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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

## 工发组织 2009 年工作方案修正案

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. 工发组织请执行委员会核准其 2009 年工作方案修正案所需的 2,080,823 美元以及机构支助费用 156,062 美元。

2. 工发组织工作方案修正案拟议的活动如下文表 1 所示：

表 1：工发组织的工作方案修正案

国家	活动/项目	所需数额 (美元)	建议数额 (美元)
<b>A 节：建议一揽子核准的活动</b>			
<b>A1. 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的额外项目编制</b>			
阿尔及利亚	氟氯烃淘汰管理计划额外供资	65,000	65,000
喀麦隆	氟氯烃淘汰管理计划额外供资	65,000	65,000
	A1 小计：	130,000	130,000
<b>A2. 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的项目编制（投资部分）：</b>			
伊朗伊斯兰共和国	室内空调和压缩机部门的投资活动编制	45,000	45,000
墨西哥	制冷制造、溶剂和气雾剂部门的投资活动编制	250,000	250,000
尼日利亚	制冷制造部门的投资活动编制	50,000	50,000
阿拉伯叙利亚共和国	制冷制造部门的投资活动编制	60,000	60,000
泰国	空调溶剂、溶剂和聚苯乙烯泡沫塑料部门的投资活动编制	130,000	130,000
突尼斯	聚氨酯泡沫塑料部门的投资活动编制	65,000	65,000
土耳其	聚氨酯泡沫塑料和制造部门的投资活动编制	300,000	300,000
	A2 小计：	900,000	900,000
<b>A3. 甲基溴的项目编制</b>			
伊拉克	熏蒸剂甲基溴淘汰项目编制	40,000	40,000
	A3 小计：	40,000	40,000
<b>B 节：建议个别审议的活动</b>			
<b>B1. 延长体制建设项目：</b>			
墨西哥	延长体制建设项目（第九阶段）	247,000	*
阿拉伯叙利亚共和国	延长体制建设项目（第四阶段）	203,823	*
土耳其	延长体制建设项目（第四阶段）	260,000	*
	B1 小计：	710,823	*
<b>B2. 技术援助</b>			
全球	调集资源应对氟氯烃淘汰的气候共同利益问题	300,000	*
	B2 小计：	300,000	
<b>A 节和 B 节共计</b>		2,080,823	1,070,000
机构支助费用（7.5%用于 250,000 美元以上的项目编制、体制建设以及其他活动，9%用于其他 250,000 美元以下的活动）：		156,062	80,250
<b>共计：</b>		2,236,885	1,150,250

\* 供个别审议或有待审议的项目。

## A 节：建议一揽子核准的活动

### A1. 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的额外项目编制：

阿尔及利亚：氟氯烃淘汰管理计划额外供资：US \$65,000

喀麦隆：氟氯烃淘汰管理计划额外供资：US \$65,000

#### 项目说明

3. 工发组织分别提交了阿尔及利亚和喀麦隆的额外项目编制供资申请，申请额度均为 65,000 美元，第五十五次会议为这两个国家的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划核准的供资均为 85,000 美元。提交申请的原因是，根据这两个国家报告的第 7 条数据，除了 HCFC-22 之外，它们还消费了 HCFC-141-b。

#### 基金秘书处的评论

4. 秘书处注意到，提交的申请符合第 56/16 号决定。根据该决定，如果数据显示在制造过程中消费了 HCFC-141b 或者使用了其他氟氯烃，那么仅消费了 HCFC-22 的国家可以提交申请，要求为编制氟氯烃淘汰管理计划提供额外供资。这两个国家报告的 2007 年第 7 条数据符合这一要求，如下文所示：

国家	第 7 条氟氯烃消费（2007 年）（ODP 吨）		
	HCFC-22	HCFC-141b	共计
阿尔及利亚	6.6	5.5	12.1
喀麦隆	8.8	2.79	10.2

#### 基金秘书处的评论

5. 基金秘书处建议按照上文表 1 所示的供资水平一揽子核准阿尔及利亚和喀麦隆关于为编制氟氯烃淘汰管理计划额外供资的申请。

### A2. 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划投资部分的额外项目编制

伊朗伊斯兰共和国	氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的投资活动编制（室内空调和压缩机部门）	45,000
墨西哥	氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的投资活动编制（制冷制造、溶剂和气雾剂部门）	250,000
尼日利亚	氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的投资活动编制（制冷制造部门）	50,000
阿拉伯叙利亚共和国	氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的投资活动编制（制冷制造部门）	60,000
泰国	氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的投资活动编制（空调溶剂、溶剂和聚苯乙烯泡沫塑料部门）	130,000
突尼斯	氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的投资活动编制（聚氨酯泡沫塑料部门）	65,000
土耳其	氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的投资活动编制（聚氨酯泡沫塑料和制造部门）	300,000

## 项目说明

6. 工发组织申请为上文所列七个国家提供额外供资以编制投资活动，这七个国家的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制供资已经获得核准。在提交的申请中，工发组织提供了这些国家的氟氯烃消费和氟氯烃使用部门的基本信息，并介绍了这些部门的计划与全面的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划之间的联系，尤其是在那些由多个机构共同执行氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的国家。本文件所附工发组织工作方案修正案为这些供资申请提供了证明信息。

## 基金秘书处的评论

7. 秘书处详细审查了工发组织提交的申请，并寻求做出必要澄清。在审查时，秘书处发现工发组织为上文所列各国提交的信息以及所需供资均符合第 56/16 号决定的要求。秘书处还特别注意到工发组织已与其他和这些国家协作开展氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制进程的机构进行了协商，并对各机构的责任区分有明确的认识。

## 基金秘书处的建议

8. 秘书处建议按照上文表 1 所示的供资水平一揽子核准伊朗、墨西哥、尼日利亚、阿拉伯叙利亚共和国、泰国、突尼斯和土耳其的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划投资活动编制申请。

## A3. 甲基溴的项目编制

伊拉克：熏蒸剂甲基溴淘汰项目编制： 40,000 美元

## 项目说明

9. 工发组织代表伊拉克政府提交了伊拉克甲基溴淘汰项目编制申请。该项目旨在到 2015 年之前淘汰伊拉克的所有甲基溴消费。工发组织指出，所申请的资金将用于编制伊拉克的国家甲基溴淘汰计划，今后将不再申请额外的编制资金。

