certain components?	Frequency of specific contextual constraints	Project documents and IAs Enterprises Country representatives
How effective was transfer of technology in the various projects and regions?	What types of difficulty were encountered in obtaining non-ODS technology? Is there any evidence of conversion back to ODS? Have other producers demonstrated interest in adopting this technology?	Frequency of specific difficulties Instances of re-conversion Number of enquiries about adopting technology	Project documents Enterprises Country representatives Project implementation agencies Bilateral agencies
Project design			
What were the critical factors in the enabling environment that have affected project success? How have they contributed to or hindered project efficiency and effectiveness?	Have there been effective changes in regulation and policy during project implementation? Are there constraints in the enabling environment that the Fund or country should attempt to address? Have training and institutional strengthening activities supported the success of investment projects? Were assumptions valid? Are there any contextual factors that should be a concern for future project approvals?	Checklist of critical factors in the enabling environment List of changes in legislation/regulation	Country representatives, IAs, project implementation agencies, enterprises, bilateral agencies Legislation, regulations

POSSIBLE EVALUATION QUESTIONS	POSSIBLE SUB-QUESTIONS	POSSIBLE INDICATORS	POSSIBLE SOURCES OF DATA
Did the design of various types of project change prior to implementation?	Did the technology implemented differ from the technology approved? Why and with what effects?	% of each alternative technology changed % popularity of alternative technologies	Project documents Enterprise Country representatives Project implementation agencies
Was the level of funding provided by the Fund understood by the enterprise and appropriate to the need and incremental cost requirements?	Did the cost change appreciably during implementation? If so, who paid the additional cost?	% change in project cost % cost borne by different stakeholders	Project documents Enterprise Country representatives Project implementation agencies
Did original project documents contain adequate information for subsequent evaluation?		Sufficient material available to complete evaluability checklist (e.g.: baseline data, training needs assessments include skill levels prior to training)	Project documents
Lessons Learned			
What lessons have been learned that may be useful in guiding future project preparation, approval, or implementation?	What are the implications of the findings for additional and/or alternative information in future project proposals?		All stakeholders

Appendix II: Non-Investment Project Evaluation Matrix – Training Projects

The following matrix includes generic questions, indicators and data sources. It is included to suggest the types of question and approach that may be useful; however, it is not intended to be prescriptive – each evaluation will need to develop a matrix that addresses its TOR.

POSSIBLE EVALUATION QUESTIONS	POSSIBLE SUB-QUESTIONS	POSSIBLE INDICATORS	POSSIBLE SOURCES OF DATA
Design			
Are implementing agencies addressing the most pressing training needs?	Are training needs assessments conducted in conformity with contemporary international standards? Do programming priorities reflect priorities of key stakeholders?	Expert judgement Congruence of training demand and supply	Training experts Stakeholders: IAs, countries
To what extent are training activities suitably targeted to reach people and institutions with a need for such support?	Are policies and procedures for identification of training participants suitable for addressing identified needs?	Expert judgement	Training experts Stakeholders: IAs, countries
Are training programmes designed in conformity with contemporary international standards for training?	Do training workshops incorporate key principles for effective adult learning? Are training materials effective in supporting training outcomes?	Expert judgement Participant ratings of satisfaction; effectiveness of materials	Training experts Training participants Training manuals and materials
Did original project documents contain adequate information for subsequent evaluation?		Sufficient material available to complete evaluability checklist (e.g.: baseline data, training needs assessments include skill levels prior to training)	Project documents
Effectiveness and Effects			
To what extent is training supported by the Fund effective?	Are participants learning the intended knowledge and skills? Is training being applied on the job? If not, what are the constraints?	Skill performance; Knowledge acquisition % participants reporting successful transfer Frequency of constraints	Tests and records Training participants Ozone Units Enterprises

POSSIBLE EVALUATION QUESTIONS	POSSIBLE SUB-QUESTIONS	POSSIBLE INDICATORS	POSSIBLE SOURCES OF DATA
Is training impacting the enabling environment in ways that support achievement of the Fund's objectives?	What policies, regulations, procedures have been initiated by countries as a result of training programmes?	Frequency of targeted changes to regulations, etc. (e.g.: customs and import, licensing, re-export, non-compliance measures) Degree of implementation of Article 4 of the Montreal Protocol Extent of financial support of ODS phase-out activities	Training participants Ozone Units Enterprises IAs
Is technical training leading to more effective technical conversions?		Reduced time for introduction of new technology	Enterprises Project completion reports
Efficiency			
Are training activities planned and implemented in the most cost-effective way? How could cost-effectiveness be improved?	What are unit training costs, and how do they compare with costs of other international training of this type? What is the breakdown of training costs and are there ways to reduce cost components without negatively affecting quality?	Cost comparisons Expert judgement	Budgets/ financial reports Training experts Other UN agencies
Do implementing agencies include suitable monitoring and evaluation of training activities that enable such activities to benefit from participant feedback?	Does M&E address all the steps in the training cycle: attitudes? learning? transfer? impact? How might monitoring and evaluation systems be improved?	Expert judgement	Training experts
Lessons Learned			
What lessons have been learned that may be useful in guiding future project preparation, approval, or implementation?			All stakeholders

Appendix III: Non-Investment Project Evaluation Matrix – Institutional Strengthening Projects

The following matrix includes generic questions, indicators and data sources. It is included to suggest the types of questions and approaches that may be useful; however, it is not intended to be prescriptive – each evaluation will need to develop a matrix that addresses its TOR.

POSSIBLE EVALUATION QUESTIONS	POSSIBLE SUB-QUESTIONS	POSSIBLE INDICATORS	POSSIBLE SOURCES OF DATA
Design			
Was the chosen mechanism appropriate for the institutional strengthening tasks?	Is the designated mechanism a central national facility?	Degree of confidence in the mechanism	Ozone/Institutional strengthening experts Stakeholders: IAs; enterprises
Did the original provisions reflect the needs?	Was funding adequate for country requirements?	Amount of supplementary funding required	Government representatives Ozone unit
Did original project documents contain adequate information for subsequent evaluation?	Did the proposal conform to the requirements of the TOR and qualifying areas of expenditure? Did documents identify indicators?	Number of instances of non-congruence	Project documents
Effectiveness and effects			
To what extent is institutional strengthening supported by the Fund effective?	Are ozone units collecting and processing data to fulfil national obligations as parties to the Protocol? Have units exchanged relevant information with other countries, etc. and disseminated information to end-users? Are capacities to coordinate phase-out activities being enhanced? Are capacities to monitor phase-out activities being enhanced? Have units served as a focal point for the Fund Secretariat and IAs, including reporting?	Extent of obligations for data collection and reporting to Meeting of Parties met Amount of information exchange and public awareness activities Improved coordination Improved monitoring Contributions to country programmes Adoption/Changes/harmonization of legislation and/or regulations	Ozone units Ozone Secretariat Enterprises Implementing agencies Fund Secretariat

POSSIBLE EVALUATION QUESTIONS	POSSIBLE SUB-QUESTIONS	POSSIBLE INDICATORS	POSSIBLE SOURCES OF DATA
Is institutional strengthening impacting the enabling environment in other ways that support achievement of the Fund's objectives?	Have regional networks been effective in supporting institutional strengthening? What actions have been initiated by countries as a result of the institutional strengthening programme?	Ratings of the extent to which regional networks effective Frequency of various actions	Ozone Units Enterprises IAS Participants in regional networks
Efficiency			
Are institutional strengthening activities planned and implemented in the most cost-effective way? How could cost-effectiveness be improved?	What has been the time lag in implementation and what are the reasons?	Planned/actual time variance	Reports of ozone units Ozone units
Have expenditures been allocated appropriately among the allowable categories?	What proportions have been allocated between capital and recurrent expenditures in various categories of country?	Proportions of budget	Proposals Reports Ozone Units
Have regional network activities been implemented in a cost effective way?	Have network meetings conformed to standards of similar international gatherings of this type?	Cost comparisons	UNEP reports and budgets
Lessons Learned			
What lessons have been learned that may be useful in guiding future project preparation, approval, or implementation?			All stakeholders

SECTION 2: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ITEM	PLAN/ APPROVED	ACTUAL	NATIONAL SECTOR IMPACT*	COMMENT
ODS phase-out (in ODP tonnes)				
Budget and expenditure (US\$)			N/A	
Cost-effectiveness (in US\$/kg)			N/A	
Project implementation: (in months)			N/A	
Project duration			N/A	
Start-up of project activities at country level as stated by Article 5 Party concerned			N/A	
Grant agreement submitted to beneficiary			N/A	
Grant agreement signature			N/A	
Bids prepared and requested			N/A	
Contracts awarded			N/A	
Equipment delivered			N/A	
Commissioning and trial runs			N/A	
Decommissioning and/or destruction of redundant baseline equipment			N/A	
Submission of completion report			N/A	

* Expressed in percentage of national/sector consumption.

Overall assessment of the project: *A brief description of no more than 300 words of the degree to which the project achieved its objective(s), major problems encountered and lessons learned.*

SECTION 3(A): ODS PHASE-OUT

Pre-conversion

3.1 Main lines of products manufactured: (as reported in project document)

3.2 Annual production level: (as reported in project document)

3.3 ODSs consumed: (as reported in project document)

ODS (1):	Quantity (ODP tonnes):
ODS (2):	Quantity (ODP tonnes):
Total:	Quantity (ODP tonnes):
National/sector impact:	(in percentage of national/sector consumption)

Post-conversion

3.4 Year of project commissioned:

3.5 Year of commencement of new production:

3.6 The transition from ODS-based to non-ODS-based production

Year	Units produced with ODSs	ODSs consumed (ODP tonnes)	Units produced with substitutes	Substitutes consumed (ODP tonnes)
199X*				
199X+1				
199X+2				
199X+3				
199Y				
Total				

* Year of project approval

3.7 If there is a variance between the ODS phase-out target in the project document and the actual ODS phase-out, please explain.

SECTION 3(B): ODS PHASE-OUT (for ODSs recovery and recycling projects)

Pre-project

3.1 Main lines of products serviced: (as reported in project document)

3.2 Annual level of servicing done: (as reported in project document)

3.3 ODSs Consumed: (as reported in project document)

National/sector impact: (in percentage of national/sector consumption)

Post-project

3.4 Year of project commissioned:

3.5 The profile of ODS consumption: pre- and post-project

Year	Units serviced	Virgin ODSs consumed (ODP tonnes)	Recycled ODSs consumed (ODP tonnes)
199X*			
199X+1			
199X+2			
199X+3			
199Y			
Total			

* Year of project approval

3.6 If there is a variance between the ODS phase-out target in the project document and the actual ODS phase-out, please explain.

