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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF  
THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE  
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL  
Thirty-third Meeting  
Montreal, 28-30 March 2001

**WORLD BANK 2001 WORK PROGRAMME**

## COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE FUND SECRETARIAT

1. The World Bank is requesting approval from the Executive Committee for US \$765,000 for its 2001 Work Programme with agency support costs of US \$ 99,450.
2. The activities proposed in the World Bank 2001 Work Programme are presented in Table 1 below:

**Table 1**

### WORLD BANK 2001 WORK PROGRAMME

Country	Activity/Project	Date of completion	Amount Requested (US\$)	Amount Recommended (US\$)
<b>PROJECT PREPARATION REQUESTS RECOMMENDED FOR BLANKET APPROVAL</b>				
Chile	To prepare two investment projects in the methyl bromide sector	Sep 2002	20,000	20,000
Ecuador	To develop an investment project in the methyl bromide sector	Dec 2001	35,000	35,000
India	To prepare an investment project in the MAC sector	Dec 2001	40,000	40,000
Indonesia	To prepare three investment projects in the foam sector and one in the refrigeration sector	Dec 2001	10,000	10,000
<b>PROJECT PREPARATION REQUESTS RECOMMENDED FOR APPROVAL WITH CONDITIONS</b>				
Thailand	To prepare a methyl bromide phase-out strategy	Sep 2002	80,000	80,000
<b>PROJECT PREPARATION REQUESTS WITH ISSUES</b>				
Bahrain	To prepare an investment project in the chiller sector	Dec 2001	30,000	Issue
China	To prepare a sector plan for the process agent sector	Dec 2001	250,000	Defer
India	To prepare a sector plan for the process agent sector	Dec 2001	200,000	Issue
Yemen	To develop an investment project in the chiller sector	Dec 2001	30,000	0
Global	Global strategy for CFC phase-out in the MDI sector	Sep 2001	70,000	Issue
Sub-Total:			765,000	Pending
Agency Support costs:			99,450	Pending
Grand total	Amount to transfer to agency		864,450	Pending

## COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### **Project preparation requests recommended for blanket approval**

3. The Fund Secretariat recommends blanket approval of all projects listed in the first section of Table 1, "Project preparation requests recommended for blanket approval."

### **Project preparation requests recommend for approval with conditions**

**Thailand:** Preparation of a national methyl bromide phase-out strategy (US \$80,000)

4. The World Bank has requested US \$80,000 to prepare a strategy for phase-out of methyl bromide in Thailand, to be presented to the Executive Committee in 2002. The Secretariat notes that in the data reported by Thailand the total consumption of methyl bromide for non quarantine and pre-shipment use was 36.12 tonnes in 1998, 52.86 tonnes in 1999 and 164.9 tonnes in 2000. The Executive Committee might wish to ensure that this will be the final request for project preparation funding in this sector in Thailand, with a condition as follows.

#### Recommended condition

5. The strategy prepared with the approved funds will address phase-out of all the eligible methyl bromide consumption in Thailand. The approved funds are to address all future project preparation activities in the methyl bromide sector in Thailand, including those subsequently required under the strategy.

### **Project preparation with issues**

**Bahrain:** Preparation of an investment project in the chiller sector (US \$30,000)

6. An RMP for Bahrain was approved at the 26th meeting and is currently being implemented. Any additional activities for the country will therefore have to be considered in the context of Decisions 31/48 on RMP guidelines and Decision 32/28. Decision 32/28 requires that project proposals for incentive programmes to encourage retrofitting of refrigeration equipment could be submitted within an RMP, on the understanding that, where the project was to make use of the 50 per cent additional funding for an existing RMP available under Decision 31/48:

- (a) The implementing agency concerned should consult with the country and all other agencies implementing components of the RMP;
- (b) The country concerned was fully informed about all the investment and non-investment activities which might be available;

- (c) The timing of the proposed activity was appropriate for the country's circumstances. (Decision 32/28)

7. The additional funding for RMPs available under Decision 31/48 is the final assistance available to a country to enable it to meet its control obligations up to 2007, that is, for the next six years. The preparation of chiller projects may be premature and may not capitalise on the lessons which will emerge in the future when current RMPs are fully implemented and analysed. This could lead to the country not receiving the optimum form of support to enable it to achieve its phase-out objectives between now and 2007.