## 基金秘书处的评论

10. 工发组织正向本次会议提交伊拉克国家淘汰计划。该计划指出，拟开展的活动中不包括甲基溴，原因是伊拉克政府表示由于履约时间不够，必须优先淘汰各类氟氯化碳。

11. 在提交的申请中，工发组织指出，依据最近在国家一级开展的调查，作为国家淘汰计划编制的一部分，最后三年的甲基溴受控用途消费平均为 10.67 ODP 吨。甲基溴被用于棕榈海枣树的收获后处理和土壤熏蒸。工发组织指出，在实施项目编制期间，还可查明将甲基溴用于处理商品的其他收获后用途以及在蔬菜生产过程中的一些少量的甲基溴消费。

12. 在与工发组织讨论该项目时，秘书处获知申请提供的项目编制资金将用于编制到 2015 年之前淘汰甲基溴的整体计划。

## 基金秘书处的建议

13. 秘书处建议按照本文件表 1 所示的供资水平一揽子这一供资申请，条件是相应的国家淘汰计划应成为伊拉克的甲基溴最终淘汰计划，而且今后不再核准额外的甲基溴项目编制供资。

## B 节：建议个别审议的活动

### B1. 延长体制建设项目：

墨西哥（第九阶段）： 247,000美元

阿拉伯叙利亚共和国（第四阶段）： 203,823美元

土耳其（第四阶段）： 260,000美元

### 项目说明

14. 工发组织为上文所列墨西哥、阿拉伯叙利亚共和国以及土耳其提交了关于延长体制建设项目的申请。本文件附件一中载有这些国家的申请说明。

### 基金秘书处的评论

15. 基金秘书处审查了工发组织代表这些国家提交的用于支持延长申请的体制建设最终报告和行动计划，并认为提交的报告符合对此类项目的要求。所有这些国家都充分履行了 2007 年的《蒙特利尔议定书》目标，而且 2008 年国家报告所载数据也显示了同样的履约水平。按照惯例，提交的这些报告充分支持了这些国家这两年的延长体制建设申请。

16. 在第五十七次会议上，执行委员会在其第 57/36 (b) 号决定中特别决定“在执行委员会第五十八次会议就此事项做出最终决议之前，继续按照目前的供资水平保持对延长体制建设项目申请的供资直到 2010 年 12 月底”。秘书处还注意到，将在议程项目 10 下讨论重新发布的关于为体制建设供资直到 2010 年之后的文件 (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/58/48)。考虑到这一点，鉴于所申请的阶段到 2010 年 12 月之后才能完成，秘书处要求委员会就是否能依据惯例按照目前的供资水平在这两年为延长体制建设申请供资的问题提供指导意见。

17. 关于土耳其延长体制建设的问题，秘书处注意到土耳其政府申请把体制建设项目从世界银行转移到工发组织，同时向本次会议提交了延长体制建设申请。

### 基金秘书处的建议

18. 谨提议执行委员会根据第 57/36 (b) 号决定审议这些申请。谨提议执行委员会在核准这些申请之后向这些国家的政府表明本文件附件一所载评论意见。

## B2. 技术援助

全球：调集资源应对氟氯烃淘汰的气候共同利益问题：300,000 美元

### 项目说明

19. 工发组织向第五十七次会议提交申请，要求开展技术援助项目，以便调集资源，最大限度地实现氟氯烃淘汰中的气候利益，申请的供资水平为 300,000 美元。工发组织正向本次会议提交这一申请供审议。这一申请提案中包括一项概念说明，其中描述了该项目的目标、活动以及预期成果。

20. 根据这一提案，该项目将拟订各种概念和方法，以计算应由多边基金负担的额外费用，这些额外费用与可产生气候共同利益的替代物质或替代做法相符。这些额外费用最有可能用于提高制造过程中的能源效率，并为随后的作业期间带来较高的设备能效。这项研究将考察如何利用多边基金内部的特别机制，例如全球环境基金（全环基金）来支付额外费用以便使更多具有气候共同利益的淘汰项目获得核准，且无需使用现有资金补充中的有限资金。

21. 这一技术援助的预期产出包括：（a）拟支出额外费用计算方法（在选择氟氯烃替代物质时充分考虑了具体技术的气候利益）；（b）因适当管理和销毁无用消耗臭氧层物质所产生的气候共同利益计算方法。工发组织还计划将这些方法应用于其在约旦的两个试点项目以及拟开展的一项消耗臭氧层物质销毁示范项目。

22. 工发组织申请的 300,000 美元的分配情况列于下表：

国际顾问	72,000
国内顾问	48,000
差旅	30,000
设备	100,000
管理、监测和培训	50,000
共计	300,000

### 基金秘书处的评论

23. 第 54/39 号决定中商定的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制准则规定，第 5 条国家可以在其最后的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划中对促进融资的财务激励措施和机会进行审查，这一点与确保氟氯烃淘汰工作产生与缔约方会议第 XIX/6 号决定第 11（b）段相符的利益有关系。

24. 秘书处注意到，正当 100 多个第 5 条国家开始编制氟氯烃淘汰管理计划之际，工发组织提出的研究成果可协助各国审查其备选的共同供资办法。此外，秘书处还注意到，执

行秘书处仍未就如何计算氟氯烃淘汰中的气候利益问题提出指导意见，也没有说明是否将这些费用作为多边基金的增量成本。秘书处还注意到，工发组织在提案中介绍了制定方法从全环基金获得可能的共同供资的情况。

25. 在审查该项目提出的费用申请时，秘书处注意到，工发组织的预算中有 100,000 美元的设备费。在解释这一额外的设备费用时，工发组织告知秘书处其中包括在一家或两家企业对即将拟订的方法进行试点的费用，在试点阶段必须使用这种设备。秘书处对这项资源调集项目中的设备需求有一些怀疑。

26. 执行委员会在其第五十七次会议上讨论了利用贷款和其他来源获得额外收入的机制（UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/64），并第 57/37 号决定中决定由秘书处进一步分析这一机制以供执行委员会第五十八次会议审议。秘书处注意到，一项关于本次会议正在执行的机制的最后决定已预见到要重新提交这份提案，这有助于使调集供资资源成为可能。