SECTION 4: TECHNOLOGY CHOICE

ITEM	PRE-CONVERSION	POST-CONVERSION
4.1 <u>Technology choice</u> Technology employed Environmental impact Determining factor for choice Technology change after approval and reason for change		
4.2 <u>Availability</u> No. of months spent in acquiring the technology Reason for delay (if any)		
4.3 <u>Safety</u> (where applicable) Main safety hazard Measures implemented Standard applied Certification by*		

* Please attach copies of certification

4.4. Is there any problem encountered in the implementation of the replacement technology? If yes, please elaborate briefly.

SECTION 5: BUDGET AND EXPENDITURES

This is a status report on project expenditures at the time of preparing the project completion report with the understanding that a full financial completion report will be prepared as a supplement once the accounts of the project are closed.

5.1 Summary

ITEM	PLAN/APPROVE D (US \$)	EXPENDITURE (TO-DATE) (US\$)	DIFFERENCE/ COMMENT (US\$)
Incremental capital costs			
Incremental operating cost			
Contingency cost			
Total			
ODS phase-out (kg/ODP)			
Cost-effectiveness (\$/kg.)			

5.2 Budget and expenditure on incremental capital cost

ITEM*	APPROVED	EXPENDITURE	DIFFERENCE	REASON
Total				

* List of equipment approved in the project document (additional equipment should be so indicated).

5.3 Budget and expenditure on incremental operating cost

ITEM	APPROVED			EXPENDITURE		
	Unit Cost	No. of Units**	Total	Unit Cost	No. of Units***	Total
(e.g.: chemicals)						
(e.g.: energy)						
Total						

* Incremental operating cost items listed separately (to the extent possible) as reflected in the project document.

** No. of units on which the calculation of incremental operating cost is based

*** No. of units of ODS-free products being produced at the time of project completion

5.4 Budget and expenditure on contingency cost

CONTINGENCY FUNDS	ITEM(s)	EXPENDITURE	
		Total	Approved
			Difference

SECTION 6: IMPLEMENTATION EFFICIENCY

ITEM	AS PLANNED		DELAY/COMMENT
	YES	NO	
6.1 Project schedule			
Project duration			
Start-up of project activities at country level as stated by Article 5			
Party concerned			
Grant agreement submitted to beneficiary			
Grant agreement signature			
Bids prepared and requested			
Contracts awarded			
Equipment delivered			
Commissioning and trial runs			
Decommissioning and/or destruction of redundant baseline equipment			
Submission of completion report			
6.2 Equipment			
Quantity as planned			
Quality as planned			
Delays			
6.3 Training			
Quantity as planned			
Quality as specified			
Delays			

6.4 Please describe any major problems encountered in project implementation and what was the major cause of delay.

SECTION 7: DISPOSAL OF ODS-BASED PRODUCTION EQUIPMENT

7.1 List of equipment rendered unusable

LIST OF EQUIPMENT RENDERED UNUSABLE (the baseline)*		DISPOSAL IMPLEMENTED			
Name of equipment	Description **	Method of disposal	Date of disposal	Implementor	Certified By

* List of equipment rendered unusable in the project document

** Description should include Model No. and Serial No.

7.2 Describe briefly the process of destruction and attach copies of certification of destruction.

SECTION 8: OVERALL ASSESSMENT OF PROJECT

Using three quantifiable indicators, namely ODS phase-out (plan v. actual), cost and speed of completion (plan v. actual), give an overall assessment of the project in the scale below.

- Highly satisfactory, more than planned
- Satisfactory, as planned
- Satisfactory, though not as planned
- Unsatisfactory, less than planned
- Unacceptable

Comments from Government:

SECTION 9: LESSONS LEARNED

State any lessons that can be drawn from this project that will benefit future projects.

SCHEDULE 1.8**MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL**

Implementing Agency Summary 1991 - 1996 (in US\$ x million)

INCOME	UNEP	UNDP	UNIDO	WB	TOTAL
Cash transferred from the Multilateral Fund	17.5	150.7	98.9	139.5	406.6
Promissory notes encashed	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.4	13.4
Promissory notes transferred, net of encashment	0.0	0.0	0.0	88.7	88.7
Interest earned and retained	1.1	6.3	6.7	13.9	28.0
TOTAL INCOME	18.6	157.0	105.7	255.4	536.7
TOTAL ADJUSTED EXPENDITURE	16.2	75.8	50.4	84.5	226.8
EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE	2.4	81.3	55.3	170.9	309.8
CASH BALANCE, END OF PERIOD	2.4	81.3	55.3	82.2	221.2
Comparison to progress reporting					
Total adjusted expenditure reported to the Treasurer	16.2	75.8	50.4	84.5	226.8
Less programme support costs	(1.9)	(7.2)	(5.8)	(7.0)	(21.9)
Less unliquidated obligations, end of period	(0.8)	(16.5)	(11.9)	0.0	(29.2)
Net disbursements reported to the Treasurer	13.5	52.2	32.7	77.5	175.8
Net disbursements reported (to Executive Committee)	13.6	52.1	44.6	76.9	187.2
Difference	(0.1)	0.0	(11.9)	0.6	(11.4)

ANNEX IV
SCHEDULE 1.1

MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL

1996 STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE (in US\$)

INCOME	1996	1995	1991-96
Pledged contributions	149,886,997	143,335,345	670,140,018
Interest income	11,612,277	11,211,677	33,825,205
Miscellaneous income	263,321	428,554	2,785,381
TOTAL INCOME	161,762,595	154,975,576	706,750,604
EXPENDITURE			
UNEP managed activities	4,303,410	4,493,467	16,150,786
UNDP managed activities	33,209,390	12,702,043	59,347,204
UNIDO managed activities	28,256,890	18,685,679	50,389,938
World Bank managed activities	40,774,717	31,669,434	95,288,813
Secretariat	2,235,078	2,557,445	13,964,780
Loss on exchange	7,514	(13,406)	38,267
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	108,786,999	70,094,662	235,179,788
Excess of income over expenditure	52,975,596	84,880,914	471,570,816
Prior period adjustments to pledged contributions	(3,353,820)	(100,827)	0
Net excess of income over expenditure	49,621,776	84,780,087	471,570,816
Fund balance, beginning of period	421,949,040	337,168,953	0
Fund balance, end of period	471,570,816	421,949,040	471,570,816

SCHEDULE 1.2

MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL
1996 STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (in US\$)

ASSETS	31.12.1996	31.12.1995
Cash and term deposits	2,594,959	12,441,421
Pledged contributions receivable	610,733,233	259,662,812
Other accounts receivable	379,387	430,857
Other assets - deferred charges	28,074	6,520
Promissory notes	8,559,714	39,372,892
Operating funds provided to implementing agencies	315,541,175	262,249,463
TOTAL ASSETS	937,836,542	574,163,965
LIABILITIES		
Contributions receivable for future years	466,000,002	151,666,667
Unliquidated obligations (Secretariat)	189,071	375,723
Inter-fund balance payable	42,838	163,303
Other accounts payable	33,815	9,232
TOTAL LIABILITIES	466,265,726	152,214,925
RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES		
CUMULATIVE SURPLUS	471,570,816	421,949,040
TOTAL RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES	471,570,816	421,949,040
TOTAL LIABILITIES, RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES	937,836,542	574,163,965
FUND BALANCE NET OF CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVABLE	326,837,585	313,952,895

SCHEDULE 1.3

Annex IV

Page 5

1996 MULTILATERAL FUND SECRETARIAT EXPENDITURES (in US\$)

5 MISCELLANEOUS COMPONENT	APPROVED BUDGET	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE	SAVINGS/ (DEFICIT)
51 Operation and maintenance of equipment			
5101 Maintenance of equipment	8,000	5,159	2,841
5102 Maintenance of offices	6,000	1,500	4,500
5104 Rental of photocopier(s)	7,000	7,139	(139)
5105 Rental of telecommunication equipment	11,000	2,986	8,014
51 Sub-total	32,000	16,784	15,216
52 Reporting costs			
5201 Executive Committee meetings reporting	45,000	13,855	31,145
5202 Reporting (others)	20,000	5,108	14,892
52 Sub-total	65,000	18,963	46,037
53 Sundry			
5301 Communications	30,000	21,480	8,520
5302 Freight charges (documents shipment)	20,000	28,824	(8,824)
5303 Others	5,000	9,740	(4,740)
53 Sub-total	55,000	60,044	(5,044)
54 Hospitality			
5401 Hospitality	7,000	3,790	3,210
54 Sub-total	7,000	3,790	3,210
5 COMPONENT TOTAL	159,000	99,581	59,419
TOTAL	2,408,500	2,102,782	305,718
Programme support costs	137,735	132,296	5,439
GRAND TOTAL	2,546,235	2,235,078	311,157

SCHEDULE 1.4**MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL****UNEP Managed Activities in 1991 - 1996 (in US\$)**

INCOME	1996	1995	1991-96
Cash transferred from the Multilateral Fund	0	5,709,183	17,455,352
Interest earned and retained	305,567	339,902	1,159,248
TOTAL INCOME	305,567	6,049,085	18,614,600
 TOTAL EXPENDITURE	4,303,410	4,490,750	16,150,786
EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE	(3,997,843)	1,558,335	2,463,814
 FUND BALANCE			
Fund balance, beginning of period	6,461,657	4,903,322	0
Add excess of income over expenditure	(3,997,843)	1,558,335	2,463,814
Fund balance, end of period	2,463,814	6,461,657	2,463,814
 Comparison to progress reporting			
Total expenditure reported to the Treasurer		16,150,786	
Less programme support costs		(1,857,947)	
Less unliquidated obligations, end of period		(805,354)	
Adjustments		0	
Net disbursements reported to the Treasurer		13,487,485	
Net disbursements reported to the Executive Committee *		13,573,503	
Difference	(86,018)		

* UNEP reported expenditure of US\$ 14,378,857 less unliquidated obligations US\$ 805 354.

SCHEDEULE 1.5

MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL

UNDP Managed Activities in 1991 - 1996 (in US\$)

INCOME	1996	1995	1991-96
Cash transferred from the Multilateral Fund	35,267,935	29,124,442	150,749,310
Interest earned and retained	4,007,000	1,725,906	6,292,767
TOTAL INCOME	39274935	30850348	157042077
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	33209390	12702044	59347204
EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE	6065545	18148304	97694873
FUND BALANCE			
Fund balance, beginning of period	91,629,328	73,481,024	0
Add excess of income over expenditure	6,065,545	18,148,304	97,694,873
Fund balance, end of period	97,694,873	91,629,328	97,694,873
Comparison to progress reporting			
Total expenditure reported to the Treasurer		59,347,204	
Less programme support costs		(7,151,567)	
Less unliquidated obligations, end of period		(16,475,000)	
Adjustments *		16,436,634	
Net disbursements reported to the Treasurer		52,157,271	
Net disbursements reported to the Executive Committee		52,131,176	
Difference		26095	

* UNDP expenditure for last quarter 1996 and other corrections to be posted into MF accounts in 1997.