#### Recommendation

8. The Executive Committee may wish to consider whether project preparation for chiller projects should be funded prior to completion of the existing RMP activities and analysis of the project completion report.

**China:** Preparation of a sector plan for the process agent sector (US \$250,000)

9. The Secretariat invited the World Bank to provide a more comprehensive proposal indicating the work already undertaken, details of how the US \$100,000 already approved for this purpose was spent, details of the proposed disbursement of the additional funding and an explanation of why the 2000 work programme request did not indicate the full extent of the funds now proposed for this task.

10. The World Bank informed the Secretariat that the results of preparation work already done in the process agent sector plan were described in the 2001 Business Plan submitted to the 33<sup>rd</sup> Meeting (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/33/13). The initial funding of US \$100,000 approved by the Committee in 2000 was used to cover part of the survey costs. Preliminary findings of the survey indicate that: (i) there are more than 100 enterprises using ODSs as process agents; (ii) the major use is in the chlorinated rubber industry; (iii) CTC is being used as a process agent in the production processes of chlorosulphonated polyolefin, chlorinated paraffin, endosulphan and in the pharmaceutical industry; (iv) there is a minor use of CFC-12 in the production of polyether. The Bank also indicated that detailed terms of reference for developing a sector plan to cover all of these applications have been finalised. Therefore, the Government of China is requesting approval of additional \$250,000 to support the preparation of this sector plan.

11. The World Bank also indicated that as the applications of ODSs in the process agent sector were unknown at the time the initial request for project preparation funds was made in 2000, the Bank, decided to request only initial funds to support the survey activity, and planned to submit additional requests when the scope and extent of ODS applications in this sector is known. As this information became available, the Bank proceeded with development of detailed terms of reference for developing a sector plan. With these detailed terms of reference, the Bank is able to determine accurately the level of funding required to complete this task.

12. The Secretariat notes that UNDP was provided with US \$200,000 to prepare a strategy and plan for the solvent sector and that the World Bank was provided with US \$300,000 to prepare a strategy and plan for the foam sector in China. Each of these sectors involve a much larger number of enterprises, although the technologies involved in phase out are more standardised. The Secretariat also notes that China together with many other countries has not yet reported information on process agent consumption under Decision X/14. China has also not included any statistics on process agent use in its reports to the Secretariat on progress with implementation of its country programme.

#### Recommendation

13. The Executive Committee might consider deferring further consideration of requests for funding for the process agent sector in China until the World Bank has provided a comprehensive account of the allocation of the US \$100,000 so far approved for this activity, including indications of the likely consumption in the sector.

**India:** Preparation of a sector plan for the process agent sector (US \$200,000)

14. In its 2001 business plan, UNIDO indicates that it proposes to submit nine projects in the pharmaceuticals sub-sector in India in 2001 and seven more in 2002. UNIDO requested US \$70,000 for project preparation for these activities in its 2001 Work Programme. The World Bank has indicated that there are no more than three additional enterprises which may be eligible for funding in the chlorinated rubber sub-sector. On the basis of the sectoral information already provided to the Executive Committee by the World Bank and UNIDO, the agricultural pesticides sub-sector may be the only significant application not yet addressed. Preliminary indications are that this sub-sector may consist of only a small number of enterprises, as has been the case with other sub-sectors in India identified to date.

15. On this basis, the Secretariat requested the World Bank to clarify the apparent overlap with the activities of UNIDO. The Secretariat also questioned whether the allocation of US \$200,000 could be justified since a large proportion of the sector appeared to have already been defined.

16. The World Bank advised that in July 2000 the Government of India requested the Bank to prepare a sector plan for the process agent sector. The Bank indicated its understanding that it was being requested to address all the pharmaceuticals sub-sector apart from manufacture of two products, ibuprofen and bromohexine, which would be undertaken by UNIDO. The Bank was expecting confirmation from the Government of India but this was not available at the time of preparation of this document and there had been no discussions between the Bank and UNIDO.

17. The Bank advised that on this basis, the sector plan would cover the remaining part of the pharmaceutical sub-sector, the pesticides sub-sector and the remainder of the chlorinated rubber sub-sector. Pursuant to decision 32/59, the Bank had indicated funding for the remaining enterprises in the chlorinated rubber sub-sector would be requested at the 35<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Committee. The Bank said it would be necessary to provide baseline information for eligible

enterprises and allow eligible incremental costs to be established on a sector level. It was also confirmed that the funding provided for preparation of the sector plan would cover preparation of any individual enterprise conversion projects which might be submitted as part of the plan.

