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执行蒙特利尔议定书
多边基金执行委员会
第五十八次会议
2009年7月6日至10日，蒙特利尔

开发计划署 2009 年增订工作方案

执行蒙特利尔议定书多边基金执行委员会的会前文件不妨碍文件印发后执行委员会可能作出的任何决定。

基金秘书处的评论和建议

1. 开发计划署请执行委员会为其 2009 年增订工作方案核准 1,145,100 美元，外加 85,882 美元的机构支助费用。
2. 开发计划署增订工作方案拟议的活动如下文表 1 所示：

表 1：开发计划署的增订工作方案

国家	活动/项目	所需数额 (美元)	建议数额 (美元)
A 节：建议一揽子核准的活动			
A1. 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的编制：申请投资的组成部分			
古巴	投资项目的项目编制	50,000	50,000
吉尔吉斯斯坦	泡沫塑料的投资项目的项目编制	30,000	30,000
墨西哥	泡沫塑料行业计划的项目编制	150,000	150,000
泰国	制冷剂和空调行业的项目编制（风冷空调除外）	110,000	110,000
A1 小计：		340,000	340,000
B 节：建议个别审议的活动			
B1. 延长体制建设项目：			
哥伦比亚	延长体制建设项目（第七阶段）	275,600	*
马来西亚	延长体制建设项目（第八阶段）	279,500	*
B1 小计：		555,100	*
B2. 技术援助			
全球	调动资源以解决氟氯烃淘汰中的共同气候惠益	250,000	*
B2 小计：		250,000	
A 节和 B 节共计		1,145,100	340,000
机构资助费用（7.5%用于项目编制和体制建设以及超过 250,000 美元的其他项目，即 9%用于其他 250,000 美元以下的项目）：		85,882	25,500
共计：		1,230,982	365,500

* 供个别审议或待定。

A 节：建议一揽子核准的活动

A1. 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的编制：申请投资的组成部分

古巴：氟氯烃淘汰管理计划投资活动的编制：50,000 美元

墨西哥：氟氯烃淘汰管理计划投资活动的编制：150,000 美元

吉尔吉斯斯坦：氟氯烃淘汰管理计划投资活动的编制：30,000 美元

泰国：氟氯烃淘汰管理计划投资活动的编制：10,000 美元

项目说明

3. 开发计划署请求额外资金以编制四国的投资活动，该四国经核可的制定氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的供资情况如上所述。在其呈件中，开发计划署说明了各国氟氯烃的消费情况和使用氟氯烃的行业，以及这些行业如何与综合的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划相联系，特别是在不止一个机构参与执行的国家。

秘书处的评论

4. 秘书处详细审查了所有上述呈件，并认为呈件所提供的信息及请求的供资符合第 56/16(d)号决定。

5. 至于墨西哥和泰国，除这些申请之外，工发组织也正在为其他氟氯烃制造行业请资。根据这两个国家 2007 年氟氯烃消费情况，两个国家的请资总额均在第 56/16(d)号决定所设限额内。秘书处还指出，工发组织和开发计划署之间已经举行了磋商，并明确了解每个机构在这两个国家内的责任划分。

秘书处的建议

6. 秘书处建议按照本文表 1 所示的供资水平一揽子核可为上述四国氟氯烃淘汰管理计划投资活动编制的请资。

B 节：建议个别审议的活动

B1. 延长体制建设项目：

(a) 哥伦比亚（第七阶段）：275,600 美元

(b) 马来西亚（第八阶段）：279,500 美元

项目说明

7. 开发计划署为哥伦比亚和马来西亚的延长体制建设项目提交了申请，对两国的申请说明见本文附件一。

秘书处的评论

8. 基金秘书处审查了该机构代表两国提交以支持延期请求的体制建设终期报告和行动计划，并认为报告适合和符合对此类项目的要求。两国都完全遵循了 2007 年《蒙特利尔议定书》的目标，在 2008 年哥伦比亚国家方案报告中为哥伦比亚提交的资料表明本年度具有同样的合规水平。截至报告撰写日期，马来西亚尚未提交其 2008 年国家方案报告。这些呈件充分支持了这些国家按照惯例将体制建设项目延期两年的要求。秘书处还注意到，根据