SCHEDULE 1.6**MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL**

UNIDO Managed Activities in 1991 - 1996 (in US\$)

INCOME	1996	1995	1991-96
Cash transferred from the Multilateral Fund	30,032,065	29,297,118	98,936,239
Interest earned and retained	3,550,981	2,486,948	6,717,934
TOTAL INCOME	33,583,046	31,784,066	105,654,173
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	28,256,885	18,685,684	50,389,938
EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDIT	5,326,161	13,098,382	55,264,235
FUND BALANCE			
Fund balance, beginning of period	49,938,164	36,839,782	0
Add excess of income over expenditure	5,326,161	13,098,382	55,264,235
Fund balance, end of period	55,264,325	49,938,164	55,264,235
Comparison to progress reporting			
Total expenditure reported to the Treasurer		50,389,938	
Less programme support costs		(5,797,070)	
Less unliquidated obligations, end of period		(11,880,571)	
Adjustments		0	
Net disbursements reported to the Treasurer		32,712,297	
Net disbursements reported to the Executive Committee		44,592,847	
Difference *		(11,880,550)	

* Disbursements reported to the Executive Committee would appear to include unliquidated obligations.

SCHEDULE 1.7

MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL

World Bank Managed Activities in 1991 - 1996 (in US\$)

INCOME	1996	1995	1991-96
Cash transferred from the Multilateral Fund	20,500,000	28,856,884	139,452,828
Promissory notes encashed	13,422,470	0	13,422,470
Promissory notes transferred, net of encash	50,030,644	38,621,486	88,652,130
Interest earned and retained	3,674,684	4,588,362	13,890,530
TOTAL INCOME	87,627,798	72,066,732	255,417,958
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	40,758,112	31,686,039	95,288,813
EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE	46,869,686	40,380,693	160,129,145
FUND BALANCE			
Fund balance, beginning of period	113,259,459	72,878,766	0
Add excess of income over expenditure	46,869,686	40,380,693	160,129,145
Fund balance, end of period	160,129,145	113,259,459	160,129,145
Cash balance, end of period	71,477,015	74,637,973	71,477,015
Comparison to progress reporting			
Total expenditure reported to the Treasurer			95,288,813
Less programme support costs			(7,047,163)
Less unliquidated obligations, end of period			0
Adjustments (disbursements posted in advance)			(10,763,651)
Net disbursements reported to the Treasurer			77,477,999
Net disbursements reported to the Executive Committee			76,914,102
Difference			563,897

ANNEX V

Revised Budget of the Fund Secretariat for 1998 and Provision for Salary Costs for 1999-2001

Budget Expressed in US dollars

	Approved	Revised	Proposed	Proposed	Proposed
			1998	1998	1999

10 PERSONNEL COMPONENT

1100 Project Personnel (Title & Grade)

01	Chief Officer	D. 2	112,000	115,000	116,190	117,200	118,400
02	Deputy Chief Officer (Econ Coop)	P. 5	91,000	100,000	101,040	101,879	102,918
03	Deputy Chief officer (Tech Coop)	P. 5	91,000	100,000	101,040	101,879	102,918
04	Economic Affairs Officer	P. 4	75,000	90,000	90,940	91,679	92,570
05	Environmental Affairs Officer	P. 4	75,000	90,000	90,940	91,679	92,570
06	Project Management Officer	P. 4	75,000	90,000	90,940	91,679	92,570
07	Project Management Officer	P. 4	75,000	90,000	90,940	91,679	92,570
08	Associate Information Officer	P. 2	67,000	75,000	75,790	76,340	77,109
09	Admin & Fund Management Officer	P. 4	75,000	90,000	90,940	91,679	92,570
10	Monitor & Evaluation Officer 1/	-		100,000	101,000	101,900	103,000
1199	Sub-total		736,000	940,000	949,760	957,596	967,195

1200 Consultants

01 Projects and technical reviews etc

150,000 150,000 - - -

1299 Sub-total

150,000 **150,000** -

1300 Administrative Support Staff costs

01	Admin Assistant	G.8	47,000	42,000	42,860	43,717	44,596
02	Meeting Services Assistant	G.7	43,000	40,000	40,860	41,677	42,557
03	Programme Assistant	G.8	46,000	42,000	42,860	43,717	44,596
04	Senior Secretary (Deputy Chief, EC)	G.6	36,500	35,000	35,740	36,455	37,212
05	Senior Secretary (Deputy Chief, TC)	G.6	36,500	35,000	35,740	36,455	37,212
06	Secretary (Prog Officers - 2)	G.6	34,000	35,000	35,740	36,455	37,212
07	Secretary (Prog Officers - 2)	G.6	36,500	35,000	35,740	36,455	37,212
08	Secretary	G.5	34,000	30,000	30,620	31,232	31,867
09	Registry Clerk	G.4	28,000	24,000	24,480	24,970	25,461
	Sub-total		341,500	318,000	324,640	331,133	337,923

1/ : Approved by decision 21/36 and 22/19 of the meetings of the Executive Committee;

					Budget Expressed in US dollars				
		Approved	Revised	Proposed	Proposed	Proposed	Proposed	Proposed	Proposed
		1998	1998	1999	2000	2001			
1320	Conference Servicing Costs								
26	24th Executive Committee		90,000	100,000					
27	25th Executive Committee		90,000	100,000					
28	26th Executive Committee 2/		90,000	120,000					
29	27th Executive Committee 3/			100,000					
30	28th Executive Committee								
31	29th Executive Committee								
32	Sub-Committee Meetings		30,000	45,000					
	Sub-total		300,000	465,000					
1399	Admin Support Costs : Sub-total		641,500	783,000	324,640	331,133	337,923		
1600	Official travel (staff)								
01	Mission costs		120,000	120,000					
19	Component Total		1,647,500	1,993,000	1,274,400	1,288,729	1,305,118		
20	SUB-CONTRACTS COMPONENT								
2100	Sub-Contracts with UN Agencies:								
01	Information materials		30,000	30,000					
02	Miscellaneous printing								
29	Component Total		30,000	30,000	-	-	-		

2/ : Cost applicable if 26th meeting of ExCom is held in Cairo in 1998 prior to the 10th Meeting of the Parties;

3/ : Provisional allotment(following Decision 22/14), which will revert back to the Fund if the meeting is not in 1998;

Budget Expressed in US dollars

Approved	Revised	Proposed	Proposed	Proposed
1998	1998	1999	2000	2001

30 Meeting Participation Costs

3300 Travel & Perdiem costs for delegates

01	Travel of Chairman / Vice-Chairman	30,000	30,000	-
07	24th Executive Committee	75,000	75,000	
08	25th Executive Committee	75,000	75,000	
09	26th Executive Committee	75,000	75,000	
10	27th Executive Committee 3/		75,000	
13	Sub-Committee Meetings (3)	40,000	40,000	
14	Production Sector Sub-Group meetings (2) 4/		30,000	

39	Component Total	295,000	400,000	-		
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40 EQUIPMENT COMPONENT

4100 Expendable equipment

01	Office stationery etc	15,000	10,000	-
02	Software & Computer expendables	10,000	10,000	-

4199	Sub-total	25,000	20,000	-
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4200 Non-expendable equipment

01	Computer, printers etc	20,000	20,000	-
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4299	Sub-total	20,000	20,000	-
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4300 Rental of premises

01	Rental of office premises	264,000	264,000	264,000	-	-
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4399	Sub-total	264,000	264,000	264,000	-	-
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49	Component Total	309,000	304,000	264,000	-	-
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3/ : Provisional allotment(following Decision 22/14), which will revert back to the Fund if the meeting is not in 1998;

4/ : As approved by the 23rd meeting of the Executive Committee (Decisions 23/10 and 23/51)

		Budget Expressed in US dollars				
		Approved	Revised	Proposed	Proposed	Proposed
		1998	1998	1999	2000	2001
50	MISCELLANEOUS COMPONENT					
5100	Operation & maintenance of equipment					
01	Equipment maintenance etc	8,000	8,000	-	-	-
02	Office premises	6,000	6,000	-	-	-
03	Rental of computer equipment	-	-	-	-	-
04	Rental of photocopiers	7,000	7,000	-	-	-
05	Rental of telecommunication equipment	11,000	11,000	-	-	-
5199	Sub-total	32,000	32,000	-	-	-
5200	Reporting Costs					
01	Executive Committee meetings	45,000	-	-	-	-
02	Reporting (others)	20,000	20,000	-	-	-
5299	Sub-total	65,000	20,000	-	-	-
5300	Sundry					
01	Communications	30,000	30,000	-	-	-
02	Freight charges	20,000	20,000	-	-	-
03	Bank charges	5,000	5,000	-	-	-
05	Staff training	-	50,000	-	-	-
5399	Sub-Total	55,000	105,000	-	-	-
5400	Hospitality					
01	Official hospitality	7,000	7,000	-	-	-
5499	Sub-total	7,000	7,000	-	-	-
59	Component Total	159,000	164,000	-	-	-
99	GRAND TOTAL	2,440,500	2,891,000	1,538,400	1,288,729	1,305,118
	Programme Support Costs (13%) (on budgetlines 11 and 13.01 to 13.09)	140,075	163,540	165,672	167,535	169,665
Less	Cost covered by Govt . of Canada	(650,000)	(400,000)	(400,000)	(400,000)	(400,000)
COST TO MULTILATERAL FUND		1,930,575	2,654,540	1,304,072	1,056,263	1,074,783

LIST OF PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES APPROVED FOR FUNDING

 UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/68
 Annex VI
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Project Title	Agency	ODP Tonnes	Funds Recommended Project Support	(US\$) Total	C.E. (US\$/kg)
ALGERIA					
FOAM					
Flexible					
Phasing out CFC-11 at La Mousse du Sud flexible polyurethane foam plant	UNIDO	95.0	\$553,480	\$71,952	\$625,432
		95.0	\$553,480	\$71,952	\$625,432
ARGENTINA					
FOAM					
Rigid					
Elimination of the use of CFCs in the manufacture of sandwich polyurethane panels and spray foams at Bonano	UNDP	72.0	\$456,500	\$59,345	\$515,845
Elimination of the use of CFC in the manufacture of rigid foam blocks for insulated trailers at Fruehauf	UNDP	27.0	\$175,000	\$22,750	\$197,750
Integral skin					
Conversion to non CFC technology in the manufacture of integral skin and flexible moulded foam at Strapur	UNDP	15.0	\$212,500	\$27,625	\$240,125
Conversion to non CFC technology in the manufacture of moulded foam at Cifor S.A.	UNDP	8.2	\$132,000	\$17,160	\$149,160
FUMIGANT					
Methyl bromide					
Demonstration Project - Open and closed circuit non-soil cultivation as main alternatives to the use of methyl bromide in tomato, cut flowers and strawberry production	UNIDO		\$481,800	\$62,634	\$544,434
REFRIGERATION					
Domestic					
Elimin. of CFCs in 1 manufacturing plant of domestic refrigerators of enterprise Whirlpool Argentina S.A.	IBRD	90.6	\$863,879	\$112,304	\$976,183
Elimin. of CFCs in the manufacturing plant of domestic refrigerators of Frare S.A., Buenos Aires	UNIDO	32.0	\$514,384	\$66,870	\$581,254
Elimin. of CFCs in the manufacturing plant of domestic refrigerators of Bambi S.A., Santa Fe	UNIDO	30.6	\$515,258	\$66,984	\$582,242
Elimination of CFCs in the manufacturing plants of domestic refrigerators at Gepasa S.A. and Gesal S.R.L.	IBRD	26.0	\$550,400	\$71,552	\$621,952
					13.76