#### **基金秘书处的建议**

27. 谨提议执行委员会按照以上信息审议这项提案，并在议程项目 11 项下讨论利用贷款和其他来源获得额外收入的机制。





附件一  
体制建设项目提案

墨西哥：延长体制建设

项目摘要和国情简介	
执行机构：	工发组织
以前核准的体制建设供资数额（美元）：	
第一阶段： 1992 年 6 月	350,000
第二阶段： 1995 年 7 月	95,000
第三阶段： 1996 年 10 月	190,000
第四阶段： 1998 年 7 月	190,000
第五阶段： 2000 年 7 月	194,456
第六阶段： 2002 年 7 月	242,691
第七阶段： 2005 年 4 月	247,000
第八阶段： 2007 年 7 月	247,000
共计	1,756,147
延长所需的数额（第九阶段）（美元）：	247,000
第九阶段建议核准数额（美元）：	
机构支助费用（美元）：	
多边基金体制建设第九阶段总费用（美元）：	
由于体制建设第九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：	1989 年
国家方案报告的消耗臭氧层物质消费量（1989 年）（ODP 吨）：	14,629.9
受控物质基准消费量（ODP 吨）：	
(a) 附件 A 第一类物质（各类氟氯化碳）（1995-1997 年平均数）	4,624.9
(b) 附件 A 第二类物质（哈龙）（1995-1997 年平均数）	124.6
(c) 附件 B 第二类物质（四氯化碳）（1998-2000 年平均数）	62.5
(d) 附件 B 第三类物质（甲基氯仿）（1998-2000 年平均数）	56.4
(e) 附件 E（甲基溴）（1995-1998 年平均数）	1,130.8
根据第 7 条报告的消耗臭氧层物质最新消费量（2007 年）（ODP 吨）：	
(a) 附件 A 第一类物质（各类氟氯化碳）	-480.6
(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）	79.1
(d) 附件 B 第三类物质（甲基氯仿）	0.1
(e) 附件 E（甲基溴）	894.6
(f) 附件 C 第一类物质（氟氯烃）	1,424.7
共计	1,917.9
报告的国家方案执行数据的年份：	2008 年
核准的项目供资数额（美元）：	85,174,469
支付的数额（截至 2009 年 5 月）（美元）：	74,104,106
将淘汰的消耗臭氧层物质（ODP 吨）：	4,762.7
已淘汰的消耗臭氧层物质（截至 2009 年 5 月）（ODP 吨）：	3,982.3

## 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：	75,141,458
(b)	体制建设：	1,756,147
(c)	项目编制、技术援助、培训和其他非投资项目：	8,276,864
	共计：	85,174,469

进度报告

2. 墨西哥承诺以受控制和具有成本效益的方式逐步淘汰消耗臭氧层物质的消费，与《蒙特利尔议定书》有关的活动方案是这一承诺的一部分。作为环境与自然资源秘书处（SEMARNAT）的一份子，国家臭氧机构与空气质量管理总局以及公共释放和转移登记处开展了密切合作。国家臭氧机构是《蒙特利尔议定书》各项活动的协调中心。国家臭氧机构的活动被列入了政府系统（DAS-G 系统）。国家臭氧机构主要负责在墨西哥协调整个《蒙特利尔议定书》方案，并为相关政府当局即将通过的法律和管制措施打下基础。在第八阶段的框架下制定的主要的立法措施包括：（a）批准了《北京修正》和（b）通过大量的宣传和培训会议不断为感兴趣的有关利益方提供支持，以改善现有的促进消耗臭氧层物质淘汰进程的执法框架。

行动计划

3. 国家臭氧机构是消耗臭氧层物质管理结构的核心，也是环境与自然资源秘书处的专门机构，旨在贯彻执行《国家方案行动计划》中规定的消耗臭氧层物质淘汰战略。国家臭氧机构的行动计划被纳入了政府系统（DAS-G 系统），国家臭氧机构也能参加部际指导委员会的会议，因此可以保证国家臭氧机构经常接触高级决策者。

- 国家臭氧机构负责监测消耗臭氧层物质的进口和消费数据，并己为此开发了信息和监测系统（SISSAO）。
- 国家臭氧机构将继续按照《蒙特利尔议定书》批准的淘汰时间表优先采取措施改善对氟氯烃的控制，冻结 2013 年的氟氯烃消费并实现在 2015 年削减 10% 的目标。
- 在淘汰项目的框架内，计划禁止进口作为原料的四氯化碳和含氟氯化碳的设备和材料，同时淘汰作为加工剂的四氯化碳。

阿拉伯叙利亚共和国：延长体制建设

项目摘要和国家概况	
执行机构：	工发组织
以前核准的体制建设供资数额（美元）：	
第一阶段： 1993 年 6 月	219,907
第二阶段： 2001 年 3 月	195,000
第三阶段： 2005 年 4 月	203,823
共计	618,730
延长所需的数额（第四阶段）（美元）：	203,823
第四阶段建议核准数额（美元）：	
机构支助费用（美元）：	
多边基金体制建设第四阶段总费用（美元）：	
由于体制建设第四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：	1991 年
国家方案报告的消耗臭氧层物质消费量（1991 年）（ODP 吨）：	1,691.7
受控物质基准消费量（ODP 吨）：	
(a) 附件 A 第一类物质（各类氟氯化碳）（1995-1997 年平均数）	2,224.6
(b) 附件 A 第二类物质（哈龙）（1995-1997 年平均数）	416.9
(c) 附件 B 第二类物质（四氯化碳）（1998-2000 年平均数）	0
(d) 附件 B 第三类物质（甲基氯仿）（1998-2000 年平均数）	0
(e) 附件 E（甲基溴）（1995-1998 年平均数）	188.6
根据第 7 条报告的消耗臭氧层物质最新消费量（2007 年）（ODP 吨）：	
(a) 附件 A 第一类物质（氟氯化碳）	282
(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（甲基氯仿）	0
(e) 附件 E（甲基溴）	45
(f) 附件 C 第一类物质（氟氯烃）	45.3
共计	372.3
报告的国家方案执行数据的年份：	2008 年
核准的项目供资数额（美元）：	23,266,381
支付的数额（截至 2009 年 5 月）（美元）：	20,230,753
将淘汰的消耗臭氧层物质（ODP 吨）：	3,725.9
已淘汰的消耗臭氧层物质（截至 2009 年 5 月）（ODP 吨）：	2,782.5

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：	19,236,239
(b)	体制建设：	618,730
(c)	项目编制、技术援助、培训和其他非投资项目：	3,411,412
	共计：	23,266,381

## 进度报告

5. 国家臭氧机构是一般环境事务委员会的组成部分之一，是《蒙特利尔议定书》各项活动的协调中心。阿拉伯叙利亚共和国承诺以受控制和具有成本效益的方式逐步淘汰消耗臭氧层物质的消费，与《蒙特利尔议定书》有关的活动方案是这一承诺的一部分。为执行许可证制度及其履约程序和要求，与海关官员开展了协作。开展了提高公众认识运动，包括讲座、广播和电视会谈以及报纸宣传。讨论技术政策已成为该部门的日常工作。国家臭氧机构定期参加西亚区域消耗臭氧层物质干事网络会议以及缔约方会议。