第 52/5(f)号决定，如果马来西亚不在第五十八次会议前提交国家方案执行情况数据，它所提交的体制建设请求有可能得不到核可。

9. 在第五十七次会议上，执行委员会在第 57/36(b)决定中，“在执行委员会第五十八次会议对此事做出最后决定之前，继续以同样水平为体制建设项目延期到 2010 年 12 月的请求供资”。秘书处还指出，将在议程项目 10 下讨论重新印发的 2010 年后体制建设供资文件（UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/58/48）。有鉴于此，秘书处就这些延期请求是否按照惯例以目前供资水平供资两年整的问题寻求委员会的指导，因为所请求的阶段完成日期已经在 2010 年 12 月之后。

秘书处的建议

10. 谨建议执行委员会根据第 57/36(b)号决定审议这些请求。一旦得到核可，执行委员会不妨向两国政府转达本文附件一中的意见。

B2. 技术援助

全球：调动资源以解决氟氯烃淘汰中的共同气候惠益：250,000 美元

项目描述

11. 开发计划署最初向第五十七次会议提交了一个技术援助项目的请求，以 250,000 美元的供资水平调动资源以将氟氯烃淘汰中的气候惠益最大化。开发计划署将该请求重新提交供本次会议审议。提案包括一份构想说明，说明了该项目的目的、活动以及预期成果。该项目说明在提交本次会议的开发计划署增订工作方案中。

12. 本项目将利用不同构想研究可能需要共同供资的具有增量气候惠益的活动，审查正在形成的确定氟氯烃淘汰气候惠益的方法论，并酌情使用新的方法论。它将试图评估为碳贸易等活动进行供资的不同方法的风险和财务责任，并制定潜在买方的营销计划。所有这些活动都将按要求在多边基金机构的合作下完成。

13. 以下是开发计划署请求的 250,000 美元的明细表：

一名团队领导（国际顾问）	45,000 美元
咨询费用	169,000 美元
差旅费	36,000 美元
共计	250,000 美元

14. 该提案还指出，如果多边基金可提供上述供资，开发计划署将从自己的资源中提供同样数量的实物供资，以加快这些方法论的发展。

秘书处的评论

15. 第十九次缔约方大会第 XIX/6 号决定第 11(b)段指导执行委员会在考虑氟氯烃淘汰项目时要优先对待“将对环境的影响、包括对气候的影响降至最小的代替物和替代技术，并顾及全球变暖可能性、能源利用和其他相关因素”。执行委员会第五十四次会议议定了在编制氟氯烃淘汰管理计划中的一套准则，并在第五十五次和第五十六次会议上为 115 个国家氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的编制批准了资金。

16. 在第 54/39 号决定中议定的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划制定准则包括第 5 条国家在氟氯烃淘汰管理计划中考虑财政激励和共同供资的机会，这将有助于确保氟氯烃淘汰按照上述第 XIX/6 号决定第 11(b)段产生惠益。

17. 秘书处指出，开发计划署所提议的研究结果可有助于各国在制定氟氯烃淘汰管理计划之时研究共同供资的方法。它还指出，执行委员会未就衡量氟氯烃淘汰的气候惠益的方法、以及这些费用是否可被视为多边基金中的增量费用问题提供指导。

18. 执行委员会在第五十七次会议上讨论了来自贷款和其他来源的额外收入机制 (UNEP/Oz.L.Pro/ExCom/57/64 号文件)，并在第 57/37 号决定中请求秘书处就该机制进行进一步分析，以供委员会第五十八次会议审议。秘书处指出，此提案的重新提交是预见到此次会议将就该机制做出一个最后决定，该决定或许将有助于调动供资资源。