LIST OF PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES APPROVED FOR FUNDING

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Project Title	Agency	ODP Tonnes	Funds Project	Recommended Support	(US\$) Total	C.E. (US\$/kg)
Elimin. of CFCs in the manufacturing plant of domestic refrigerators at Lobato San Luis S.A.	IBRD	19.4	\$410,683	\$53,389	\$464,072	13.76
Commercial						
Elimination of the use of CFCs in the manufacture of display cabinets and polyurethane panels for cold stores and walk-in coolers at Eurofrio	UNDP	26.0	\$377,350	\$49,056	\$426,406	14.51
Elimination of the use of CFCs in the manufacture of commercial refrigerators and display cabinets at Trevi	UNDP	3.5	\$53,850	\$7,001	\$60,851	15.21
Total for Argentina		350.4	\$4,743,604	\$616,669	\$5,360,273	
BAHAMAS						
REFRIGERATION						
Recovery/recycling						
Implementation of the refrigerant management plan: Training in monitoring and controlling of ODSs	UNDP	12.6	\$151,400	\$19,682	\$171,082	
Implementation of a national programme for recovery and recycling of refrigerant						
<i>Project was approved taking into account that the accompanying measures necessary for successful implementation were already or would be in place before implementation began and that the project had been prepared on the basis of in-depth discussions with the national authorities and trade associations.</i>						
Implementation of the refrigerant management plan: Training in monitoring and controlling of ODSs	UNEP		\$26,500	\$3,445	\$29,945	
Implementation of the refrigerant management plan: Training the trainers of technicians in the refrigeration sector	UNEP		\$50,000	\$6,500	\$56,500	
Total for Bahamas		12.6	\$227,900	\$29,627	\$257,527	
BRAZIL						
FOAM						
Rigid						
Conversion to CFC-free technology in manufacture of polyurethane foam at Fast Frio	UNDP	14.5	\$72,000	\$9,360	\$81,360	4.96
Conversion to CFC-free technology in manufacture of polyurethane foam at Bernini	UNDP	22.9	\$135,150	\$17,570	\$152,720	5.90
Conversion to CFC-free technology in manufacture of polyurethane foam at Polistecom	UNDP	42.6	\$303,000	\$39,390	\$342,390	7.11
Conversion to CFC-free technology in manufacture of polyurethane foam at Bulltrade	UNDP	30.8	\$223,000	\$28,990	\$251,990	7.24
Conversion to CFC-free technology in manufacture of polyurethane foam at Zenimont	UNDP	38.1	\$298,300	\$38,779	\$337,079	7.83

LIST OF PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES APPROVED FOR FUNDING

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Project Title	Agency	ODP Tonnes	Funds Project	Recommended Support	(US\$) Total	C.E. (US\$/kg)
Integral skin						
Conversion to CFC-free technology in manufacture of polyurethane foam at Espumatec	UNDP	64.6	\$372,000	\$48,360	\$420,360	5.76
Conversion to CFC-free technology in manufacture of polyurethane foam at Kalf Calcados	UNDP	15.0	\$101,100	\$13,143	\$114,243	6.74
Conversion to CFC-free technology in manufacture of polyurethane foam at Mikawa & Cia	UNDP	7.5	\$80,600	\$10,478	\$91,078	10.75
Conversion to CFC-free technology in manufacture of polyurethane foam at FJ Polymers	UNDP	8.2	\$89,500	\$11,635	\$101,135	10.91
Conversion to CFC-free technology in manufacture of polyurethane foam at Plasmold	UNDP	11.0	\$161,500	\$20,995	\$182,495	14.68
Conversion to CFC-free technology in manufacture of polurethane foam at Bruzze	UNDP	16.5	\$278,190	\$36,165	\$314,355	16.86
Conversion to CFC-free technology in manufacture of polyurethane foam at CMZ Poliuretanos	UNDP	5.5	\$92,750	\$12,058	\$104,808	16.86
REFRIGERATION						
Commercial						
Conversion to CFC-free technology in manufacture of polyurethane foam at Friar	UNDP	14.9	\$185,726	\$24,144	\$209,870	12.46
Elimination of CFCs in the manufacture of refrigerated trucks and trailers at Increal Ltda	UNDP	33.0	\$418,000	\$54,340	\$472,340	12.66
Elimination of CFCs in the manufacture of refrigerated trucks and trailers at Niju Ind. Com Implem Rodov Ltda.	UNDP	8.4	\$111,600	\$14,508	\$126,108	13.21
Phasing out of CFC-12 by HFC-134a and CFC-11 by cyclopentane in the production of commercial refrigeration equipment at Refrigeracao Rubra	UNIDO	21.8	\$320,540	\$41,670	\$362,210	14.70
Conversion to CFC-free technology in manufacture of polyurethane foam at Mais Frio	UNDP	10.2	\$154,400	\$20,072	\$174,472	15.21
Conversion to CFC-free technology in manufacture of polyurethane foam at Artico	UNDP	14.8	\$225,100	\$29,263	\$254,363	15.21
SEVERAL						
Technical assistance/support						
Survey of ODS use in SMEs and approaches to ODS elimination	UNDP		\$100,000	\$13,000	\$113,000	
		Total for Brazil	380.3	\$3,722,456	\$483,919	\$4,206,375

BURUNDI

SEVERAL

Technical assistance/support Survey of ODS use in SMEs and approaches to ODS elimination UNDP \$100,000 \$13,000 \$113,000

Total for Brazil 380.3 \$3,722,456 \$483,919 \$4,206,375

BURUNDI

SEVERAL

Country programme/country survey

LIST OF PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES APPROVED FOR FUNDING

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Project Title	Agency	ODP Tonnes	Funds Recommended Project	Support	(US\$) Total	C.E. (US\$/kg)
Preparation of country programme	UNEP		\$40,000	\$5,200	\$45,200	
		Total for Burundi	\$40,000	\$5,200	\$45,200	
CAMEROON						
FOAM						
Flexible						
Phasing out CFC-11 at Sonopol <i>Contingent upon the ability of UNIDO to certify the ODS consumption of the enterprise and that the enterprise converted back to using CFCs before 25 July 1995</i>	UNIDO	130.0	\$506,310	\$65,820	\$572,130	3.89
Phasing out CFC-11 at Scimpos <i>Contingent upon the ability of UNIDO to certify the ODS consumption of the enterprise and that the enterprise converted back to using CFCs before 25 July 1995.</i>	UNIDO	120.0	\$541,350	\$70,376	\$611,726	4.51
		Total for Cameroon	250.0	\$1,047,660	\$136,196	\$1,183,856
CHINA						
FOAM						
Flexible						
Conversion to CFC-free technology in the manufacture of flexible polyurethane foam (slabstock) at Dalian No. 1 <i>Note: Submitted for change in technology with no additional funding</i>	UNDP					
Rigid						
Conversion of rigid and spray polyurethane foam manufacture from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b foam blowing agent at Yantai Moon Group Co. Ltd.	IBRD	462.6	\$1,132,682	\$147,249	\$1,279,931	2.45
Elimination of CFC-11 in the manufacture of rigid and spray polyurethane foams at Xinjiang Tianye Co. Ltd	UNDP	92.3	\$300,620	\$39,081	\$339,701	3.26
Conversion of rigid and spray polyurethane foam manufacture from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b foam blowing agent at Shanghai General Machinery Company (SGMC)	IBRD	88.3	\$380,300	\$49,439	\$429,739	4.31
Elimination of the use of CFCs in the manufacture of sandwich polyurethane panels, pipes and spray foams at Baoding Oil Depot & Storage Engineering Company	UNDP	75.5	\$400,960	\$52,125	\$453,085	5.31
Elimination of the use of CFCs in the manufacture of sandwich polyurethane panels at Luoyang Refrigeration Machinery Factory	UNDP	117.8	\$698,595	\$90,817	\$789,412	5.93

LIST OF PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES APPROVED FOR FUNDING

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Project Title	Agency	ODP Tonnes	Funds Project	Recommended Support	(US\$) Total	C.E. (US\$/kg)
HALON						
General						
Sector Plan for halon phaseout in China, 1998 Annual Programme	IBRD	21,378.0	\$12,400,00 0	\$1,240,00 0	\$13,640,00 0	0.58
<i>NOTE: The indicated total phase out of 21,378 ODP tonnes is comprised of 9,939 ODP tonnes of halon 1211 in the consumption sector and 11,739 ODP tonnes in the production sector</i>						
REFRIGERATION						
Domestic						
Elimination of CFCs 11 and 12 in the manufacture of domestic freezers at DeBao Refrigeration Equipment Co. Ltd.	UNDP	314.7	\$1,208,176	\$157,063	\$1,365,239	2.50
<i>Incremental operating costs for compressors are not included in the calculation of incremental operating costs but may be eligible for submission to a future meeting consistent with Decision 22/26.</i>						
Elimination of CFCs 11 and 12 in the manufacture of domestic freezers at Honxiang Group, Laizhou Freezer Plant	UNDP	301.5	\$1,339,203	\$174,096	\$1,513,299	2.88
<i>Incremental operating costs for compressors are not included in the calculation of incremental operating costs but may be eligible for submission to a future meeting consistent with Decision 22/26.</i>						
Conversion of refrigerator manufacture to HFC-134a refrigerant and cyclopentane foam blowing agent at Henan Xinfei Electric Co. Ltd.	IBRD	375.0	\$1,556,490	\$202,344	\$1,758,834	4.15
<i>Incremental operating costs for compressors are not included in the calculation of incremental operating costs but may be eligible for submission to a future meeting consistent with Decision 22/26.</i>						
Elimination of CFCs in the manufacture of domestic refrigerators at Wanbao Electrical Appliance Industries Co.	UNDP	574.2	\$4,566,985	\$593,708	\$5,160,693	5.17
<i>Incremental operating costs for compressors are not included in the calculation of incremental operating costs but may be eligible for submission to a future meeting consistent with Decision 22/26.</i>						
Phasing out ODS at Changshu Refrigerating Equipment Works (Baixue), Changshu	UNIDO	425.7	\$3,548,775	\$461,341	\$4,010,116	5.41
<i>Incremental operating costs for compressors are not included in the calculation of incremental operating costs but may be eligible for submission to a future meeting consistent with Decision 22/26.</i>						
Phasing out ODS at freezer plant of Xing Xing Electric Appliances Industrial Co.	UNIDO	348.0	\$3,346,941	\$435,102	\$3,782,043	6.25