## 行动计划

6. 国家臭氧机构被视为是消耗臭氧层物质管理结构的核心，也是一个专门机构，旨在贯彻执行《国家方案行动计划》中规定的消耗臭氧层物质淘汰战略。国家臭氧机构定期直接与一般环境事务委员会的决策者接触，有机会接触部级决策者，并经常在日常工作中开展技术政策。下一阶段的主要目标是彻底淘汰各类氟氯化碳和哈龙，从开展氟氯烃消费调查确定其消费基准入手，展开氟氯烃淘汰活动。在此期间，国家臭氧机构也将加强执行许可证制度，并继续开展提高公众认识活动。

## 土耳其：延长体制建设

项目摘要和国家概况	
执行机构：	工发组织
以前核准的体制建设供资数额（美元）：	
第一阶段： 1992 年 10 月	266,843
第二阶段： 2000 年 12 月	200,000
第三阶段： 2004 年 12 月	260,000
共计	726,843
延长所需的数额（第四阶段）（美元）：	260,000
第四阶段建议核准数额（美元）：	
机构支助费用（美元）：	
多边基金体制建设第四阶段总费用（美元）：	
由于体制建设第四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
国家方案报告的消耗臭氧层物质消费量（1990 年）（ODP 吨）：	5,233.6
受控物质基准消费量（ODP 吨）：	
(a) 附件 A 第一类物质（各类氟氯化碳）（1995-1997 年平均数）	3,805.7
(b) 附件 A 第二类物质（哈龙）（1995-1997 年平均数）	141
(c) 附件 B 第二类物质（四氯化碳）（1998-2000 年平均数）	105.1
(d) 附件 B 第三类物质（甲基氯仿）（1998-2000 年平均数）	37.4
(e) 附件 E（甲基溴）（1995-1998 年平均数）	479.7





## 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提案表达的意见

#### 墨西哥

1. 执行委员会审查了提交的报告和延长墨西哥体制建设项目的申请，并赞赏地注意到墨西哥向臭氧秘书处报告的数据表明该国遵守了《蒙特利尔议定书》。执行委员会注意到，消耗臭氧层物质监测系统的实施将使目前的管制工作得到进一步加强。执行委员会还承认墨西哥迄今为止所取得的成就，其中包括在其国家淘汰计划中完成的多项活动。执行委员会还赞赏墨西哥在拉丁美洲区域臭氧网络中发挥的领导作用。执行委员会大力支持墨西哥努力减少各类氟氯化碳消费和采取措施执行氟氯烃逐步淘汰管理计划。

#### 阿拉伯叙利亚共和国

2. 执行委员会审查了提交的报告和延长阿拉伯叙利亚共和国体制建设项目的申请，并赞赏地注意到阿拉伯叙利亚共和国已在体制建设项目的框架内采取重大步骤淘汰消耗臭氧层物质的消费，特别是与开发计划署和工发组织合作实施国家制冷生产部门淘汰计划，消除了该部门的消耗臭氧层物质。委员会还注意到，阿拉伯叙利亚共和国是西亚区域臭氧网络的积极成员。执行委员会因此希望阿拉伯叙利亚共和国在未来两年内继续成功地实施其国家方案和结束性淘汰管理计划活动，彻底淘汰氟氯化碳并实现氟氯烃冻结量。

#### 土耳其

3. 执行委员会审查了提交的报告和延长土耳其体制建设项目的申请，并赞赏地注意到在体制建设项目的这一期间通过世界银行落实完成的项目，特别是土耳其在淘汰甲基溴和提高关于甲基溴替代品的认识方面的努力。执行委员会还鼓励土耳其持续努力减少氟氯化碳在该国的消费，并注意到土耳其将在新的阶段优先发展氟氯烃这一事实。执行委员会大力支持土耳其努力减少各类氟氯化碳的消费。执行委员会因此希望土耳其能在未来两年成功地保持淘汰各类氟氯化碳直到 2010 年之后，并尽可能迅速开展氟氯烃淘汰活动。



**UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION**

58th Executive Committee of the  
Multilateral Fund for the Implementation  
of the Montreal Protocol

**UNIDO Work Programme**

**58<sup>th</sup> ExCom**



## UNIDO

### Work Programme - 58<sup>th</sup> ExCom Revision 1 (19 May 2009)

#### Introduction

The UNIDO Work Programme for the consideration of the 58<sup>th</sup> ExCom of the Multilateral Fund has been prepared based on the ongoing and planned activities and following receipt of government requests. The Work Programme will support the implementation of UNIDO's three year Rolling Business Plan 2009-2011.

Focus has been put on preparatory activities for the phase-out of HCFCs in Article 5 countries.

The renewal of institutional strengthening support will be required for Mexico and Syria, in line with the UNIDO Rolling Business Plan 2009 - 2011. In addition, UNIDO received a request from the Government of Turkey, to submit an extension of the institutional strengthening project for a period of 2 years, in line with the approved 2009 Business Plan.

Furthermore, preparatory assistance is requested to assist Iraq to comply with the methyl bromide phase-out targets.

The document comprises the following sections:

#### **Section 1**

Gives in a tabulated form by project types and country a consolidated list of activities foreseen for HCFC, MeBr and institutional strengthening.

Funding is requested as follows:

- Institutional strengthening: US\$ 764,135 including 7.5% A.S.C.;
- Project preparation: US\$ 1,150,250 including 7.5% A.S.C.;
- Global Project on resource mobilization: US\$ 322,500 incl. 7.5 % ASC
- Total **US\$ 2,236,885** including A.S.C.

#### **Section 2**

Provides the corresponding project concepts indicating some details and funding requirements.

UNIDO

Work Programme - 58<sup>th</sup> ExCom  
Revision 1 (19 May 2009)

### Section 1

Consolidated table giving project  
preparation and non-investment  
projects in all countries and sectors