秘书处的建议

19. 仅建议执行委员会根据上述信息，在讨论议程项目 11——贷款和其他来源额外收入机制——时考虑这一提案。

附件一

体制建设项目提案

哥伦比亚：延长体制建设

项目摘要和国家概况	
执行机构：	开发计划署
以前核准的体制建设供资数额（美元）：	
第一阶段：1994年3月	317,790
第二阶段：1998年3月	212,000
第三阶段：2000年3月	212,000
第四阶段：2002年11月	275,600
第五阶段：2005年4月	275,600
第六阶段：2007年7月	275,600
共计	1,568,590
为延长所申请金额（第七阶段）（美元）：	275,600
建议为第七阶段核准的金额（美元）：	
机构资助费用（美元）：	
多边基金体制建设第七阶段的总费用（美元）：	
由于体制建设第七阶段同等数量氟氯化碳淘汰成本为12.1美元/公斤（ODP吨）：	暂缺
国家方案核准日期：	1992年
国家方案所报告的消耗臭氧层物质消费量（1992年）（ODP吨）：	1,156.5
受控物质基准消费量（ODP吨）：	
(a) 附件A 第一类物质（氟氯化碳）（1995—1997年平均数）	2,208.2
(b) 附件A 第二类物质（哈龙）（1995—1997年平均数）	187.7
(c) 附件B 第二类物质（四氯化碳）（1998—2000年平均数）	6.1
(d) 附件B 第三类物质（三氯甲烷）（1998—2000年平均数）	0.6
(e) 附件E（甲基溴）（1995—1998年平均数）	110.1
依照第7条最新报告的消耗臭氧层物质消费量(2007年)(ODP吨)：	
(a) 附件A 第一类物质（氟氯化碳）	263.1
(b) 附件A 第二类物质（哈龙）	0
(c) 附件B 第二类物质（四氯化碳）	0.6
(d) 附件B 第三类物质（三氯甲烷）	0
(e) 附件E（甲基溴）	0
(f) 附件C 第一类物质（氟氯烃）	206.2
共计	469.9
报告国家方案执行数据的年份：	2008年
项目核准金额（美元）：	20,000,255
已发放金额（截至2009年5月）（美元）：	14,724,824
将要淘汰的消耗臭氧层物质（ODP吨）：	1,868.7
已淘汰消耗臭氧层物质（截至2009年5月）（ODP吨）	1,437.0

1. 活动摘要及执行委员会核准的供资数额：

	活动摘要	核准的供资数额（美元）
(a)	投资项目：	15,193,502
(b)	体制建设：	1,568,590
(c)	项目编制、技术援助、培训和其他非投资项目	3,238,163
	共计：	20,000,255

进度报告

2. 在哥伦比亚体制建设项目的第六阶段，国家抽样机构继续积极争取实现遵守《蒙特利尔议定书》淘汰进度表。该国遵循了淘汰时间表，各类氟氯化碳在 2007 年减少 85%，并继续实施国家淘汰计划，以在 2010 年实现全面淘汰。国家通过国家臭氧机构，一直遵守《蒙特利尔议定书》关于各种物质的消费和报告的措施。国家臭氧机构还参与并积极推动区域会议、执行委员会会议和缔约方大会的讨论。在这一阶段，哥伦比亚政府继续成功执行氟氯化碳国家淘汰计划中的各项活动。在所有的成就中，以下成就值得一提：3,500 名技术员经过认证，创立或加强了 53 个国家一级的培训组织，分配了 275 台回收机器和 57 台回收和再循环设备，并在 156 个市组织了提高认识活动。其他由国家臭氧机构协调的活动包括监测泡沫塑料的末期总括项目，访问了 57 个受益公司，制定并核可了一个将该国唯一的计量吸入器制造厂进行改造的投资项目，完成了氟氯烃调查，查明并分析了该国四氯化碳的实验室用途，并实施了一项宣传项目，以避免使用甲基溴。如之前阶段历来的做法，国家臭氧机构通过电视 / 广播、报纸、公共演示和庆祝国际臭氧日非常积极的进行公共宣传。

行动计划

3. 体制建设项目的第七阶段将具有特殊重要性，因为该国将于 2009 年底全面淘汰各类氟氯化碳。在该阶段，哥伦比亚政府通过其国家臭氧机构，作为国家淘汰计划的一部分，力图继续加强在维修行业实施的各项活动并确保这些活动的可持续性（包括创建五个消耗臭氧层物质回收中心），完成了淘汰四氯化碳的项目，完成了在计量吸入器行业的投资项目，按照缔约方第 XIX/6 号决定和执行委员会之后的决定启动了对氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的制定，并加强了支持上述各项活动的法律框架。如之前阶段，国家淘汰计划活动将通过区域协调中心继续执行，以确保在所有区域的影响力。