LIST OF PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES APPROVED FOR FUNDING

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Project Title	Agency	ODP Tonnes	Funds Project	Recommended Support	(US\$) Total	C.E. (US\$/kg)
<i>Incremental operating costs for compressors are not included in the calculation of incremental operating costs but may be eligible for submission to a future meeting consistent with Decision 22/26.</i>						
Phasing out ODS at the refrigerator plant of Zhejiang Rongsheng Electric Co. Ltd., Zhejiang, Deqing County	UNIDO	177.8	\$1,274,640	\$165,703	\$1,440,343	7.17
<i>Incremental operating costs for compressors are not included in the calculation of incremental operating costs but may be eligible for submission to a future meeting consistent with Decision 22/26.</i>						
Phasing out ODS at the refrigerator plant of Bole Electric Appliances Group	UNIDO	132.0	\$1,469,029	\$190,974	\$1,660,003	7.23
<i>Incremental operating costs for compressors are not included in the calculation of incremental operating costs but may be eligible for submission to a future meeting consistent with Decision 22/26.</i>						
Elimination of CFCs 11 and 12 in the manufacture of domestic freezers at Jilin Jinouer Electric Appliances Group Co.	UNDP	223.9	\$2,548,360	\$331,287	\$2,879,647	7.40
<i>Incremental operating costs for compressors are not included in the calculation of incremental operating costs but may be eligible for submission to a future meeting consistent with Decision 22/26.</i>						
Conversion of refrigerator manufacture to HFC-134a refrigerant and cyclopentane foam blowing agent at Shanghai Shangling Chang-An Refrigerator Co., Ltd (former Shanghai Yuandong Refrigerator Co. Ltd.)	IBRD	66.6	\$1,237,663	\$160,896	\$1,398,559	12.18
<i>Incremental operating costs for compressors are not included in the calculation of incremental operating costs but may be eligible for submission to a future meeting consistent with Decision 22/26.</i>						
Commercial						
Hefei General Machinery Research Institute (HGMRI): Four technical assistance projects to support conversion of commercial refrigeration compressors	IBRD		\$692,400	\$90,012	\$782,412	
Compressor						
Phasing out ODS at the Yuhuan Compressor Factory in Kanmen Town in Yuhuan County, South East China	UNIDO	145.3	\$1,465,155	\$190,470	\$1,655,625	
SOLVENT						
CFC-113						
Elimination of ODS (CFC-113) used in the production line at Fujian Putian Vikay Electronics Co. Ltd.	UNDP	56.0	\$619,780	\$80,571	\$700,351	11.07

LIST OF PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES APPROVED FOR FUNDING

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Project Title	Agency	ODP Tonnes	Funds Recommended Project Support	(US\$) Total	C.E. (US\$/kg)
<i>Project approved taking into account that the accompanying measures necessary for successful implementation were already or would be in place before implementation began and that the project had been prepared on the basis of in-depth discussions with the national authorities and trade associations</i>					
Implementation of the refrigerant management plan: Training in monitoring and controlling of ODS	UNEP		\$35,000	\$4,550	\$39,550
Implementation of the refrigerant management plan: Training of trainers in refrigeration	UNEP		\$50,000	\$6,500	\$56,500
SEVERAL					
Institutional strengthening					
Establishment of a National Ozone Unit	UNEP		\$70,000	\$9,100	\$79,100
		Total for Georgia	3.7	\$261,750	\$34,028
					\$295,778
GUATEMALA					
FOAM					
Rigid					
Terminal umbrella project: Conversion to CFC-free technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam at Construservicios, Aplitek, and Fiberglas & Plasticos	UNDP	12.6	\$128,500	\$16,705	\$145,205
					10.20
REFRIGERATION					
Commercial					
Conversion to CFC-free technology in the manufacture of commercial refrigeration equipment at four enterprises(Exea S.A., Productos American Vitas S.A., Termomecanica S.A., Unirefri S.A.)	UNDP	14.0	\$212,000	\$27,560	\$239,560
					15.14
		Total for Guatemala	26.6	\$340,500	\$44,265
					\$384,765
GUYANA					
REFRIGERATION					
Domestic					
Phasing out ODS at Guyana Refrigerator Ltd., Guyana (GRL)	UNIDO	7.2	\$461,000	\$59,930	\$520,930
					42.25
Recovery/recycling					
Implementation of the refrigerant management plan: Training on monitoring and control of ODS and ODS using equipment	UNEP		\$16,000	\$2,080	\$18,080
Implementation of the refrigerant management plan: National recovery and recycling programme	Canada		\$73,450		\$73,450

LIST OF PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES APPROVED FOR FUNDING

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Project Title	Agency	ODP Tonnes	Funds Recommended Project Support	(US\$) Total	C.E. (US\$/kg)
<i>Project was approved taking into account that the accompanying measures necessary for successful implementation were already or would be in place before implementation began and that the project had been prepared on the basis of in-depth discussions with the national authorities and trade associations.</i>					
Implementation of the refrigerant management plan: Training of trainers for good refrigeration servicing practices	UNEP		\$50,000	\$6,500	\$56,500
SEVERAL Institutional strengthening					
Creation of the National Ozone Action Unit	UNEP		\$65,000	\$8,450	\$73,450
		Total for Guyana	7.2	\$665,450	\$76,960
					\$742,410
INDIA FOAM Rigid					
Elimination of CFCs in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam insulation products at Panna International	UNDP	9.7	\$48,000	\$6,240	\$54,240
Elimination of CFCs in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam insulation products at Viral Corporation	UNDP	11.8	\$84,000	\$10,920	\$94,920
Elimination of CFCs in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam at Ras Polybuild Products P. Ltd.	UNDP	17.7	\$128,000	\$16,640	\$144,640
Elimination of CFCs in the manufacture of rigid PUF insulated thermoware at Alaska Industries	UNDP	17.6	\$128,000	\$16,640	\$144,640
Elimination of CFCs in the manufacture of rigid PUF insulated thermoware at Bluplast Corporation	UNDP	10.1	\$76,000	\$9,880	\$85,880
Elimination of CFCs in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam insulation products at Reliable Rotomoulders P. Ltd.	UNDP	8.7	\$63,000	\$8,190	\$71,190
Elimination of CFCs in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam insulation products at Malanpur Entech P. Ltd.	UNDP	18.9	\$148,000	\$19,240	\$167,240
Elimination of CFCs in the manufacture of rigid PUF insulated thermoware at Nissan Thermoware P. Ltd.	UNDP	15.4	\$111,000	\$14,430	\$125,430
Integral skin					
Elimination of CFCs in the manufacture of flexible cold-cured moulded PU foam at K.J. Polymers P. Ltd.	UNDP	30.0	\$127,550	\$16,582	\$144,132
					4.25

LIST OF PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES APPROVED FOR FUNDING

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Project Title	Agency	ODP Tonnes	Funds Recommended Project	Support	(US\$) Total	C.E. (US\$/kg)
Elimination of CFCs in the manufacture of commercial refrigeration equipment at Sarkar Refrigeration Industries	IBRD	12.0	\$117,100	\$15,223	\$132,323	9.76
<i>No more projects in the commercial refrigeration sub-sector in India to be considered by the Executive Committee until its requirements from the 22nd Meeting regarding development of a group approach to technology transfer, trials and training have been implemented by the World Bank.</i>						
<i>Incremental operating costs for compressors are not included in the calculation of incremental operating costs but may be eligible for submission to a future meeting consistent with Decision 22/26.</i>						
Elimination of CFCs in the manufacture of commercial refrigeration equipment at Sidwal Refrigeration Industries P. Ltd.	IBRD	11.7	\$169,744	\$22,067	\$191,811	14.51
<i>No more projects in the commercial refrigeration sub-sector in India to be considered by the Executive Committee until its requirements from the 22nd Meeting regarding development of a group approach to technology transfer, trials and training have been implemented by the World Bank.</i>						
<i>Incremental operating costs for compressors are not included in the calculation of incremental operating costs but may be eligible for submission to a future meeting consistent with Decision 22/26.</i>						
Preparation of project proposal						
Preparation of an investment project for phasing out ODS in the refrigeration sector (project under identification)	UNIDO		\$25,000	\$3,250	\$28,250	
		Total for India	254.9	\$2,016,185	\$262,104	\$2,278,289

INDONESIA

FOAM

Flexible

Elimination of CFC-11 in the manufacture of flexible polyurethane foam (slabstock) at PT. Irc Inoac Indonesia	IBRD	110.0	\$412,900	\$53,677	\$466,577	3.38
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Project Title	Agency	ODP Tonnes	Funds Recommended Project Support	(US\$) Total	C.E. (US\$/kg)
Flexible boxfoam. Technical assistance program for SMEs at Indonesian Foam Association (AFI) <i>The project is a terminal project for the flexible slabstock foam sub-sector and thus, the Government of Indonesia will not submit any further projects in that sub-sector for funding under the Multilateral Fund. The Government of Indonesia has been made aware of the potential economic differences in the use of 2 different technological options by different groups of SMEs and would not submit any project in future which is aimed at addressing any possible market advantages and/or disadvantages among the different boxfoam producers.</i>	IBRD	954.0	\$4,060,640 \$527,883	\$4,588,523	4.26
Elimination of CFC-11 in the manufacture of flexible polyurethane foam (slabstock) at PT Sea Horse Maspion Indonesia	IBRD	90.0	\$532,200 \$69,186	\$601,386	5.91
Rigid					
Conversion to CFC-free technology in the manufacture of rigid PUF spray insulation at Karya Cipta Semesta	UNDP	16.4	\$68,000 \$8,840	\$76,840	4.16
Conversion to CFC-free technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam (spray foam) at PT Ferrarindo Multi Sarana	UNDP	7.7	\$32,900 \$4,277	\$37,177	4.30
Conversion to CFC-free technology in the manufacture of rigid PUF insulated products at UD Samrow Foam	UNDP	22.7	\$110,000 \$14,300	\$124,300	4.85
Conversion to CFC -free technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam (panels, blocks) at PT Aneka Cool Citratama	UNDP	32.7	\$232,225 \$30,189	\$262,414	7.10
Conversion to CFC-free technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam (thermoware) at PT Dilihan Glory	UNDP	13.1	\$102,200 \$13,286	\$115,486	7.83
Conversion to CFC-free technology in the manufacture of rigid PUF insulated thermoware at PT Langgeng Makmur Plastic Industry Ltd.	UNDP	18.1	\$142,000 \$18,460	\$160,460	7.83
Integral skin					
Conversion to CFC-free technology in the manufacture of flexible cold cured moulded and integral skin PUF at PT Archigramma	UNDP	16.5	\$106,625 \$13,861	\$120,486	6.48
Conversion to CFC-free technology in the manufacture of flexible cold cured moulded PUF at Ciptaindah Jokindo	UNDP	9.0	\$77,125 \$10,026	\$87,151	8.57