#### Recommendation

18. The Executive Committee might invite the World Bank and UNIDO to indicate whether the possible duplication between their activities in India in the process agent sector has been resolved and consider its views on the information provided by the Bank in regard to the extent of the sector yet to be addressed, and the level of funding required.

**Yemen:** Preparation of an investment project in the chiller sector (US \$30,000)

19. Yemen received US \$30,000 at the 27<sup>th</sup> Meeting for preparation of an RMP to be implemented by UNEP in the form of an update of the country programme. An RMP for Yemen has not yet been submitted to the Executive Committee. All eligible activities associated with end-users and servicing will need to be prepared within the context of the RMP and Decision 31/48 on RMP guidelines.

#### Recommendation

20. The Secretariat recommends that the funding not be approved.

**Global:** Global strategy for CFC phase-out in the MDI sector (US \$70,000)

21. The World Bank has re-submitted a proposal to undertake a global study to gain better understanding of the supply and demand for MDI products, first considered at the 32<sup>nd</sup> Meeting. The Executive Committee decided to defer consideration of the project, pending the guidance to be provided by the discussion on MDIs at the Twelfth Meeting of the Parties (decision 32/48).

22. In its re-submitted proposal, the World Bank has indicated that the study proposed by the Bank intends to: (i) identify the commercial availability of CFC-free MDIs, common barriers experienced by major MDI suppliers when promoting new CFC-free MDIs in new markets; (ii) investigate policies of MDI manufacturers in a few non-Article 5 and Article 5 countries with regard to their plans to phase out CFCs; and (iii) provide some basic guidelines on how to develop effective criteria and measures for determining which CFC MDI products can be replaced with CFC-free alternatives.

23. At their twelfth meeting, the Parties decided that, *inter-alia*, the Executive Committee should consider funding to facilitate the development of MDI transition strategies in Article 5 countries and the implementation of approved activities contained therein. Additionally, they encouraged each Party to provide a report to the Ozone Secretariat by 31 January 2002 on each MDI company within its territory and requested TEAP to summarise the information provided

by 15 May each year and to report to the next meeting of the Parties on issues related to the campaign production of CFCs for MDIs.

24. The Secretariat remains of the view that a study of this nature and scope is not warranted under Decision XII/2, which places emphasis on providing assistance to countries for MDI transition strategies. It would appear that much of the information in the Bank's proposal will be forthcoming from the Parties and the TEAP in responding to the requirements of Decision XII/2.

#### Recommendation

25. The Executive Committee might wish to consider the request by the World Bank in light of the above comments and observations, the appropriate timelines of the study, and whether terms of reference should be developed by the Committee for such a study.

# 2001 WORK PROGRAM

PRESENTED TO THE 33<sup>rd</sup> MEETING  
OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