马来西亚：延长体制建设

项目摘要和国家概况	
执行机构：	开发计划署
以前核准的体制建设供资数额（美元）：	
第一阶段：1993年3月	306,817
第二阶段：1996年10月	209,477
第三阶段：1998年11月	178,116
第四阶段：2000年12月	215,000
第五阶段：2002年11月	279,500
第六阶段：2004年12月	279,500
第七阶段：2007年11月	279,500
共计	1,747,910
为延长所申请金额（第八阶段）（美元）：	279,500
建议为第八阶段核准的金额（美元）：	
机构资助费用（美元）：	
多边基金体制建设第八阶段的总费用（美元）：	
由于体制建设第八阶段同等数量氟氯化碳淘汰成本为12.1美元/公斤（ODP吨）：	暂缺
国家方案核准日期：	1990年
国家方案所报告的消耗臭氧层物质消费量（1990年）（ODP吨）：	1,904
受控物质基准消费量（ODP吨）：	
(a) 附件A 第一类物质（氟氯化碳）（1995—1997年平均数）	3,271.1
(b) 附件A 第二类物质（哈龙）（1995—1997年平均数）	8
(c) 附件B 第二类物质（四氯化碳）（1998—2000年平均数）	4.5
(d) 附件B 第三类物质（三氯甲烷）（1998—2000年平均数）	49.5
(e) 附件E（甲基溴）（1995—1998年平均数）	14.6
依照第7条最新报告的消耗臭氧层物质消费量（2007年）（ODP吨）：	
(a) 附件A 第一类物质（氟氯化碳）	234.2
(b) 附件A 第二类物质（哈龙）	0
(c) 附件B 第二类物质（四氯化碳）	0
(d) 附件B 第三类物质（三氯甲烷）	5.8
(e) 附件E（甲基溴）	10.5
(f) 附件C 第一类（氟氯烃）	413.7
共计	664.2
报告国家方案执行数据的年份：	2007年
项目核准金额（美元）：	45,821,440
已发放金额（截至2009年5月）（美元）：	42,397,160
将要淘汰的消耗臭氧层物质（ODP吨）：	6,446.3
已淘汰消耗臭氧层物质（截至2009年5月）（ODP吨）：	6,149.1

4. 活动摘要及执行委员会核准的供资数额：

活动摘要		核准的供资数额（美元）
(a)	投资项目：	39,702,958
(b)	体制建设：	1,747,910
(c)	项目编制、技术援助、培训和其他非投资项目：	4,370,572
	共计	45,821,440

进度报告

5. 马来西亚在第七阶段的体制建设项目继续成功开展，实现并保持了对《蒙特利尔议定书》的履行。2007 年和 2008 年活动的实施包括提高认识活动、聘用 5 个执行官员、关于制冷剂维修行业和汽车空调维修的讲习班。还就再循环和氟氯化碳回收进行了培训。对马来西亚皇家海关开展了培训讲习班，强调了对进口和使用消耗臭氧层物质进行管制，防止非法贸易，在海关入境点使用制冷剂识别仪。还与国家药品控制局协作开展了关于氟氯烃的讲习班，以便在各行业提高认识。还组织了一个初期讲习班以启动对氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的筹备。

行动计划

6. 马来西亚体制建设项目新阶段的主要目标是：

- 提高国家体制机制管理效率，以便对国家和国际保护臭氧层的工作进行协调；
- 规划有效的消除和控制消耗臭氧层物质进口措施（核可的许可系统）、消耗臭氧层物质 HS 编码和监测消耗臭氧层物质的非法贸易；
- 加强关于信息交换和发布的机制，并促进各项与该国内淘汰消耗臭氧层物质有关的活动和拓展方案；
- 审计、实施和监测多边基金核可的消耗臭氧层物质淘汰项目并查明、制定、审查和监测未来的新提议项目；
- 加强目前国家臭氧机构的执行能力并促进项目快速执行以减少氟氯化碳的消费。

附件二

执行委员会对提交第五十八次会议的延长体制建设项目的意见

哥伦比亚

1. 执行委员会审查了哥伦比亚与延长体制建设项目请求一同提交的终期报告，并欣赏到注意到哥伦比亚国家臭氧机构在第六阶段的执行中所取得的优异成绩。执行委员会特别指出哥伦比亚在 2007 年实现氟氯化碳减少 85% 的目标上所取得的进展，并在 2008 年遵循了所有受控物质的进度表。执行委员会还注意到最近在关键消耗臭氧层物质行业——如四氯化碳和计量吸入器——的淘汰项目的执行情况，以及通过建立的区域中心继续开展在国家氟氯化碳淘汰计划中已经存在的各项活动。执行委员会赞赏哥伦比亚政府在当前阶段所取得的进展，并表示希望在今后两年中哥伦比亚将继续以良好的进度实施其方案活动，并保持和提高当前减少各种氟氯化碳的水平。