Country	Type	Substance	Title of Project	Requested amount USD	A.S.C USD	Total (incl ASC) USD	A.S .C. %	P. D.	Coop. with IAs
<b>Institutional Strengthening</b>									
Mexico	INS	all	Institutional Strengthening, Renewal.	247,000	18,525	265,525	7.5	24	
Turkey	INS	all	Institutional Strengthening, Renewal	260,000	19,500	279,500	7.5	24	
Syria	INS	all	Institutional Strengthening, Renewal	203,823	15,287	219,110	7.5	24	
			<b>Institutional Strengthening Total</b>	<b>710,823</b>	<b>53,312</b>	<b>764,135</b>			
<b>MeBr project preparation</b>									
Iraq	PRP	MBR	Fumigants	40,000	3,000	43,000	7.5	12	
			<b>MeBr Total</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>43,000</b>			
<b>Project preparation for Investment HPMP Projects</b>									
Iran	PRP	HCFC	Room air-conditioning and compressors	45,000	3,375	48,375	7.5	12	
Mexico	PRP	HCFC	Refrigeration manufacturing sector	150,000	11,250	161,250	7.5	12	
Mexico	PRP	HCFC	Solvent and aerosol sectors	100,000	7,500	107,500	7.5	12	
Nigeria	PRP	HCFC	Refrigeration manufacturing sector	50,000	3,750	53,750	7.5	12	
Syrian Arab Republic	PRP	HCFC	Refrigeration manufacturing	60,000	4,500	64,500	7.5	12	
Thailand	PRP	HCFC	HCFC Investment Project Preparation - Air to Air Conditioning	65,000	4,875	69,875	7.5	12	
Thailand	PRP	HCFC	HCFC Investment Project Preparation - Solvent	20,000	1,500	21,500	7.5	12	
Thailand	PRP	HCFC	HCFC Investment Project Preparation - XPS Foam	45,000	3,375	48,375	7.5	12	
Tunisia	PRP	HCFC	PU Foam	65,000	4,875	69,875	7.5	12	
Turkey	PRP	HCFC	PU Foam sector	150,000	11,250	161,250	7.5	12	
Turkey	PRP	HCFC	Refrigeration manufacturing sector	150,000	11,250	161,250	7.5	12	
			<b>HCFC INV-PRP TOTAL</b>	<b>900,000</b>	<b>67,500</b>	<b>967,500</b>			
<b>Additional funding for HPMP preparation (HPMP)</b>									
Algeria	PRP	HCFC	Additional funding HPMP preparation	65,000	4,875	69,875	7.5	12	
Cameroon	PRP	HCFC	Additional funding HPMP preparation	65,000	4,875	69,875	7.5	12	
			<b>Additional funding for HPMP - Total</b>	<b>130,000</b>	<b>9,750</b>	<b>139,750</b>			
<b>Technical Assistance for Funds Mobilization</b>									
Global	TAS	SEV	Funds mobilization	300,000	22,500	322,500	7.5	12	

UNIDO

Work Programme - 58<sup>th</sup> ExCom  
Revision 1 (19 May 2009)

## Section 2

Project concepts

### Project Concept

<b>Country:</b>	<b>Mexico</b>
<b>Title:</b>	Extension of Institutional Strengthening for the implementation of Montreal Protocol in Mexico
<b>Project Duration:</b>	24 months
<b>Project Budget:</b>	265,528 (including US\$ 18,528 representing 7.5% Agency Support Costs)
<b>Implementing Agency:</b>	UNIDO
<b>Coordinating Agency:</b>	<b>SEMARNAT (Environment and Natural Resources Ministry)</b>

---

### Project Summary

The project aims at **institutional strengthening and capacity building of the Environment and Natural Resources Ministry** and will ensure helping the Government meet its obligations under the Montreal Protocol on the substances that deplete the Ozone Layer.

In this context, the National Ozone Office will be assisted in monitoring and identification of Ozone-depleting substances consumption and up-dating the needed national policies and regulations, with a focus on HCFCs consumption.

The NOU will monitor all the project activities as per the Country Programme, including the collection of consumption data and reporting as required, with a specific view to HCFCs phase-out schedule for the Article 5 countries.

## Project Concept

<b>Country:</b>	<b>Turkey</b>
<b>Title:</b>	Extension of Institutional Strengthening for the implementation of Montreal Protocol in Turkey
<b>Project Duration:</b>	24 months
<b>Project Budget:</b>	<b>279,500</b> (including US\$ 19,500 representing 7.5% Agency Support Costs)
<b>Implementing Agency:</b>	UNIDO
<b>Coordinating Agency:</b>	Ministry of Environment and Forestry of Turkey - National Ozone Unit

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## Project Summary

The project aims at **institutional strengthening and capacity building of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry of Turkey**, and will ensure helping the Government meet its obligations under the Montreal Protocol on the substances that deplete the Ozone Layer.

In this context, the National Ozone Office will be assisted in monitoring and identification of Ozone-depleting substances consumption and up-dating the needed national policies and regulations, with a focus on HCFCs consumption.

The NOU will monitor all the project activities as per the Country Programme, including the collection of consumption data and reporting as required, with a specific view to HCFCs phase-out schedule for the Article 5 countries.

## Project Concept

**Country:** Syrian Arab Republic

**Title:** Extension of Institutional Strengthening Project for the Montreal Protocol related activities (Phase IV)

**Project Duration:** 24 months

**Project Budget:** 219,827 (including US\$ 15,827 representing 7.5% Agency Support Costs)

**Implementing Agency:** UNIDO

**Coordinating Agency:** NOU /General Commission for Environmental Affairs

---

## Project Summary

UNIDO received the official Government request from the General Commission for Environmental Affairs / NOU in Syria for the renewal of the institutional strengthening support for Syrian Arab Republic, Phase IV.

The project objective aims improved capacity of government structures responsible for Ozone Depleting Substances Phase-out with a specific view to achieve compliance to HCFCs phase-out.

The project will assure improved capacity of national OU, by allowing

- to achieve the 100 percentage phase-out of CFCs by January 2010
- to further assure sustainability of the 100 % phase-out of Halons, Carbon Tetrachloride and Methyl Chloroform through awareness programmes development
- to continue the implementation, monitoring and coordination of the MeBr phase-out activities and to ensure the compliance to Montreal Protocol targets
- to initiate the national HCFCs legislative measures to enable Syrian Arab Republic to meet the 2013 freeze target of HCFCs and the 2015 ten percent reduction of HCFCs by extending and improving the national monitoring system to cover HCFCs

## Project Concept

**Country:** Iraq

**Title:** Elimination of controlled uses of MeBr (pre and post-harvest sector)

**Project Duration:** 12 months

**Project Budget:** 43,000 US\$ (including 7.5% Agency Support Cost)

**Implementing Agency:** UNIDO

**Coordinating Agency:** Ministry of Environment

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## Project Summary

Iraq has requested assistance to UNIDO for the preparation of a project to address the complete phase out of the controlled uses use of Methyl Bromide in the country before 2015.

According to a survey recently conducted at the national level, the consumption of Methyl Bromide for controlled uses of the last three years was 14 ODP tonnes in 2006, 9.7 ODP tonnes in 2007 and 8.3 tonnes in 2008, representing an average consumption of 10.67 ODP tonnes.

Use of Methyl Bromide was detected in the post-harvest treatment of palm dates and in the fumigation of soils at the University level to prepare the soil for testing varieties and other chemical to be registered in the country. However, other sectors (in particular the post harvest treatment of commodities as well as small consumption in the production of vegetables) may be detected during the project preparation.