BANK-IMPLEMENTED  
MONTREAL PROTOCOL OPERATIONS

January 2001

## **WORK PROGRAM FOR THE WORLD BANK-IMPLEMENTED MONTREAL PROTOCOL OPERATIONS**

1. This proposed work program for the Bank-Implemented Montreal Protocol Operations is prepared on the basis of the World Bank 2001 Business Plan, as well as the suggestions made by the Executive Committee (ExCom) when it considered the draft 2001 Business Plan at the 32<sup>nd</sup> Meeting.
2. The 2001 Business Plan of the World Bank is prepared on the basis of the on-going discussion of the ExCom on the Strategic Planning and the Draft Three-Year Business Plan for the Multilateral Fund for 2000 - 2002. To ensure increasing participation of Article 5 countries in developing agencies' business plans, the Secretariat has taken the lead in conducting an analysis on the Montreal Protocol implementation status of all Article 5 countries.
3. Each Article 5 country was requested by the Secretariat to submit its list of additional activities that should be incorporated in agencies' business plans for 2001 and 2002. During the preparation of the draft business plan for 2001, the World Bank, among other implementing agencies, was invited by the Secretariat to participate in the inter-agency meeting to review all activities proposed by Article 5 countries to ensure that needs of Article 5 countries are reflected in the agencies' business plans, and to ensure that there is no duplication of effort.
4. The draft 2001 Business Plan of the World Bank was submitted for the ExCom's consideration at the 32<sup>nd</sup> Meeting. The ExCom decided to take note of the draft business plan of the World Bank and to request the Bank to examine the possibility of assisting countries which do not display a high potential of achieving a halon freeze to do so (Decision 32/13). This decision is used as a basis for the finalization of the World Bank 2001 Business Plan. The 2001 Work Program is, therefore, developed in accordance with the plan outlined in the 2001 Business Plan.
5. The 2001 Work Program for the Bank includes preparation and delivery of projects in the consumption and production sectors. This Work Program proposes to initiate the preparation of the CTC and TCA production closure projects in China, in addition to the delivery of the 2001 annual work programs for the CFC production closure projects in China and India and the 2002 annual work program for the China Halon sector approach. In 2001, the Bank and the Government of Argentina plan to submit a CFC production closure project for the consideration of the ExCom.
6. In addition, the Bank and the Government of China plan to submit sector plans for phasing out ODS in the process agent and polyurethane foam sectors in China within this planning period. A similar sector plan for phasing out CTC in the process agent sector for India will also be submitted for the ExCom's consideration for funding in 2001. A sector plan for complete phaseout of CFC in the refrigeration sector in Turkey will be submitted for the consideration of the ExCom providing pending policy issues, which were identified at the 29<sup>th</sup> ExCom Meeting (Dec. 29/26), are resolved within this planning

period. Moreover, the Bank and the Government of Malaysia and the Government of Thailand also plan to submit their national CFC phaseout programs for the consideration of the ExCom at its second meeting of this planning period. At that time, the Bank will submit a request for project preparation funds to start development of a similar program for the Philippines. The program for the Philippines is expected to be ready for submission in 2002. The submission of this plan will be done in accordance with Decision 32/13 (c).

7. In response to Decision 32/13 (b), the World Bank has contacted Tunisia and Pakistan, which are among a few countries identified by the Secretariat's analysis that they may have difficulty meeting the halon freeze obligation, to explore whether there is a need for the Multilateral Fund assistance through the World Bank. Thus far, the Bank has been informed by Tunisia that it will meet the halon freeze through its import control system. Due to the upcoming change of key personnel in the Ozone Unit in Pakistan, the Bank has not yet received any indication on how Pakistan will meet the obligation.

8. The World Bank 2001 Work Program proposes to deliver 25 new investment activities and three annual work programs for the CFC production closure projects and the China halon sector approach. The 2001 Work Program covers new investment activities in 15 countries. These new activities are required to address the CFC production sector in Argentina; the CFC freeze obligation in Bahamas and Yemen; 50% CFC consumption reduction in Argentina, Bahrain, Ecuador, China, India, Philippines, and Turkey; the halon freeze obligation in Turkey; and the methyl bromide freeze obligation in Ecuador. A few investment activities are proposed for assisting countries to maintain the momentum of their ODS phaseout programs and for supporting countries that are willing to accelerate their phaseout programs.

9. The breakdown of project preparation funds to support investment and non-investment activities in each client country is shown in Table 1.A. The timeline for undertaking all the proposed activities is shown in Table 2.

10. To carry out investment activities included in the proposed 2001 Work Program, the Bank requires additional project preparation funds of US\$ 785,350, excluding project preparation funds for the national CFC phaseout strategy for the Philippines, the CTC and TCA production closure projects for China. In addition, the Bank would also propose that about US\$ 578,560 will be carried over from the 2000 project preparation allocation.

11. While the World Bank 2001 Business Plan proposes to include four renewals of existing institutional strengthening projects and one technical assistance project, this 2001 Work Program includes only funding request for the technical assistance project (Table 1.B). The requests for renewal of existing institutional strengthening projects will be made during the course of this planning period through the World Bank Work Program Amendments.

12. This Work Program, therefore, proposes only one technical assistance project for the consideration of the ExCom at its 33<sup>rd</sup> Meeting. Under this project, a study to formulate a global strategy for phasing out CFC in the MDI sub-sector will be carried out.

13. The proposed global study intends to gain better understanding of the supply and demand of MDI products. While the use of CFCs for the MDI products is still considered by the Parties as essential use for non-Article 5 countries, it is still very important for Article 5 countries to develop their strategy to preempt any unnecessary growth in the demand of these products. It is also essential for Article 5 countries to have better understanding on how to ensure that decreasing production of MDI products in developed countries will not result in an increase in the production of CFC MDIs in their countries.