马来西亚

2. 执行委员会审查了马来西亚与延长体制建设项目请求一同提交的报告，并欣赏到注意到马来西亚 2007 年向臭氧秘书处报告的数据低于 1995-1997 年平均氟氯化碳合约基准，并实现了《蒙特利尔议定书》85% 的削减目标。执行委员会大力支持马来西亚减少消耗臭氧层消费的努力。执行委员会因此希望在以后的两年中，马来西亚将继续执行其国家方案和国家淘汰活动，并取得优异成就。

**EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE MULTILATERAL
FUND
FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
MONTREAL PROTOCOL
(58th Meeting, 06 – 10 July 2009, Montreal)**

2009 WORK PROGRAMME AMENDMENT

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

**Requests for funding for Project Preparation, Investment and Non-
Investment Projects at the 58th Executive Committee Meeting**

May 2009

2009 UNDP WORK PROGRAMME
58th Executive Committee Meeting (06-10 July 2009, Montreal)

This Work Programme document contains all UNDP non-investment and project preparation programmes that are being requested at the 58th Meeting of the Executive Committee. These requests amount to US\$ 3,324,091 plus US\$ 251,557 of support cost.

1. Institutional Strengthening Renewal Requests.

The following Institutional Strengthening Renewal Requests are being submitted at the 58th meeting of the Executive Committee. They are being submitted individually and are therefore not annexed to this report:

No	COUNTRY	TITLE	BUDGET	SUPPORT COST (7.5%)	TOTAL
1	Colombia*	Institutional Strengthening Phase VII	275,600	20,670	296,270
2	Malaysia	Institutional Strengthening	279,500	20,963	300,463
Sub-total: Institutional Strengthening			555,100	41,633	596,733

- Submitted separately

2. Requests for Activities related to HCFCs

2.1. New Preparatory Funds for HCFC Phase-out Management Plans (HPMPs)

Nr	COUNTRY	TITLE	BUDGET	SUPPORT COST	TOTAL	REMARKS
1	Thailand	PRP for HPMP in refrigeration and Air Conditioning sector (except air to air conditioning subsector)	110,000	8,250	118,250	In line with the Committee's approval at its 57 th meeting for UNDP to include this entry in UNDP 2009 Business Plan. UNDP coordinated with UNIDO and World Bank on the sidelines of the 57 th ExCom meeting, in addition to continuing consultations with Thailand. The proposed preparation funding request from UNDP reflects the understanding reached during these consultations. Thailand government (through letters already submitted at the 57 th ExCom meeting) has already confirmed the division of work among agencies. The inputs from the sectors allocated to UNDP so far, will feed into the overarching HPMP strategy for Thailand.
Sub-total: New HPMP Preparation			110,000	8,250	118,250	

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The breakdown for sector-level HCFC consumption in Thailand is only an estimate because:

- (a) The HCFC consuming sectors defined in Decision 56/16 are different than those traditionally reported through CP Progress Data (the CP progress data has only two columns for Refrigeration and Air Conditioning – Manufacturing and Servicing), XPS foam sector is not segregated and Aerosols/Firefighting are not defined as HCFC sectors as per 56/16.
- (b) Thailand was not one of the UNDP HCFC survey countries, so at present there is no reliable information through that source.

The estimate is therefore based on whatever we can from the previous data reporting.

As per 2007 A7(f) Data Reporting, the breakdown of consumption of various HCFCs in Thailand was as below:

Substance	ODP
HCFC-123	1.95
HCFC-141b	176.96
HCFC-142b	0.42
HCFC-22	693.63
Total	872.96

Of the above, the consumption of HCFC-123 and HCFC-22 can be assumed to be in the Refrigeration and Air Conditioning (total 695.58 ODP tonnes). Going by experience in other similar-sized countries, the expected consumption in Servicing could be about 50% (@ 348 ODP tonnes), which leaves @348 ODP tonnes in manufacturing (needs to be confirmed). We can expect about 40% of the RAC manufacturing to originate from air-to-air air conditioning systems (~139 ODP tonnes).

Thus the remaining consumption of 209 ODP tonnes can be ascribed to the two sectors, namely, Refrigeration and Air Conditioning (except air-to-air air conditioning) and including servicing, which are assigned to UNDP. As a percentage of the total consumption, sectors assigned to UNDP account for about 24% (209 ODP tonnes out of a total of 873 ODP tonnes).