### Project Concept

<b>Country:</b>	Islamic Republic of Iran
<b>Title:</b>	Preparation of HCFC phase out investment projects in the refrigeration and air-conditioning sector
<b>Project Duration:</b>	12 months
<b>Project Budget:</b>	48,375 US\$ (including 7.5% Agency Support Cost)
<b>Implementing Agency:</b>	UNIDO
<b>Coordinating Agency:</b>	Ministry of Environment

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### Project Summary

Preparation of HCFC phase out investment projects in the refrigeration and air-conditioning sector

#### Introduction

According to the HPMP preparation funding request breakdown prepared by UNDP as a leading agency UNIDO is requesting US\$ 45,000 for the preparation of HCFC phase out investment projects in the refrigeration and air conditioning manufacturing sector in Islamic Republic of Iran. The distribution of funds was agreed between the Government of Iran and UNDP.

UNIDO is in charge of the residential air-conditioning manufacturing sector as well as the compressor manufacturing sector.

Table below shows the estimated breakdown of HCFC consumption in manufacturing activities in the Refrigeration and Air Conditioning sector.

Sub-sector	HCFC Consumption (MT)
	HCFC-22
Domestic Refrigeration	NA
Commercial Refrigeration	290
Industrial Refrigeration	100
Residential/Commercial A/C	392
Industrial Air Conditioning/Chillers	105
Transport Refrigeration A/C	85
<b>Total</b>	<b>972</b>

## 2. HCFC Supply Scenario

Presently there is no production of HCFCs in Iran. There is also no information on prospective investments for future production of HCFCs in Iran. There are no exports or re-exports of HCFCs from Iran, except for small quantities across the Herat border with Afghanistan, which can be ignored. The main imports of HCFCs in Iran have been of HCFC-141b and HCFC-22. Annual imports from 1995 to 2005 are depicted graphically in Table below.

Year	Imports (metric tonnes)
1994	NA
1995	240
1996	200
1997	350
1998	370
1999	250

Year	Imports (metric tonnes)
2000	480
2001	1,478
2002	2,503
2003	1,276
2004	2,005
2005	2,114

## 3. HCFC Consumption

The HCFC consumption in Iran increased from 240 metric tonnes in 1995 to 2,114 metric tonnes in 2005. This shows an average annual growth rate in HCFC consumption of 24.3%. However, in the past five years, the consumption increased from 1,478 metric tonnes in 2001 to 2,114 metric tonnes in 2005, indicating a more steady growth rate of 7.4% annually. The total usage of HCFC-22 was 1,323 metric tonnes, of which 972 metric tonnes was used in manufacturing and 351 metric tonnes was used in servicing of refrigeration and air conditioning equipment.

## Project Concept

**Country:** Mexico

**Title:** Preparation of investment activities for the phase-out of HCFCs in the refrigeration and air-conditioning manufacturing sector and in the solvent and aerosol sector

**Project Duration:** 12 months

**Project Budget 1:** 161,250 (including 7.5% Agency Support Costs) for the RAC sector

**Project Budget 2:** 107,500 (including 7.5% Agency Support Costs) for the solvents and aerosol sectors

**Implementing Agency:** UNIDO

**Coordinating Agency:** SEMARNAT (National Ozone Unit)

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## Project Summary

Mexico had the third highest consumption of HCFCs as reported by Article 5 countries in 2007 (after China and Brazil). Mexico's 2007 Article 7 consumption of HCFCs amounted to 1,425 ODP tonnes. The growth of HCFC consumption in Mexico experienced a yearly increase of about 10 %.

In order to ensure that Mexico meets the 2013 and 2015 HCFC reduction targets urgent actions are required in all manufacturing sectors.

In the year 2008 Mexico's total HCFC consumption amounted to 14,634 metric tonnes (mt) of HCFCs. Out of this 3,850 mt was used in the refrigeration and A/C manufacturing sector as refrigerant and 4,200 mt as foaming agent. With respect to the solvents and aerosols, 260 mt of HCFC-22 and 695 mt of HCFC-141b were used in the manufacturing sector in 2008. UNIDO is requesting project preparation funding for the above mentioned sectors on behalf of the Government of Mexico. The funding requested is in line with the eligible funding level as stipulated in Decision 56/16.

Based on the reported consumption, Mexico is eligible for receiving US\$ 400,000 for the preparation of investment projects for the phase out of HCFCs in the manufacturing

sectors (to achieve the 2013 and 2015 control measures).

UNIDO is the lead implementing agency for the HPMP preparation of Mexico and is in charge of the refrigeration and air-conditioning manufacturing and the solvent and aerosol sectors.

The Government of Mexico requested UNIDO to submit project preparation requests for the sectors mentioned above. It was decided by the NOU that US\$ 150,000 would be requested for the refrigeration and AC manufacturing sector for UNIDO, US\$ 100,000 for the solvent and aerosol sector for UNIDO and US\$ 150,000 for the foam sector under UNDP's responsibility.

It was confirmed by the Government that there are dozens of companies manufacturing HCFC based equipment in the AC and refrigeration sectors and that about 5 to 7 per cent of the country's HCFC consumption is in the solvent and aerosol sectors, which would be one of the priority sectors for the achievement of the 2013 and 2015 HCFC control measures.

Sector strategies and investment projects will be prepared to help Mexico to achieve the 2013 and 2015 reduction targets in line with the priorities established in the HPMP.

## Project Concept

**Country:** Nigeria

**Title:** Preparation of investment projects for the phase-out of HCFC-22 used in the manufacturing of refrigeration and air-conditioning equipment

**Project Duration:** 12 months

**Project Budget:** 53,750 (including 7.5% Agency Support Costs)

**Implementing Agency:** UNIDO

**Coordinating Agency:** Federal Ministry of Environment  
(Ozone Unit)

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## Project Summary

Nigeria's reported HCFC consumption for the year 2007 was 96.0 ODP tonnes and thus, Nigeria is eligible for receiving US\$ 100,000 for the preparation of investment projects for the phase out of HCFCs in the manufacturing sector. UNDP received US\$ 50,000 at the 57<sup>th</sup> ExCom Meeting for the foam sector. It was agreed with UNDP and the Government that the remaining US\$ 50,000 would be allocated to the refrigeration and air-conditioning manufacturing sector under UNIDO's responsibility.

It was confirmed by the Government that there are dozens of companies manufacturing HCFC based equipment in the AC, commercial and domestic refrigeration sectors.

Funding will be used to prepare a strategy for the refrigeration and air-conditioning sector, which is in line with the HPMP under development. Investment projects will be prepared to help Nigeria to achieve the 2013 and 2015 reduction targets in line with the priorities established in the HPMP.