14. The proposed global study should also focus on how non-Article 5 countries are planning to reduce their dependency on CFC MDIs. This would enable Article 5 country governments to plan ahead of time in reducing their dependence on these products. Considering that most Article 5 countries get their supply of MDIs solely from non-Article 5 countries, any decision of non-Article 5 countries to phase out production of CFC MDIs will have immediate and direct impact on Article 5 countries. In other words, phaseout schedule for CFC MDIs is likely to be the same in both non-Article 5 countries and most Article 5 countries that do not have their own production capacity.

15. This proposal to carry out a study for a global strategy for phasing out CFC in MDIs was submitted to the previous meetings of the ExCom during the 2000 business planning period. At the 32<sup>nd</sup> Meeting, the ExCom decided to defer consideration of this project, pending the guidance to be provided by the decisions of the Twelfth Meeting of the Parties. It was agreed at the Twelfth Meeting of the Parties that there is a need for all countries to have a strategy to facilitate the transition to CFC-free MDIs. The Parties to the Montreal Protocol also agree that ExCom should consider providing technical, financial and assistance to Article 5 Parties to facilitate the development of MDI transition strategies (Dec. XII/2). This proposed global study is, therefore, in line with the views and agreement of the Parties and the decision of the ExCom (Dec. 32/48).

16. The Bank plans to carry out this study within six months if the Executive Committee decides to approve funding of US\$79,100 to support this activity. This US\$79,100 will be used to support the costs of a small team of international consultants and their travels to undertake interviews with the producers of MDIs and key government officials in a few Article 5 countries.

**Table 1: Project Preparation Requests by Country****A. Investment Activities**

<b>Country</b>	<b>Surplus from Previous Year (US\$)</b>	<b>Additional Request (US\$)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Justification</b>
Argentina	24,000		To prepare one investment project in the rigid polyurethane foam sector, one in the solvent sector, and one in the methyl bromide sector, for submission in 2001. No new project preparation funds are requested.	Argentina has been identified as a country that may need additional action to secure the 50% CFC consumption reduction target. In addition, a separate analysis of the Secretariat indicates that Argentina is one of the countries that still have significant consumption of 1,1,1-TCA.  As of December 2000, about 55% of the funds already approved by the MLF, has already been disbursed.
Bahrain		30,000	To prepare an investment project in the chiller sector for submission in 2001. This project will contribute to the country's ability to meet the 50% consumption reduction target in 2005.	Bahrain is identified as a country that may have difficulty in meeting the 50% consumption reduction target. It is estimated that additional phaseout of 66 ODP tons is needed to help the country meet the target in 2005.
Chile	10,000	20,000	To prepare two investment projects in the methyl bromide sector. One will be submitted in 2001 and another in 2002. The project to be submitted in 2001 is for expanding the result of the demonstration project approved earlier by the ExCom for methyl bromide uses for pepper and tomato.	Preliminary information indicates that as of the end of 2000, more than 64% of the total MLF approval to Chile through the World Bank, has already been disbursed. These project preparation funds will be used for developing two investment projects with an estimated total budget of US\$1.8 million.

Country	Surplus from Previous Year (US\$)	Additional Request (US\$)	Description	Justification
			The second project is for phasing out methyl bromide in timber.	
China	120,000	250,000	To prepare a sector plan for the process agent sector. The US\$120,000 carried over from 2000 will allow China and the Bank to complete the foam and commercial refrigeration strategies for submission in 2001. All project preparation funds will be used for development of 2001 submissions.	As of the end of 2000, preliminary disbursement record indicates that about 78% of the funds approved up to December 2000.  In 2000, the ExCom approved the Bank's request for the US\$100,000 project preparation funds to initiate the survey and preparation of the process agent sector plan. Additional funds are required to complete the development of a sector plan for submission in 2001.
Colombia	45,000		To prepare three projects in the commercial refrigeration sector, and one in the MAC sector, for submission in 2001. No new project preparation funds are requested.	To maintain momentum of its ODS phaseout program. As of December 2000, about 15% of the total MLF approvals through the Bank has already been disbursed.
Ecuador		35,000	To develop an investment project in the methyl bromide sector, for submission in 2001.	Ecuador has been identified as one of the countries that may have difficulty meeting the 20% consumption reduction target for methyl bromide. This project is a follow-up to the demonstration project approved earlier by the ExCom.  As of December 2000, about 49% of the total MLF approvals has already been disbursed.
India	100,000	240,000	To prepare an investment project in MAC sector, and a	Based on the latest information provided by the Government of India to the Secretariat, India's