2.2. Preparatory Funds for HCFC Investment Activities

NO	COUNTRY	TITLE	BUDGET	SUPPORT COST (7.5%)	TOTAL	REMARKS
1	Cuba	PRP for preparation of investment projects.	50,000	3,750	53,750	Additional PRP funds for the preparation of investment projects in Manufacturing Sector. Presently we have identified one company that produces Domestic Refrigerators (INPUD) and one company that produces window and split air conditioning system (AIRCUB). UNDP on behalf of the government of Cuba would like to request PRP for the preparation of the investment projects in Cuba. Cuba reported in 2008 in its art 7 data a total consumption of 47,75

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						metric tons of R-22 for manufacturing. UNDP is the only agency assisting Cuba to develop the HPMP.
2	Mexico	PRP for preparation of Foam Sector Plan	150,000	11,250	161,250	Preparation of Sector Plan for Foam in Mexico. UNDP is requesting 150.000 US\$ on behalf of the Government of Mexico for the preparation of investment projects for a sector plan on Foam in Mexico. The consumption of HCFC 141b for Foams in Mexico in 2007 was 6.303 tons. The funds will be utilized to prepare the investment projects for the Foam Sector in Mexico. The HPMP preparation will determine the actual number of projects in this sector that will be a part of Phase I of the HPMP. Mexico has much more than 15 enterprises in the Foam Sector.
3	Kyrgyzstan	PRP for investment activities in foams	30,000	2,250	32,250	The country reported consumption of 141b in its Art 7 reporting in 2007. Presently, one company has been found to be operational in Kyrgyzstan in polyurethane foam sector. It uses HCFC-141b to manufacture sandwich panels. The enterprise consumed 209 metric tons of HCFC-141b in 2008. UNDP is the only agency that assists the Government to develop HPMP.
Sub-total: Additional HPMP Preparation			230,000	17,250	247,250	

2.3. Funding request for Pilot Projects for validation of HCFC alternatives

NO	COUNTRY	TITLE	BUDGET	SUPPORT COST	TOTAL	REMARKS
1	Brazil*	Pilot Project for Validation of Methylal on Foams	464,200	34,815	499,015	
2	Egypt*	Validation of Low-Cost HCs in Foams.	473,000	35,475	508,475	
Sub-total: Pilots for HCFCs and related PRP-requests			937,200	70,290	1,007,490	

- Submitted separately

3. Resource Mobilization to Address Climate Co-Benefits in HCFC phaseout

Nr	COUNTRY	TITLE	ODS	PROJECT VALUE	SUPPORT COST	TOTAL FUNDING US\$
	Global	Resource Mobilization to address climate co-benefits in HCFC Phaseout	GLO	250,000	18,750	268,750

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Sub-total: Resource mobilization		250,000	18,750	268,750
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UNDP has included US \$250,000 in its 2009 MLF business plan for the purpose of resource mobilization to address climate co-benefits. UNDP has significant experience in the carbon financing sector which it can leverage to assist in the development of a sound approach to the co-financing of incremental climate benefits (whether from the market or on a cost-coverage basis).

Further to discussions that took place at the 57th meeting, this request is being re-submitted for the Executive Committee 's re-consideration. The details can be found in annex 1 of this document.

4. Other Activities

NO	COUNTRY	TITLE	BUDGET	SUPPORT COST	TOTAL	REMARKS
1	Costa Rica	Terminal Phase-out Management Plan	165,000	12,375	177,375	
2	Dominican Republic	CFC Phase out Plan	200,000	15,000	215,000	
3	Haiti	Terminal Phase-out Management Plan	150,000	13,500	163,500	
4	Lebanon*	National CFC Phase out Management Plan (report)	0	0	0	
Sub-total: Other activities			515,000	40,875	555,875	

- Submitted separately

ANNEX 1 - Resource Mobilization to Address Climate Co-Benefits in HCFC phaseout

UNDP and the Carbon Finance agenda

UNDP has been an active participant in the carbon finance arena over the last five years and has more recently established the MDG Carbon Facility which offers project development and management services to the growing number of Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) and other projects in the compliance market. As far as CDM access is concerned, generally only large countries have had the benefit of it and therefore UNDP has been focusing on the technological and geographical expansion of the scope of projects covered under the CDM. In this context, the MDG Carbon Facility sees itself as an innovative force in the field of carbon finance with development goals as core principle.

One of the areas in which the UNDP MDG Carbon Facility is seeking to enlarge its activities is in the burgeoning voluntary carbon market. Consistent with UNDP's pioneering spirit, an expansion of scope is already foreseen in respect of non-Kyoto gases. In particular, the opportunity exists to extend activities into the funding of appropriate projects covering ozone depleting substances (ODS), an area where UNDP has long-standing expertise having acted as an Implementing Agency for the Multilateral Fund since its inception in the early 1990s. UNDP's current role as Lead Agency for a very significant number of countries seeking to phase-out HCFCs under Decision XIX/6 puts the agency in a unique position to identify and develop appropriate projects.