## Project Concept

**Country:** Thailand

**Title:** Preparation of investment activities for the phase-out of HCFCs in the air-to-air AC sector, solvent sector and XPS foam sector

**Project Duration:** 12 months

**Project Budget 1:** US\$ 69,875 (incl. 7.5% Agency Support Costs) for the Air-to-Air AC sector

**Project Budget 2:** US\$ 21,500 (incl. 7.5% Agency Support Costs) for the solvent sector

**Project Budget 3:** US\$ 48,375 (incl. 7.5% Agency Support Costs) for the XPS foam sector

**Implementing Agency:** UNIDO

**Coordinating Agency:** National Ozone Unit

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## Project Summary

Thailand's 2007 Article 7 consumption of HCFCs amounted to 873 ODP tonnes. With this, Thailand is one of the biggest HCFC consumers among Article 5 countries.

In order to ensure that Thailand meets the 2013 and 2015 HCFC reduction targets urgent actions are required in all manufacturing sectors.

Based on the reported consumption, Thailand is eligible for receiving US\$ 300,000 for the preparation of investment projects for the phase out of HCFCs in the manufacturing sectors (to achieve the 2013 and 2015 control measures).

Although the HCFC survey has not yet been completed, the Government estimated HCFC consumption in the different sectors. There are dozens of companies manufacturing HCFC based equipment in the AC and refrigeration sectors and the production of XPS foams has also shown a steady increase in the past years. More than 60 % of the HCFC consumption is in the refrigeration and A/C manufacturing sector. The use of HCFCs in the XPS foam sector is more than 200 tonnes, while the solvent sector's HCFC consumption is more difficult to estimate considering the number of small enterprises using HCFC-based solvents in different manufacturing sectors.

The World Bank is preparing the HPMP, while UNIDO and UNDP were assigned to prepare sector plans for phase-out activities.

The Government of Thailand requested UNIDO to submit funding requests for the preparation of sector plans for the following sectors:

- Air-to-air AC sector
- Solvent sector
- XPS foam sector

Furthermore, the Government of Thailand requested UNIDO that for the air-to-air air conditioning sector plan the implementation to be done by UNIDO under bilateral cooperation agreement with Japan. The preparation funds are requested by UNIDO, and in the meantime UNIDO is liaising with Japan to prepare a cooperation agreement for the investment activities.

Sector strategies and investment projects will be prepared to help Thailand to achieve the 2013 and 2015 reduction targets in line with the priorities established in the HPMP.

## Project Concept

**Country:** Syria

**Title:** Preparation for the phase out the use of HCFC- 22 and HCFC- 141b in the production of chillers, cold rooms, commercial refrigerators and domestic A/C at Al Hafez Group Co.

**Project Duration:** 12 months

**Project Budget:** 64,500 (including 7.5% Agency Support Costs)

**Implementing Agency:** UNIDO

**Coordinating Agency:** Ministry of Environment (Ozone Unit)

## Project Summary

The project will enable Syria meet with it's HCFCs phase out obligations of 2013 and 2015 by the elimination of 100 M tons of R-22 and 70 M tons of R-141b through the conversion to R-410a and R- 407c as refrigerants and CP as blowing agent.

### **Description:**

The group consists of three plants located in the major cities in Syria, as following:

#### **Al Hafez Mechanical Industries:**

- Established in 1990 in Damascus city
- **Consumption: 35 M tons R-22 and 10 M tons R-141b**
- **Products:**
  - Chillers ranging from 2- 75 R tons ( 70 Units)
  - Package units ranging from 3- 30 R tons (25 Units)
  - Ducted split units ranging from 3- 15 R tons (100 Units)
  - Air handling units ranging of different capacities (50 Units)
  - Ice blocks lines ranging from 5- 25 tons/day (25 Units)

#### **Al Waha factory for refrigerators and A/C:**



- Established in 1985 in Homs city
- **Consumption: 25 M tons R-22 and 50 M tons R-141b**
- **Products:**
  - Split A/C Units ranging from 1- 5 R tons ( 15000 Units)
  - Prefabricated foam panels (125000 sq m)

**Al Hafez Engineering Industries:**

- Established in 1983 in Aleppo city
- **Consumption: 40 M tons R-22 and 10 M tons R-141b**
- **Products:**
  - Chillers ranging from 3- 300 R tons (200 Units)
  - Package units ranging from 5- 40 R tons (100 Units)
  - Ducted split units ranging from 3- 40 R tons (250 Units)
  - Air handling units ranging of different capacities (150 Units)
  - Ice blocks lines ranging from 5- 25 tons/day (25 Units)

## Project Concept

**Country:** Tunisia

**Title:** Project preparation for the phase-out of HCFC-141b  
in the Foam Production

**Project Duration:** 12 months

**Project Budget:** 64,500 (including 7.5% Agency Support  
Costs of US\$ 3,000)

**Implementing Agency:** UNIDO

**Coordinating Agency:** Ministry of Environment (MEDD) -  
National Environment Protection  
Agency

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## Project Summary

UNIDO received an official Government request for preparation sectoral foam project for the phase-out of approximately 8 MT of HCFC-141b in the PU Foam production in Tunisia

**More than 10 companies for the production of rigid foam**

About 5 companies polystyrene foam production

About 5 companies in the integral skin

**Products:**

- Rigid foams, EPS, integral skin

## Project Concept

**Country:** Turkey

**Title:** Preparation of investment activities for the phase-out of HCFCs in the PU Foam sector and Refrigeration manufacturing sector

**Project Duration:** 12 months

**Project Budget 1:** US\$ 161,250 (incl. 7.5% Agency Support Costs) for the PU Foam sector

**Project Budget 2:** US\$ 161,250 (incl. 7.5% Agency Support Costs) for the Refrigeration manufacturing sector

**Implementing Agency:** UNIDO

**Coordinating Agency:** Ministry of Environment and Forestry of Turkey - National Ozone Unit

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## Project Summary

Turkey's 2007 Article 7 consumption of HCFCs amounted to 923 ODP tonnes. With this, Turkey is one of the biggest HCFC consumers among Article 5 countries.

In order to ensure that Turkey meets the 2013 and 2015 HCFC reduction targets urgent actions are required in all manufacturing sectors.

Based on the reported consumption, Turkey is eligible for receiving US\$ 300,000 for the preparation of investment projects for the phase out of HCFCs in the manufacturing sectors (to achieve the 2013 and 2015 control measures).

The UNIDO already initiated the preparation of the HPMP, while UNIDO was assigned to prepare sector plans for phase-out activities.