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Project Title	Agency	ODP Tonnes	Funds Recommended Project Support	(US\$) Total	C.E. (US\$/kg)
Flexible moulded PU foam. Technical assistance program for SMEs at Indonesian Foam Association (AFI)	IBRD	370.0	\$3,538,400	\$459,992	\$3,998,392
Polystyrene/polyethylene					9.56
Elimination of CFC-12 in the manufacture of extruded polyethylene foam sheet at PT. Tara Guna Foam	IBRD	35.0	\$287,700	\$37,401	\$325,101
FUMIGANT					8.22
Preparation of project proposal					
Preparation of a demonstration project in the methyl bromide sector	UNIDO		\$10,000	\$1,300	\$11,300
REFRIGERATION					
Commercial					
Conversion of CFC-12 refrigerant to HFC-134a, and CFC-11 to HCFC-141b as the blowing agent for foam insulation in the manufacture of commercial refrigeration units at PT Wahana Derby Sejati	IBRD	10.3	\$139,233	\$18,100	\$157,333
Conversion to CFC-free technology in the manufacture of commercial refrigeration equipment at C.V. Kulkasindo	UNDP	9.4	\$136,000	\$17,680	\$153,680
Conversion of CFC-12 commercial refrigeration to HFC-134a at PT Porkka Indonesia	IBRD	4.0	\$58,517	\$7,607	\$66,124
Conversion of CFC-12 commercial refrigeration to HFC-134a at PT Maspion	IBRD	9.0	\$136,890	\$17,796	\$154,686
SEVERAL					
Institutional strengthening					
Renewal of institutional strengthening	UNDP		\$208,650	\$27,125	\$235,775
Preparation of project proposal					
Preparation of an investment project for phasing out ODS at three enterprises including the companies Nirwana and P.T. Success	UNIDO		\$10,000	\$1,300	\$11,300
Total for Indonesia		1,727.7	\$10,402,205	\$1,352,287	\$11,754,492
IRAN					
FOAM					
Flexible					
Phasing out of CFC-11 from flexible slabstock foam manufacturing at Mashhad Foam	UNIDO	90.0	\$503,330	\$65,433	\$568,763
Preparation of project proposal					
Preparation of an investment project in the foam sector for phasing out ODS at three enterprises including Bahaman Plastic	UNIDO		\$10,000	\$1,300	\$11,300

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Project Title	Agency	ODP Tonnes	Funds Recommended Project	Support	(US\$) Total	C.E. (US\$/kg)
FUMIGANT						
Preparation of project proposal						
Preparation of a demonstration project in the methyl bromide sector	UNIDO		\$10,000	\$1,300	\$11,300	
HALON						
Preparation of project proposal						
Projects preparation and technical assistance in the halon sector	France		\$31,500		\$31,500	
REFRIGERATION						
Commercial						
Phasing out ODS at Electro Steel Co.	UNIDO	120.0	\$898,159	\$116,761	\$1,014,920	7.48
Phasing out ODS at Yakh Chavan Manufacturing Company	UNIDO	41.8	\$527,802	\$68,614	\$596,416	12.64
Phasing out ODS at Zagross II Co.	UNIDO	34.0	\$444,858	\$57,832	\$502,690	13.08
Phasing out ODS at Yakh Saran Co.	UNIDO	34.0	\$458,663	\$59,626	\$518,289	13.49
Recovery/recycling						
Set up of a national program of recovery and recycling CFC-12 (pilot project in Tehran)	France		\$345,923		\$345,923	
SOLVENT						
Preparation of project proposal						
Project preparation/technical assistance in the solvent sector	France		\$31,500		\$31,500	
SEVERAL						
Institutional strengthening						
Renewal of institutional strengthening	UNDP		\$133,470	\$17,351	\$150,821	
	Total for Iran	319.8	\$3,395,205	\$388,217	\$3,783,422	
JAMAICA						
REFRIGERATION						
MAC recovery/recycling						
MAC demonstration project	USA		\$130,000		\$130,000	
	Total for Jamaica		\$130,000		\$130,000	
JORDAN						
FOAM						
Rigid						
Conversion to CFC-free technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam (miscellaneous applications) at Fathei Abu Arja	IBRD	105.4	\$824,869	\$107,233	\$932,102	7.83
<i>The project will complete the CFC phaseout in the rigid foam sub-sector in the country and the Government of Jordan will submit no further requests for funding from the Multilateral Fund for any enterprise in this sector (Decision 19/32).</i>						

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Project Title	Agency	ODP Tonnes	Funds Recommended Project Support	(US\$) Total	C.E. (US\$/kg)
FUMIGANT					
Preparation of project proposal					
Preparation of a demonstration project in the methyl bromide sector	UNIDO		\$10,000	\$1,300	\$11,300
REFRIGERATION					
Commercial					
Phasing out CFCa at the Ihsan & Tahseen Baalbaki Co.	UNIDO	66.5	\$545,103	\$70,863	\$615,966
		Total for Jordan	171.9	\$1,379,972	\$179,396
					\$1,559,368
KENYA					
FUMIGANT					
Preparation of project proposal					
Preparation of a demonstration project in the methyl bromide sector	UNIDO		\$10,000	\$1,300	\$11,300
SOLVENT					
TCA					
Conversion of ODS cleaning processes from TCA to aqueous cleaning and cleaning with TCE at Kenyan Railways Central Workshop	UNIDO	6.0	\$205,524	\$26,718	\$232,242
		Total for Kenya	6.0	\$215,524	\$28,018
					\$243,542
KOREA, DPR					
FOAM					
General					
Phasing out CFC-11 at Pyongyang Foam Plant	UNIDO	83.0	\$103,570	\$13,464	\$117,034
Phasing out CFC-11 at Hamhung Foam Factory, Hamgyong South Province	UNIDO	35.0	\$102,680	\$13,348	\$116,028
Phasing out CFC-11 at Chongjin Foam Factory, Hamgyong North Province	UNIDO	32.0	\$103,670	\$13,477	\$117,147
FUMIGANT					
Preparation of project proposal					
Preparation of a demonstration project in the methyl bromide sector	UNIDO		\$15,000	\$1,950	\$16,950
SOLVENT					
CTC					
Conversion of metal cleaning processes from ODS solvents to vapour degreasing at Unsan Tools Factory (UTF)	UNIDO	110.0	\$311,922	\$40,550	\$352,472
<i>The country programme for Korea to be re-examined by UNEP, the agency which prepared it, to resolve the apparent inconsistencies between stated and actual consumption in the solvent sector.</i>					
		Total for Korea, DPR	260.0	\$636,842	\$82,789
					\$719,631

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Project Title	Agency	ODP Tonnes	Funds Project	Recommended Support	(US\$) Total	C.E. (US\$/kg)
LEBANON						
REFRIGERATION						
Commercial						
Conversion of refrigeration industrial facilities	France	10.4	\$166,605		\$166,605	15.21
Recovery/recycling						
Implementation of an ODS recovery and recycling network	France		\$425,289		\$425,289	
Training programme/workshop						
Training of refrigeration technicians on recovery and recycling methodologies	France		\$52,668		\$52,668	
		Total for Lebanon	10.4	\$644,562	\$644,562	
MALAYSIA						
FOAM						
Rigid						
Conversion to CFC-free technology in the manufacture of polyurethane foam at Hi Tech Insulation	UNDP	18.5	\$96,815	\$12,586	\$109,401	5.23
Conversion to CFC-free technology in the manufacture of polyurethane foam at Frank Chee	UNDP	28.0	\$174,350	\$22,666	\$197,016	6.23
Phasing out ODS at Kean Chong Industries Sdn. Bhd.	UNIDO	16.3	\$107,819	\$14,016	\$121,835	6.61
Phasing out ODS at Summer Technologies Sdn. Bhd.	UNIDO	12.1	\$89,407	\$11,623	\$101,030	7.38
Phasing out ODS at Visdamax Sdn. Bhd.	UNIDO	18.5	\$139,959	\$18,195	\$158,154	7.56
Conversion to CFC-free technology in the manufacture of polyurethane foam at OAL Enterprise	UNDP	7.5	\$58,300	\$7,579	\$65,879	7.82
Integral skin						
Conversion to CFC-free technology in the manufacture of polyurethane foam at Heng Huat Furniture	UNDP	50.0	\$269,500	\$35,035	\$304,535	5.39
Conversion to CFC-free technology in the manufacture of polyurethane foam at CT Foam	UNDP	14.0	\$236,000	\$30,680	\$266,680	16.86
REFRIGERATION						
Commercial						
Conversion to CFC-free technology in the manufacture of polyurethane foam at Kwang Tai Refrigeration	UNDP	28.5	\$316,000	\$41,080	\$357,080	11.09
		Total for Malaysia	193.3	\$1,488,150	\$193,460	\$1,681,610
MEXICO						
FOAM						
Rigid						
Conversion to CFC-free technology in the manufacture of rigid foam at Valsa Panel	UNDP	24.0	\$92,000	\$11,960	\$103,960	3.83

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Project Title	Agency	ODP Tonnes	Funds Project	Recommended Support	(US\$) Total	C.E. (US\$/kg)
Conversion to CFC-free technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam (spray) at group project Pumex	UNDP	167.7	\$1,133,881	\$147,405	\$1,281,286	6.76
Integral skin						
Conversion to CFC-free technology in the manufacture of polyurethane shoe soles at Group Project (Orca)	UNDP	190.0	\$1,471,500	\$191,295	\$1,662,795	7.74
Conversion to CFC-free technology in the manufacture of integral skin foam at Air Design	UNDP	5.0	\$80,500	\$10,465	\$90,965	16.10
General						
Conversion to CFC-free technology in the manufacture of rigid foam (spray) and integral skin foam at Con Espuma	UNDP	11.4	\$96,100	\$12,493	\$108,593	8.43
REFRIGERATION						
Commercial						
Phasing out of CFCs at Nieto S.A.	UNIDO	24.6	\$353,976	\$46,017	\$399,993	14.38
Phasing out of CFCs at Criotec S.A.	UNIDO	16.0	\$240,794	\$31,303	\$272,097	15.00
Phasing out of CFC at Vendo S.A.	UNIDO	16.5	\$248,524	\$32,308	\$280,832	15.09
Phasing out of CFCs at Torrey S.A.	UNIDO	15.1	\$228,165	\$29,661	\$257,826	15.15
Preparation of project proposal						
Preparation of an investment project for phasing out ODS at several small enterprises in the commercial refrigeration	UNIDO		\$20,000	\$2,600	\$22,600	
		Total for Mexico	470.3	\$3,965,440	\$515,507	\$4,480,947
MOROCCO						
FOAM						
Flexible						
Phase out of CFC in the manufacture of flexible foam (slabstock) at Sodiflex and Tiznit Plastic S.A.	UNDP	85.0	\$517,300	\$67,249	\$584,549	6.08
Phase out of CFC in the manufacture of flexible foam (slabstock) at Molen Industrie S.A.	UNDP	9.0	\$56,070	\$7,289	\$63,359	6.23
Phase out of CFC in the manufacture of flexible foam (slabstock) at Mousse d'Or S.A.	UNDP	45.0	\$280,350	\$36,446	\$316,796	6.23
Phase out of CFC in the manufacture of flexible foam (slabstock) at Richdor S.A.	UNDP	10.0	\$62,300	\$8,099	\$70,399	6.23
Phase out of CFC in the manufacture of flexible foam (slabstock) at Salidor S.A	UNDP	48.0	\$299,000	\$38,870	\$337,870	6.23
Rigid						