ODS Project Opportunities

UNDP sees clear opportunities for projects in at least two areas:

1. Bank management and ODS disposal projects – particularly related to the end-of-life management of appliances.
2. Co-funding opportunities in HCFC phase-out where additional climate benefit can be gained by additional investment in technology selection.

For example, there are clear possibilities to use linkages with other programmes such as energy efficiency actions under the GEF to identify projects and leverage access to old appliances in order to ensure appropriate end-of-life management, and tap into country specific initiatives towards energy savings gains in appliance replacement national programmes.

Coordination with the Multilateral Fund and its Secretariat

It is recognised that both project areas are of significant interest to the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund, since the Committee is required to give priority to cost-effective projects that optimise climate benefit under Decision XIX/6. The mechanisms by which such benefits are assessed are still under development, but UNDP is actively coordinating with the MLF Secretariat to ensure that approaches to the subject are consistent.

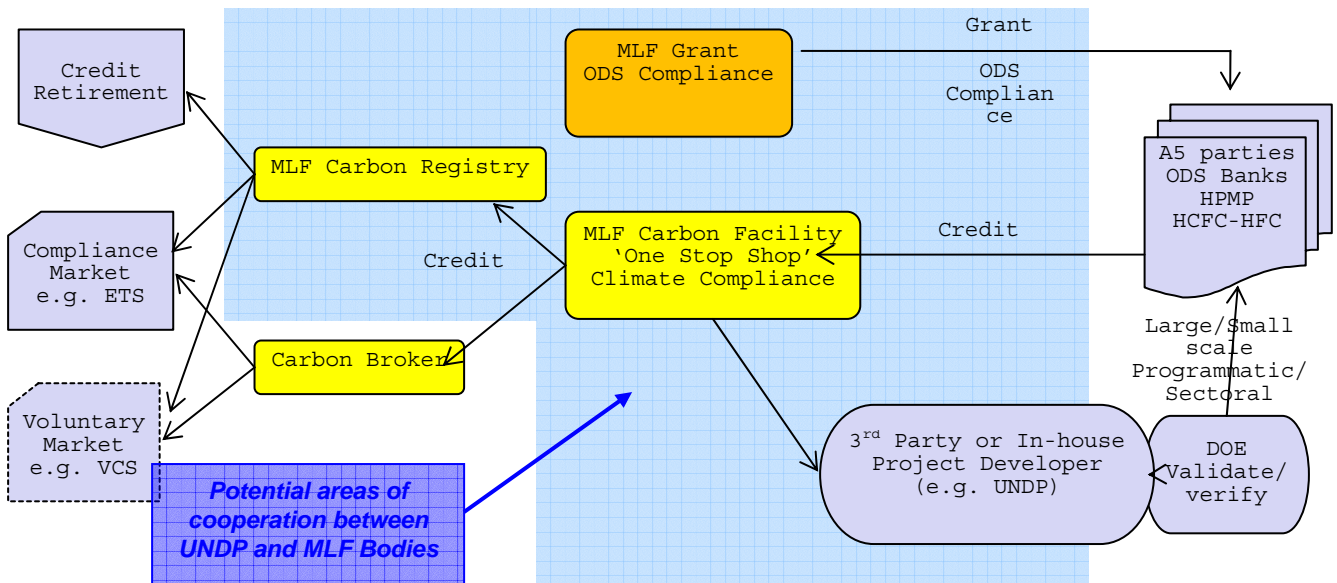
Apart from the evaluation of climate benefit itself, UNDP is keen to work with the Secretariat on mechanisms for accessing co-funding and, in particular, in enhancing the reputation (and value) of credits generated and placed on the carbon market in the face of some concern among some stakeholders that projects involving high-GWP gases are likely to result in a glut of poorly defined

ANNEX 1 - Resource Mobilization to Address Climate Co-Benefits in HCFC phaseout

credits.

UNDP believes that a dedicated registry could provide a significant contribution to this process and wishes to work with the MLF Secretariat to optimise the interaction between the market framework and the projects themselves.