The Government of Turkey requested UNIDO to submit funding requests for the preparation of sector plans for the following sectors:

- PU Foam sector Air-to-air AC sector
- Refrigeration manufacturing sector

The priority needed for the above mentioned sub-sectors are supported by the Country Programme Progress implementation Reports for the years 2007 and the preliminary CP data for the year 2008, that shows the following sectoral consumption (in metric Tonnes) for the HCFCs manufacturing activities:

Annex C Group I	Foam		Refrigeration Manufacturing	
	2007	2008	2007	2008
HCFC-22	4.10		3961.42	3508.37
HCFC-141b	2562.16	2332.76	-	
<i>HCFC-142b/R22 blend</i>	5803.25	4560.71	-	
HCFC-123	-		28.60	
<b>HCFCs Total Consumption</b>	<b>8369.51</b>	<b>6893.47</b>	<b>3993.31</b>	<b>3508.37</b>

An assessment of the country consumption data shows that almost 90% of the HCFCs consumption in Turkey is used in the foams and refrigeration manufacturing sector and for this reason, sector strategic approach is critical in achieving the consumption reduction steps.

Sector strategies and investment projects will be prepared by UNIDO in cooperation with the Governmental institutions support, to enable Turkey to achieve the 2013 freeze as well as 2015 reduction target, in line with the priorities of the HPMP.

## Project concept

### Additional funding for HPMPs preparation

**Country:** Algeria, Cameroon

**Title:** Additional funding for HPMP preparation

**Project Duration:** 12 months

**Project Budget Algeria:** US\$ 69,875 (including 7.5% Agency Support Costs of US\$ 4,875)

**Project Budget Cameroon:** US\$ 69,875 (including 7.5% Agency Support Costs of US\$ 4,875)

**Implementing Agency:** UNIDO

**Coordinating Agency:** National Ozone Units

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### Project Summary

In response to Decision 56/16 UNIDO is submitting a request for additional funds for the HPMP preparation in Algeria and Cameroon.

Algeria and Cameroon received US\$ 85,000 each for HPMP preparation at the 55<sup>th</sup> ExCom Meeting based on the HCFC consumption reported at that time. Since Algeria and Cameroon have revised their data reporting concerning HCFC consumption in 2007, Algeria and Cameroon are eligible for US\$ 150,000 for HPMP preparation funding in line with ExCom Decision 56/16. In light of the above US\$ 65,000 plus support cost is requested as additional HPMP preparation funding for Algeria and for Cameroon.

## Project Concept

**Country:** Global

**Title:** Mobilizing additional funds through the special facility under the MLF to count for the climate co benefits of the HCFCs phase out projects

**Project Duration:** 12 months

**Project Budget:** 322,500 (including 7.5% Agency Support Costs)

**Implementing Agency:** UNIDO

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## Project Summary

### Reference: the MLF facility for resource mobilization funding

This proposal has reference to the resource mobilization funding that UNIDO included in its business plan.

The proposal takes into account the discussions about the issue held in Montreal during the coordination meeting on 26-27 Jan. 09. Furthermore, the below considerations have been taken into account in developing this proposal:

- GEF provides funding for projects in the thematic areas of interest, such as those relating to the UNFCCC, UNBDC and UNDDC. Projects aiming at energy saving and increase the energy efficiency are usually funded.
- GEF operates through national Focal Points (NFP) within governments and in most cases the projects proponents or counterparts are governmental entities (Energy Ministry, Agricultural Ministry, transportation Ministry, etc).
- GEF has limited access/experience in working with individual companies in the private sector especially if they are SMEs.
- GEF confounding requirements made more complex for developing countries to fully benefit from the GEF. And this is more apparent when SMEs were concerned.
- MLF has the mandate to provide funding and assistance for covering the incremental costs relating to the ODS phase out.

- MLF and IAs have a long history of successful cooperation with A5 countries conversion projects at national and enterprise level (over than 5000) projects have been implemented so far). MLF has been successful in building partnership with A5 countries and in developing a good system to deal with big number of national and individual projects in a very smooth and cost effective manner.
- MLF has been successful in achieving remarkable results in the reduction of GHG emissions as a by-product of ODSs phase out projects. However, the generation of climate benefits is not mandated by the MP and therefore associated costs are not covered by MLF.
- Partnership between the GEF and MLF would serve the purposes of both bodies and make use of the strength of each other specifically in the HCFCs phase out era, taking into account the decisions of the MOP and ExCom to adopt alternatives that generate climate and environment co benefits where applicable.

#### Proposal:

To develop a concept and methodology to calculate the additional costs to be born by the MLF corresponding to the introduction of alternatives or practices that generate climate co benefits. Such additional costs are mostly related to the improvements of the energy performance during manufacturing and subsequently increased energy efficiency of equipments during operation. This is due to the fact that in the refrigeration and A/C equipment, the indirect emissions are dominant in most cases.

Such additional costs could be then covered by the GEF through a special facility at the MLF to allow for more approvals of phase out projects with co climate benefits without jeopardizing the limited funds under the current replenishment.

It is needless to mention that such additional costs will be definitely less compared to costs to be paid by GEF to achieve the same results through their current way of business to implement stand alone projects with the objective to increase the energy efficiency of production and equipments at a designated manufacturing facility (estimated at 15- 20% of the total project).

A conversion project funded by the MLF covers usually the remaining costs relating to activities that are required any way to enable manufacturing enterprises to improve their energy performance.

One should consider that in most developing countries, equipments manufacturers are not required to improve the energy efficiency of their products if it means additional

costs to be born by them either due to modification of process or materials costs. As savings generated due to increased energy efficiency would be usually beneficial to end-users and subsequently to developing countries governments due to reducing of required investments in power generation to meet the national growing demands.

UNIDO is therefore requesting 300,000 US\$ to workout the methodology and concept in collaboration with GEF and apply it to one of its pilot projects at PETRA Co. in Jordan.

The idea is to avoid the very complicated and lengthy procedure relating to the calculation of Co2 emission reductions and validating of CERs. The anticipated methodology should enable both UNIDO and GEF calculate the climate co benefits in an easy and straightforward manner and agree on the contribution to the special facility.

Similarly, UNIDO plans to use part of the above requested funds for developing a methodology for the calculation of climate co benefits (maybe in CERs form) resulted from the implementation of one of its pilot projects on proper environmental management and destruction of unwanted ODSs in A5 countries. The concept shall also streamline MLF funds with available funding from other institutions for similar activities (FAO funds for the proper management of unwanted chemicals: insecticides and pesticides).

The concepts and methodologies to be developed could be then used as model for replication with other similar activities and projects.

The application of the methodologies in two of UNIDO pilot projects is planned to apply in our HCFCs phase out project at Petra Co. in Jordan and on one of the management and destruction projects.

**Cost breakdown (in US\$):**

International Consultants	72,000
National Consultants	48,000
Travel	30,000
Equipment (for demonstration)	100,000
Management, monitoring and training	50,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>300,000</b>