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Project Title	Agency	ODP Tonnes	Funds Recommended Project	Support	(US\$) Total	C.E. (US\$/kg)
Phase out of CFC in the manufacture of rigid foam at Panaf Isolation S.A.	UNDP	17.5	\$137,000	\$17,810	\$154,810	7.83

REFRIGERATION
Recovery/recycling

Implementation of an ODS recovery and recycling network	France	22.3	\$355,867	\$355,867	15.95
<i>Project was approved taking into account that the accompanying measures necessary for successful implementation were already or would be in place before implementation began and that the project had been prepared on the basis of in-depth discussions with the national authorities and trade associations</i>					

Training programme/workshop

Training of refrigeration technicians on recovery and recycling methodologies	France		\$53,361	\$53,361	
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Total for Morocco 236.8 \$1,761,248 \$175,763 \$1,937,011
NIGERIA
FOAM
Flexible

Conversion to CFC-free technology in the manufacture of flexible polyurethane foam at Ugochukwu Chemical Industries Ltd.	UNDP	118.6	\$407,600	\$52,988	\$460,588	3.43
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Conversion to CFC-free technology in the manufacture of flexible polyurethane foam at Bajabure Industrial Complex Ltd.	UNDP	32.3	\$135,400	\$17,602	\$153,002	4.19
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Conversion to CFC-free technology in the manufacture of flexible polyurethane foam at Mouka Ltd.	UNDP	30.3	\$143,600	\$18,668	\$162,268	4.73
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Conversion to CFC-free technology in the manufacture of flexible polyurethane foam at Elico Industries Ltd.	UNDP	25.7	\$133,900	\$17,407	\$151,307	5.22
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Conversion to CFC-free technology in the manufacture of flexible polyurethane foam at Safa Foam Products (Nig) Ltd.	UNDP	24.4	\$146,400	\$19,032	\$165,432	6.00
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Conversion to CFC-free technology in the manufacture of flexible polyurethane foam at Winco Foam Industries Ltd.	UNDP	19.1	\$117,200	\$15,236	\$132,436	6.13
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Rigid

Elimination of CFCs in the manufacture of rigid PUF insulation products at Aluminium Manufacturing Company of Nigeria Plc (Alumaco)	UNDP	11.5	\$38,000	\$4,940	\$42,940	3.30
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Project Title	Agency	ODP Tonnes	Funds Project	Recommended Support	(US\$) Total	C.E. (US\$/kg)
Elimination of CFCs in the manufacture of rigid PUF spray insulation at Polyurethane Manufacturers Ltd. (Polyma)	UNDP	18.5	\$80,500	\$10,465	\$90,965	4.36
Elimination of CFCs in the manufacture of rigid PUF for thermoware in three enterprises of the Eleganza Group (Eleganza Cooler and Household Industries Ltd., Eleganza Ceramics and Cooler Industries Ltd., Eleganza Ball Pen Industries Ltd.)	UNDP	73.8	\$568,000	\$73,840	\$641,840	7.69

PAKISTAN

FOAM

Rigid

Umbrella project: Conversion to CFC-free technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam (thermoware) IBRD 239.6 \$1,600,000 \$208,000 \$1,808,000 6.68

Integral skin

Conversion to CFC-free technology in the manufacture of integral skin polyurethane foam at Synthetic Products Enterprises (Pvt) Ltd. (SPEL) IBRD 13.6 \$160,625 \$20,881 \$181,506 11.81

General

General
Conversion to CFC-free technology in the manufacture of polyurethane foam (flexible slabstock, flexible moulded, rigid foam) at Diamond Group of Industries

	IBRD	64.1	\$563,339	\$73,234	\$636,573	8.79
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REFRIGERATION

Domestic

Conversion to CFC-free technology in the manufacture of polyurethane foam (domestic refrigeration) at Cool Industries Ltd. (Waves) IBRD 117.6 \$841,750 \$109,428 \$951,178 7.16

Conversion to CFC-free technology in the manufacture of polyurethane foam at Singer Pakistan Ltd. IBRD 17.8 \$205,893 \$26,766 \$232,659 7.52

Phasing out ODS at the freezer factory of Hirra Farooq's (Pvt) Ltd. UNIDO 31.2 \$521,580 \$67,805 \$589,385 11.34

Commercial

Conversion to CFC-free technology in the manufacture of polyurethane foam at Kold Kraft Ltd. IBRD 11.5 \$175,000 \$22,750 \$197,750 15.21

Total for Pakistan 495.4 \$4,968.187 \$528,864 \$4,597,051

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Project Title	Agency	ODP Tonnes	Funds Recommended Project Support	(US\$) Total	C.E. (US\$/kg)
PARAGUAY					
FOAM					
Multiple-subsectors					
Terminal umbrella project: Conversion to CFC-free technology in the manufacture of polyurethane foam at Superspuma Del Paraguay SAIC, Suenolar, La Asuncena, and Industrias Cel	UNDP	55.5	\$405,600	\$52,728	\$458,328
<i>The projects would phase out the use of CFCs in the foam sector in Paraguay and the Government of Paraguay would not submit any further projects in the sector for funding by the Multilateral Fund.</i>					
Total for Paraguay		55.5	\$405,600	\$52,728	\$458,328
PHILIPPINES					
FOAM					
Rigid					
Umbrella project: Conversion to CFC-free technology in small CFC consuming enterprises using CFC in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam (Ashlar Industrial Corporation, Alen International, Zegal Plastic Product)	UNDP	5.1	\$39,930	\$5,191	\$45,121
Integral skin					
Conversion to CFC-free technology in the manufacture of polyurethane foam at Soutech	UNDP	20.0	\$326,750	\$42,478	\$369,228
REFRIGERATION					
Commercial					
Elimination of CFC-11 and CFC-12 in the manufacture of commercial refrigeration equipment at Azkcon Refrigeration Industries, Inc.	Germany	18.9	\$370,258	\$370,258	12.04
Total for Philippines		44.0	\$736,938	\$47,668	\$784,606
ROMANIA					
FOAM					
Preparation of project proposal					
Preparation of an investment project in the foam sector for phasing out ODS at Romcarbon	UNIDO		\$10,000	\$1,300	\$11,300
FUMIGANT					
Preparation of project proposal					
Preparation of a demonstration project in the methyl bromide sector	UNIDO		\$10,000	\$1,300	\$11,300
Total for Romania			\$20,000	\$2,600	\$22,600

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Project Title	Agency	ODP Tonnes	Funds Recommended Project Support	(US\$) Total	C.E. (US\$/kg)
SAINT LUCIA					
REFRIGERATION					
Recovery/recycling					
Implementation of the refrigerant management plan <i>Project was approved taking into account that the accompanying measures necessary for successful implementation were already or would be in place before implementation began and that the project had been prepared on the basis of in-depth discussions with the national authorities and trade associations</i>	Canada		\$146,900	\$146,900	
Total for Saint Lucia			\$146,900	\$146,900	
SENEGAL					
SEVERAL					
Institutional strengthening					
Renewal of institutional strengthening	UNEP		\$117,000	\$15,210	\$132,210
Total for Senegal			\$117,000	\$15,210	\$132,210
SRI LANKA					
SEVERAL					
Institutional strengthening					
Renewal of institutional strengthening	UNDP		\$103,120	\$13,406	\$116,526
Total for Sri Lanka			\$103,120	\$13,406	\$116,526
SUDAN					
REFRIGERATION					
Preparation of project proposal					
Preparation of an investment project in the recovery and recycling sector	UNIDO		\$10,000	\$1,300	\$11,300
Total for Sudan			\$10,000	\$1,300	\$11,300
SYRIA					
AEROSOL					
Filling plant					
Phasing out CFCs at Laboratories Kosmeto	UNIDO	59.9	\$175,062	\$22,758	\$197,820
Phasing out CFCs at Dina Cosmetics	UNIDO	70.0	\$228,477	\$29,702	\$258,179
Preparation of project proposal					
Preparation of at least three investment projects in the aerosol sector for phasing out ODS at three enterprises including Nweylati	UNIDO		\$10,000	\$1,300	\$11,300
FOAM					
Flexible					
Phasing out of CFC-11 from flexible slabstock foam manufaturing at Akal Factory	UNIDO	101.0	\$510,130	\$66,317	\$576,447
					5.05

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Project Title	Agency	ODP Tonnes	Funds Project	Recommended Support	(US\$) Total	C.E. (US\$/kg)
FUMIGANT						
Preparation of project proposal						
Preparation of a demonstration project in the methyl bromide sector	UNIDO		\$10,000	\$1,300	\$11,300	
REFRIGERATION						
Preparation of project proposal						
Assistance for formulation of a refrigerant management plan <i>To be coordinated with UNIDO</i>	UNEP		\$30,000	\$3,900	\$33,900	
		Total for Syria	230.9	\$963,669	\$125,277	\$1,088,946
THAILAND						
AEROSOL						
Filling plant						
P-Tech Manuchem Co. Ltd. conversion	UNDP	37.3	\$115,830	\$15,058	\$130,888	3.10
J.M.T. Laboratories Co. Ltd. conversion	UNDP	36.6	\$127,920	\$16,630	\$144,550	3.49
FOAM						
Flexible						
Conversion to CFC-free technology in the manufacture of flexible slabstock polyurethane foam at Chareon Porn	UNDP	15.0	\$93,500	\$12,155	\$105,655	6.23
Conversion to CFC-free technology in the manufacture of flexible polyurethane boxfoam at Nun Charoen	UNDP	16.8	\$105,000	\$13,650	\$118,650	6.23
Conversion to CFC-free technology in the manufacture of flexible slabstock polyurethane foam (boxfoam) at Thai International	UNDP	15.0	\$93,500	\$12,155	\$105,655	6.23
Rigid						
Conversion to CFC-free technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam (panels) at Alcan Nikkei Thai Aluminum Co. Ltd.	IBRD	43.5	\$36,500	\$4,745	\$41,245	0.84
Conversion to CFC-free technology in rigid spray foam applications at P.U. Foam Insulation and Trading Co. Ltd.	IBRD	58.1	\$225,400	\$29,302	\$254,702	3.88
Conversion to CFC-free technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam (containers) at Can Asia Products Co. Ltd.	IBRD	16.8	\$84,300	\$10,959	\$95,259	5.01
Conversion to CFC-free technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam (containers) at Viriyakit Plastic Industry Co. Ltd.	IBRD	27.5	\$142,700	\$18,551	\$161,251	5.18
Conversion to CFC-free technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam (thermoware) at Century Plastics	UNDP	7.3	\$56,750	\$7,378	\$64,128	7.83