There are a number of potential models that may ultimately be applicable. To illustrate, the following diagram indicates just one option:



Proposed Activities in 2009

UNDP has significant experience in the carbon financing sector which it can leverage to assist in the development of a sound approach to the co-financing of incremental climate benefits (whether from the market or on a cost-coverage basis). The Montreal Protocol Unit of UNDP has vast experience in the area of ODS projects but has no dedicated budget to seek to apply the carbon financing ‘best practice’ possessed within UNDP via MDG Carbon.

Such a combined and synchronised resource could provide substantial added value to the deliberations of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund and its Secretariat on the co-financing of climate benefits and could offer a proving ground for key ideas. The Montreal Protocol Unit therefore proposes the following steps in 2009:

- 1) Identification and documentation of potential exemplar projects requiring co-financing of incremental climate benefits in the following areas:
 - a. An MLF funded project where incremental climate benefits will come at a cost of >\$25 per tonne of CO₂ saved
 - b. An Article 5 project where the HCFC phase-out is not funded under the MLF but could be funded from the proceeds of the incremental climate benefit.
 - c. An Energy Efficiency project (e.g. GEF) in which E-o-L management of ODS would bring incremental ozone and climate benefits.

ANNEX 1 - Resource Mobilization to Address Climate Co-Benefits in HCFC phaseout

- d. A stand-alone bank management./ODS destruction project which could be based on an existing methodology
- 2) On-going review of emerging methodologies in support of any of the four project types identified above.
- 3) Commissioning of new methodologies, where appropriate, to address specific project types in an environmentally sound fashion
- 4) Assessing risk and financial liabilities and cost effectiveness of different trading options
- 5) Marketing Business Plan and identification of potential buyers
- 6) Coordination and reporting to MLF Bodies on findings and potential pitfalls

Resource Requirements

UNDP estimates that it will need to commit resources of around **\$250,000** plus support costs in 2009 to cover UNDP MPU staff and external expert consulting services. In addition, UNDP would require in house expertise from the MDG carbon facility.

If the above seed funding is available from the MLF, **UNDP is prepared to match that in co-finance**, to cover for the time of its Carbon Finance team and related operational costs (US\$ 250,000) that would be used to fully backstop MPU team and provide legal support as well as share with the Secretariat the UNDP's experience in setting many Facilities, among them the MDG Carbon and UN REDD Facilities.

Additional Information on Outputs and Inputs for this proposal further to Comments received from the MLFS

Four different scenarios have been identified that could benefit from co-funding (a to d). Some of the valuable outputs from assessing these four exemplar projects would be an assessment of the extent to which:

- Existing methodologies are available
- There are precedents of such projects already available
- There are would-be partners who would work with the MLF on co-funding
- There is acknowledgement that these could fit into a wider funding framework with linkage between Executive Committee of the MLF and the Executive Board of the CDM

This could be documented in a Report which uses the 'particular' to drive thinking on the 'funding framework' required. We could envisage a four-by-four matrix of the projects assessed against the items listed above (this may not be exhaustive)

Items (2) and (3) on the deliverables list are really only examples of what might need to be done to facilitate the accessibility of carbon finance for these four project types.

Therefore, we do not see this yet as progressing immediately to four concrete project proposals. We are looking for the best ultimate solution to encapsulate all four project types rather than to take what is already 'on-the-shelf' and applying it with the risk that this will potentially not fit the project in mind.

ANNEX 1 - Resource Mobilization to Address Climate Co-Benefits in HCFC phaseout

We therefore envisage the following steps in the process, which would probably constitute the major headings of the report UNDP plans to produce:

1. A full analysis of the four project types and their potential climate benefits
2. A review of existing carbon financing options and the pros and cons of each of them
3. Some ideas on how these project types could be incorporated within one mechanism
4. Existing barriers to such a mechanism and the actions required to remove those barriers

The added value that the UNDP involvement brings is in 'concrete examples' of the type of project that is 'out there' as well as a broad overview (via MDG Carbon) of the wider fit within the carbon agenda.

Regarding the team to deliver (re "inputs"), UNDP would suggest the following (subcontracts with consultancy-firms with teams of experts may be selected in lieu of individual consultants if found to be more suitable):

1. One team-leader (international consultant) overlooking the whole study (US\$ 45,000)
2. 4 international consultants characterizing in detail the four project types outlined (US\$ 104,000)
3. 4 international consultants providing the assessment of the barriers and taking agreed steps to assist in removing them (e.g. methodology development) (US\$ 65,000).
4. Travel costs to organize meetings with various donor funds and other interested parties that may be involved in this study (US\$ 36,000).

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Total à US\$ 250,000