Country	Surplus from Previous Year (US\$)	Additional Request (US\$)	Description	Justification
			sector plan for the process agent sector for submission in 2001. The new request of project preparation funds (US\$240,000) will be used for developing the above projects. The balance of project preparation funds approved in 2000 will be used for developing a sector strategy for the commercial refrigeration sector for submission in 2002.	ability to meet the 50% CFC consumption reduction target is uncertain.  As of December 2000, about 73% of the total MLF approvals has already been disbursed.
Indonesia	16,000	10,000	To prepare three investment projects in the foam sector and one in the refrigeration sector, for submission in 2001.	New projects in the foam sector will cover the CFC consumption which was not accounted for in the Country Program. Significant disbursement (more than 47 percent) already been achieved.
Malaysia	40,000		To prepare a national CFC phaseout program for submission in 2001. This balance of \$40,000 to be transferred to the 2001 business plan period, is part of project preparation funds approved in the previous year.	To maintain momentum of its ODS phaseout program. Significant disbursement (more than 92 percent) already been achieved.
Mexico	30,000		To prepare one investment project in the MAC sector and one umbrella project in the solvent sector for submission in 2001. No new	Still have large residual CFC use. MLF supported projects only cover about 27 percent of ODP consumed in 1989. 100% of the total MLF approvals has already been disbursed.

Country	Surplus from Previous Year (US\$)	Additional Request (US\$)	Description	Justification
			project preparation funds are requested.	
Pakistan	12,000		To prepare two investment projects in the foam sector for submission in 2001. No new project preparation funds are requested.	To maintain momentum of its ODS phaseout program. MLF supported projects only cover about 50 percent of ODP consumed in 1995. Significant amount of ODS used in the foam sector was not accounted for in the Country Program. Total disbursement as of the end of 2000 is about 25% of the total MLF approvals.
Thailand	30,000	80,000	To prepare a national CFC phaseout project for submission in 2001, and a methyl bromide phaseout strategy for submission in 2002. The balance of \$30,000 is part of funds already approved in the previous year for the development of a national CFC phaseout project.	To maintain momentum of its ODS phaseout program. Total disbursement as of the end of 2000 is about 68% of the total MLF approvals.
Turkey	15,000		To finalize the preparation of investment projects in the commercial refrigeration, halon and solvent sectors, for submission in 2001. No new project preparation funds are requested.	Based on the Secretariat's analysis, Turkey needs to phase out another 1,100 tons in order to achieve its 50% reduction obligation. Turkey is also identified as a country that may have difficulty meeting the freeze obligation for halons.  As of December 2000, about 84% of the total MLF approvals has already been disbursed.
Yemen		30,000	To develop an investment project in the chiller sector for submission in 2001.	Yemen is identified as a country that has difficulty meeting its freeze obligation. The development of this project will take into account the refrigeration management plan and other activities being carried out by

Country	Surplus from Previous Year (US\$)	Additional Request (US\$)	Description	Justification
				other implementing agencies.
Unallocated Project Preparation Funds	70,000			
Sub-total	512,000	695,000		
Support Cost	66,560	90,350		
2000 Project Preparation Funds	578,560	785,350		
Less				The Bank did not request any advanced project preparation funds at the 32 <sup>nd</sup> Meeting.
New Request		785,350		

#### B. Non-investment Activities

Country	Request (US\$)	Description
Global	70,000	Global Strategy for CFC Phaseout in the MDI sector. The activity will be carried out within six months. Within the first two months, a small group of experts will be appointed. Arrangement for visits and actual expert visits to major MDI producers in developed and developing countries and interviews with key government officials in a few Art. 5 countries will be undertaken in Month 3. An analysis of the input collected from the above visits will be done and a preliminary report will be prepared in Month 4. The preliminary report will be sent out for reviews in Month 5. By the end of Month 6, the report will be finalized.
Sub-total	70,000	
Support Cost	9,100	
Total	79,100	