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Project Title	Agency	ODP Tonnes	Funds Recommended Project Support	(US\$) Total	C.E. (US\$/kg)
Conversion to CFC-free technology in rigid sprayfoam applications at Thermobond Co. Ltd.	IBRD	10.4	\$81,400	\$10,582	\$91,982
Conversion to CFC-free technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam (thermoware) at General Injection Co. Ltd.	IBRD	15.4	\$120,580	\$15,675	\$136,255
Conversion to CFC-free technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam (thermoware) at Siam Chaicharoen Industry Co. Ltd.	IBRD	11.3	\$88,500	\$11,505	\$100,005
Conversion to CFC-free technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam (containers) at Treathaboon Industry Co. Ltd	IBRD	22.7	\$177,750	\$23,108	\$200,858
Integral skin					
Conversion to CFC-free technology in the manufacture of integral skin polyurethane foam at Novochem	UNDP	19.7	\$196,600	\$25,558	\$222,158
REFRIGERATION					
Commercial					
Conversion of CFC-12 refrigerant to HFC-134a, and CFC-11 to HCFC-141b as the blowing agent for foam insulation in the manufacture of Water Coolers at Siam Cooler	IBRD	26.4	\$186,545	\$24,251	\$210,796
<i>Incremental operating costs for compressors are not included in the calculation of incremental operating costs but may be eligible for submission to a future meeting consistent with Decision 22/26.</i>					
Conversion of CFC-12 commercial refrigeration to HC-134a, and CFC-11 to HCFC-141b as the blowing agent for foam insulation at Padriew Co. Ltd.	IBRD	10.2	\$135,954	\$17,674	\$153,628
<i>Incremental operating costs for compressors are not included in the calculation of incremental operating costs but may be eligible for submission to a future meeting consistent with Decision 22/26.</i>					
Conversion of CFC-12 refrigerant to HFC-134a and CFC-11 to HCFC-141b as the blowing agent for foam insulation in the manufacture of water coolers at Sirithana	IBRD	8.1	\$122,593	\$15,937	\$138,530
Conversion of CFC-12 commercial refrigeration to HFC-134a, and CFC-11 to HCFC-141b as the blowing agent for foam insulation at Sahakarn Intercool Co. Ltd.	IBRD	5.7	\$86,697	\$11,271	\$97,968
Total for Thailand		403.7	\$2,278,019	\$296,142	\$2,574,161

**TOGO
SEVERAL**

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Project Title	Agency	ODP Tonnes	Funds Recommended Project	Support	(US\$) Total	C.E. (US\$/kg)
Institutional strengthening						
Establishment of the National Ozone Office	UNEP		\$70,000	\$9,100	\$79,100	
			Total for Togo	\$70,000	\$9,100	\$79,100
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO REFRIGERATION						
Recovery/recycling						
Implementation of the refrigerant management plan: Training the trainers of technicians in the refrigeration sector	UNEP		\$50,000	\$6,500	\$56,500	
Implementation of the refrigerant management plan: Training in monitoring and controlling of ODSs	UNEP		\$26,500	\$3,445	\$29,945	
Implementation of the refrigerant management plan: Implementation of a national programme for recovery and recycling of refrigerant <i>Project was approved taking into account that the accompanying measures necessary for successful implementation were already or would be in place before implementation began and that the project had been prepared on the basis of in-depth discussions with the national authorities and trade associations.</i>	UNDP	18.5	\$213,990	\$27,819	\$241,809	
MAC recovery/recycling						
MAC demonstration project	USA		\$117,000		\$117,000	
			Total for Trinidad and Tobago	18.5	\$407,490	\$37,764
\$445,254						
TUNISIA AEROSOL Filling plant						
Phasing out CFCs at Parhycos, Sfax, Tunisia	UNIDO	10.0	\$41,195	\$5,355	\$46,550	4.12
FOAM Flexible						
Phasing out CFC-11 at Polymousse flexible polyurethane foam plant	UNIDO	35.0	\$104,343	\$13,565	\$117,908	2.98
Phasing out CFC-11 at Sotrapoc flexible polyurethane foam plant	UNIDO	20.0	\$90,037	\$11,705	\$101,742	4.50
Phasing out CFC-11 at Sud Inter Mousse flexible polyurethane foam plant	UNIDO	102.0	\$546,920	\$71,100	\$618,020	5.36
REFRIGERATION Commercial						
Terminal umbrella project to phase out ODS at 7 manufacturers of commercial and domestic refrigerators (Chahed Refrigeration, Sogima, Sotiem, Rei, Frigo BAF, Societe Moderne Refrigeration, Frigo Technique)	UNIDO	29.0	\$374,111	\$48,634	\$422,745	12.90

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Project Title	Agency	ODP Tonnes	Funds Recommended Project Support	(US\$) Total	C.E. (US\$/kg)
Total for Tunisia		196.0	\$1,156,606	\$150,359	\$1,306,965
TURKEY					
FOAM					
Flexible					
Phasing out CFC-11 at Isbir Termoset Plastic San. A.S., Ankara, Turkey	UNIDO	130.0	\$501,350	\$65,176	\$566,526
Phasing out CFC-11 at Go-Ya Sungar Ltd. Sti.	UNIDO	95.0	\$533,400	\$69,342	\$602,742
Conversion from CFC-11 into LCD for flexible slabstock foam at Safas	IBRD	93.8	\$530,000	\$68,900	\$598,900
REFRIGERATION					
MAC recovery/recycling					
MACs servicing demonstration project	USA		\$205,000		\$205,000
Total for Turkey		318.8	\$1,769,750	\$203,418	\$1,973,168
URUGUAY					
REFRIGERATION					
Preparation of project proposal					
Assistance for formulation of a refrigerant management plan	UNEP		\$30,000	\$3,900	\$33,900
Total for Uruguay					
VENEZUELA					
FOAM					
Rigid					
Phasing out ODS at Industrias Todos C.A., Caracas	UNIDO	17.8	\$137,520	\$17,878	\$155,398
Total for Venezuela		17.8	\$137,520	\$17,878	\$155,398
VIETNAM					
REFRIGERATION					
Preparation of project proposal					
Assistance for formulation of a refrigerant management plan	UNEP		\$30,000	\$3,900	\$33,900
Total for Vietnam					
YUGOSLAVIA					
REFRIGERATION					
Preparation of project proposal					
Preparation of an investment project in the refrigeration sector for phasing out ODS at Obod	UNIDO		\$10,000	\$1,300	\$11,300
SOLVENT					
Preparation of project proposal					
Preparation of an investment project in the solvent sector for phasing out ODS at Hemofarm	UNIDO		\$10,000	\$1,300	\$11,300

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Project Title	Agency	ODP Tonnes	Funds Recommended Project Support	(US\$) Total	C.E. (US\$/kg)
Total for Yugoslavia			\$20,000	\$2,600	\$22,600
ZIMBABWE					
FUMIGANT					
Methyl bromide					
Demonstration Project - Two alternatives to the use of methyl bromide in the production of tobacco drought-resistant seedlings: non-soil cultivation and low-dose chemicals	UNIDO		\$370,700	\$48,191	\$418,891
Total for Zimbabwe			\$370,700	\$48,191	\$418,891
REGION: AFR					
REFRIGERATION					
Preparation of project proposal					
Development of Refrigerant management plans for 10 low volume consuming countries in Southern and Eastern Africa (Botswana, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mauritius, Namibia, Seychelles, Swaziland, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe)	Germany		\$300,000		\$300,000
Total for Region: AFR			\$731,000	\$56,030	\$787,030
REGION: ASP					
SEVERAL					
Network					
African regional networks for French-speaking and English-speaking countries (1998)	UNEP		\$431,000	\$56,030	\$487,030
Total for Region: ASP			\$324,000	\$42,120	\$366,120
REGION: LAC					
SEVERAL					
Training programme/workshop					
Regional workshop on monitoring and control of ODS consumption for the Caribbean region	UNEP		\$85,000	\$11,050	\$96,050
Network					
Latin America Region Networks for LAC South, LAC Central, consumption for the Caribbean region	UNEP		\$399,000	\$51,870	\$450,870
Total for Region: LAC			\$484,000	\$62,920	\$546,920
GLOBAL					
FUMIGANT					
Technical assistance/support					

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Project Title	Agency	ODP Tonnes	Funds Recommended Project	Support	(US\$) Total	C.E. (US\$/kg)
Handbook for NOUs reducing reliance on methyl bromide	UNEP		\$100,000	\$13,000	\$113,000	
Technical sourcebook of methyl bromide alternatives	UNEP		\$100,000	\$13,000	\$113,000	
HALON						
Technical assistance/support						
Provide international halon bank management information clearinghouse services (1998)	UNEP		\$89,000	\$11,570	\$100,570	
REFRIGERATION						
Training programme/workshop						
International workshop (Montreal, 8-9 September 1997) on potential for hydrocarbon-based refrigerant as replacements in existing domestic and small commercial refrigeration appliances	Switzerland		\$33,900		\$33,900	
Information video: Working safely with hydrocarbons in domestic and small scale commercial refrigeration	Germany		\$322,050		\$322,050	
SEVERAL						
Preparation of project proposal						
Advance for project preparation as indicated in the 1998 business plan	UNDP		\$256,000	\$33,280	\$289,280	
Advance for project preparation as indicated in the 1998 business plan	IBRD		\$275,600	\$35,828	\$311,428	
Information exchange						
Publish the OzonAction newsletter and special supplements	UNEP		\$347,000	\$45,110	\$392,110	
Support to national activities (1998)	UNEP		\$30,000	\$3,900	\$33,900	
Conduct outreach at conferences and workshops (1998)	UNEP		\$50,000	\$6,500	\$56,500	
Translate and print three guidelines and training modules into Arabic, Chinese, French and Spanish	UNEP		\$360,000	\$46,800	\$406,800	
Deliver the OzonAction newsletter and other information through World Wide Web home page site	UNEP		\$25,000	\$3,250	\$28,250	
Provide direct query-response service (1998)	UNEP		\$80,000	\$10,400	\$90,400	
Disseminate awareness materials, technical and policy information	UNEP		\$340,000	\$44,200	\$384,200	
Collect prioritized sectoral data from worldwide sources	UNEP		\$112,000	\$14,560	\$126,560	
Maintain contact data base of experts and mailing list for OzonAction Programme publications	UNEP		\$42,000	\$5,460	\$47,460	

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